ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, December 20, 1930.

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their circle. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ASLETT.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Ulverston, to Evie (*née* Edwards), wife of A. R. ASLETT, King's Own Royal Regt.—a son.

CROOK.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Wilcott, Broad-stairs, to MARGARET, wife of J. A. CROOK—a daughter.

HOWE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Bhamo, Upper Burma, to KATHLEEN, wife of NORMAN D. HOWE, P.W.D.—a son.

ISAAC.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 12, Abingdon-villas, W.8, to KATHLEEN (*née* Furnival), wife of BERNARD A. ISAAC—a daughter.

LUMB.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Oakfield Lodge, Huddersfield, to DORIS (*née* Hudson), wife of J. E. LUMB (Tedder)—a daughter.

MONRO.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 49, Castlebar-road, Ealing, to PHYLLIS HELENA (*née* Pilcher), wife of E. STUART MONRO—a daughter.

PATTESON.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at St. Anne's Vicarage, South Lambeth, to ISMA, wife of the Rev. CHARLES PATTESON—a son.

PRICE.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Danecourt, Kidderpore-avenue, Hampstead, to NANCY, wife of IVOR PRICE—a son.

STOCKEN.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 104, Colney Hatch-lane, Muswell Hill, N., to PHYLLIS ELAINE, wife of FREDERICK ARTHUR STOCKEN—a son.

VEREKER.—On Dec. 17, 1930, to HILDA (*née* Stokes), the wife of A. J. VEREKER, of 57, The Gallop, Sutton, Surrey—a daughter.

WOLLASTON.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 24, Bramham-gardens, S.W.5, to MARJORIE, wife of HUBERT CHARLES WOLLASTON—a son.

MARRIAGES

ARMITAGE : GUTHRIE.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Ayr, by the Rev. W. Robert H. Hall, of Hightown, Liverpool, assisted by the Rev. John Gage Boyd, of Symington, and the Rev. Charles Mallett, of Holy Trinity, PHILIP MICHAEL, second son of the late Rev. and Mrs. ARMITAGE, of Farne, Nettlebed, Henley-on-Thames, to AUDREY TURNER, only daughter of the late ANDREW JOHNSTONE GUTHRIE and Mrs. Guthrie, The Cottage, Symington, Ayrshire.

CHRISTOPHER : BADCOCK.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Marylebone Register Office, JOHN CHRISTOPHAKI CHRISTOPHER to ISABEL MARY EDGELL BADCOCK, only daughter of Judson Henry Badcock and Isabel Arnold Edgell Badcock.

CRAFER : BARKER.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at St. Margaret's Church, Clev, Norfolk, by the Rev. Cyril Johnson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Cyril Bartlett, Vicar of the Parish, CHARLES THOMAS CRAFER, only son of the late Mr. Charles Crafer and Mrs. Crafer, of Langham, Norfolk, to DIANA KATHARINE MYLNE BARKER, younger daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth Barker, of Blakeney, Norfolk.

GRANT : FRANKLAND.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-gardens, ERIC GRANT, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grant, of 35, Carlton-road, Putney, to MARION, elder daughter of MAJOR and Mrs. FRANKLAND, of King's Acre House, Hereford.

HART : POOLE.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at the Cathedral Nairobi, KENYA, FRANCIS EDWARD BERTON HART, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hart, of Bletchingley, Surrey, to CONSTANCE KATHARINE POOLE, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Poole, of Nairobi.

KENNEDY : MARTIN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at St. Peter's, Belsize-square, by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, JOHN ERIC KENNEDY, B.Sc., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kennedy, of 15, Elsworthy-road, N.W.3, to LUCETTA THRALE, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. ALBERT M. MARTIN, of Binchfield, Northumberland.

MARTINEAU : WATNEY.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Prince's Row Register Office, HENRY MARTINEAU, of Chesterfield-gardens, to MISS CONSTANCE ROSA WATNEY, of Hampton Wick.

STEVENSON : REICHHUBER.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at St. Stephen's, Kensington, S.W., THOMAS ROBERT REICHE STEVENSON to VIOLET, younger daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. REICHHUBER, of 24, Stanhope-gardens.

STOREY : EVERETT.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Aconbake Cathedral, H. HAYDON STOREY, M.A., Ph.D., fourth son of the late Henry Storey and Mrs. Storey, J.P., of Merryfield, Altrincham, to MOLLY, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. EVERETT, of Nutfield, Yorks.

WARNOCK : SLACK.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Burworth Church, Derbyshire, GEOFFREY SIDLEY WARNOCK, younger son of John Warnock, M.D., C.M.G., and Mrs. Warnock, of Twickenham, to PATRICIA, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. SLACK, of Chinley, Derbyshire.

WATERS : BAYFIELD.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at St. Mary's, Northrepps, by the Rev. T. J. Bayly, Rector of St. Peter's, Theberton, JOHN WILLIAM, eldest son of the late Mr. J. W. WATERS and Mrs. Waters, of The Broadlands, Upton, Norfolk, to FLORENCE ELSIE MURIEL, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. BAYFIELD, of Northrepps Cottage, Northrepps.

WOOLF : ASTON.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at the Parish Church, Little Missenden, Bucks, by the Rev. W. H. Davis, EDWARD HENRY WOOLF, son of the late S. J. Woolf and Mrs. Woolf, Springfield, Sandbach (formerly of Hastington Hall, Crewe), to MERIEL ELAINE, only daughter of RALPH WRIGHT ASTON and Mrs. Aston, Bangkok, Siam.

SILVER WEDDING

PARMITER : CARY.—On Dec. 21, 1905, at the Church of Our Lady, Grove-road, N.W., ARTHUR DE CLIFTON PARMITER to WINEFRIDE MARY KATHERINE CARY—Brookfield, Kenley, Surrey.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On Dec. 12, 1930, at Dublin, the Rev. R. W. ERIC ANDERSON, M.A., Rector of Loughrea, late Curate, St. Peter's, Croydon, beloved husband of Elsie A. Anderson (*née* Fisher), of Ealing.

ASHTON.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Green Hill, Worsley, Lancs, CHARLES EDWARD, the dearly loved husband of HILDEGARDE ASHTON, late of Messrs. Arnold, Clayton and Co., Manchester, aged 71. Service at Brunswick Chapel, Pendleton, Monday, Dec. 22, at 11.30, prior to interment at Worsley Churchyard.

BAXTER.—On Dec. 19, 1930, in London, WINIFRED DOROTHY, wife of CAPTAIN E. J. BAXTER, I.F.S., of Chatsau, India. Funeral, Brompton Cemetery, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 11.15 a.m. (Indian papers, please copy.)

BEALE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, the result of a motor accident, OCTAVIUS CHARLES BEALE, Hopefield, Burwood, Sydney, N.S.W., in his 81st year.

BIRKBECK.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at Stoke Holy Cross, after four years' illness, WILLIAM, dearly loved eldest son of GEOFFREY BIRKBECK, aged 23 years.

BLOOMER.—On Dec. 18, 1930, suddenly, HOWARD KOSSUTH, dearly loved husband of SARAH JULIA BLOOMER, of The Grange, Healing, Lincolnshire, aged 70.

BOURNE.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Elwell Cottage, Totnes, ROBERT MONTAGUE, son of the late ROBERT ELLIOTT and CELESTINE ROSINE BOURNE, aged 50 years.

BRAY.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 51, Knollys-road, Streatham, CLIFFORD HUGH BRAY, aged 59.

BRUCE.—On Friday, Dec. 19, 1930, at Broomhall, VICTOR ALEXANDER BRUCE, younger son of the late Victor Alexander, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at Rosyth Churchyard.

BUNBURY.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at The Manor House, Mildenhall, Suffolk, SIR HENRY C. J. BUNBURY, 10th Baronet, aged 75. Funeral at Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds, Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 2 p.m.

CLARK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1930, at Combe Wood, Colgate, near Horsham, the residence of her daughter, May Thomas, MARY HELEN CLARK, of 7, Carlton-mansions, Holland Park-gardens, W.14, widow of Andrew Clark, F.R.C.S., late of 71, Harley-street, W., and Cowley Grove, Uxbridge.

COTTAM.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at "Cromehurst," Wokingham, ADA COTTAM, aged 76. Funeral at All Saints', Wokingham, to-day (Saturday), at 12.30.

CRAIG.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Blounts Court, near Reading, KATE SOPHIA, widow of JAMES CRAIG, of Tynemouth, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in her 91st year. By her own request, no flowers.

CUTTER.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 29, Liskeard-gardens, Blackheath, S.E.3, TOM CUTTER, late Clerk to the Woolwich Guardians. Service at St. James's Church, Kidbrooke, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 1.30 p.m.

CUTTS.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 26, Donnington-square, Newbury, CAROLINE ELIZABETH CUTTS, widow of Charles Duncan Cutts, of Buenos Aires, aged 73 years. Funeral service at St. Nicolas' Church, Newbury, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 1.30. Interment at Compton Beauchamp, Berks.

DENLEY.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Nightingale-lane, S.W., ELIZABETH, elder daughter of the late THOMAS DENLEY, aged 80 years. Funeral Norwood Cemetery, Monday, 2.30 p.m.

DE PREE.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Oak Hill House, Beckley, near Rye, Sussex, DIONES MARGARET, beloved wife of MAJOR-GENERAL HUGO DE PREE. Funeral, Beckley Church, on Dec. 22, at noon.

DOBELL.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at his residence, Priory Mount, Oxton, Birkenhead, ALFRED, dearly loved husband of the late ELLEN DOBELL, aged 86. Service at St. Saviour's Church, Oxton, 2 p.m., Monday Dec. 22. Interment at Flaybrick Hill Cemetery afterwards.

DOWIE.—On Dec. 16, 1930, at Vancouver, B.C., EBENEZER DOWIE, youngest son of the late E. T. Dowie, M.D., of Greenock, aged 79.

FORSYTH.—IAN NOEL FORSYTH, youngest son of late W. Fred Forsyth and Minni Forsyth, of, diphtheria, aged 10 years. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery at 11 o'clock to-day (Saturday). Flowers to 21, Hogarth-road, Earl's Court.

FRAZER.—On Nov. 26, 1930, at 17, Marlborough-road, Bournemouth, WILLIAM HAMILTON FRAZER, formerly of Edinburgh and Ireland, aged 80.

FROGGATT.—On Dec. 17, 1930, the REV. JOHN BAMBI, only son of CANON and Mrs. FROGGATT, of Stockton-on-Tees. Funeral at Eyam, Derbyshire, Monday, Dec. 22, 12 noon. Letters to All Saints' Vicarage, Matlock.

DEATHS (continued)

GATES.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at "Palians," 30, Palmeira-avenue, Hove, after a few days' illness, HERBERT METHUEN GATES, youngest son of the late George Gates, of Brighton and Steyning, and dearly loved husband of Charlotte Gwyneth Gates, aged 63 years. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, Waterloo-street, Hove, Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 12 noon. Interment at Hove Cemetery.

GILES.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Grange Cottage, Horsell, Woking, ALICE FRANCES, wife of TRELAWNY GILES.

GILES.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at the Bar Convent, York, MOTHER MARY LOYALA GILES, aged 85 years, R.I.P. (American and Australian papers, please copy.) Requiem Monday, 11 a.m., followed by funeral.

GOLDSMITH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1930, at 3, Berkeley-place, Tunbridge Wells, LOUISA EMILY KINCHEN GOLDSMITH. Interment at Hove Cemetery to-day (Saturday), at 11.15.

HARDING.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Woodmancote, Lymington, Hants, FRANCES AUGUSTA, wife of MAJOR GERALD M. HARDING, late 5th Fusiliers. No mourning.

HEATH.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at "Hill Brow," Bickley, NORA, dearly loved wife of J. E. HEATH. Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at West Norwood Crematorium, West Norwood Cemetery, at 2 o'clock.

HEXT.—On Friday, Dec. 19, 1930, at Constantine, Newton Abbot, very peacefully, ELLEN CONSTANCE (NELLIE), wife of the late EDWARD STANHOPEH HEXT, aged 78. Funeral, Wolborough Church, Monday, 12.30.

HODGES.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Ellesmere, Boscombe, the residence of her brother-in-law, ELLEN, the beloved wife of ALFRED HODGES, of Dorset House, Ewell, aged 72. Funeral at Ewell on Monday, Dec. 22.

HODGSON.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at The National Hospital, London, AMY Howson, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., aged 45 years. Funeral at Bebington Cemetery, Birkenhead, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 2.30 p.m.

HULME.—On Dec. 13, 1930, at the Crossways, Shrubbery-avenue, Worcester, WILLIAM BOOTH HULME, Coroner of the City of Worcester, and eldest son of the late Thomas Hulme, of Dunwood, aged 80 years. Interred Endon Church on Wednesday, Dec. 17.

JAMES.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Aylmer House, Weston-super-Mare, MARY KEYES, widow of THOMAS JAMES, in her 84th year. Funeral at the Cemetery, Weston-super-Mare, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 2 o'clock.

JOEL.—On Dec. 18, 1930, JULIA, wife of ALEXANDER JOEL, of 6, Netherhall-gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. Funeral arrangements later.

JOHN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 58, Albert-court, Mabel Teresa, dearly loved wife of HENRY C. JOHN, R.I.P. Requiem at Brompton Oratory Monday, Dec. 22, at 10 a.m.

LESLIE.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 17, Conan Mansions, London, W.14, PHOEBE ETHEL MAUDE, wife of LT.-COL. T. C. LESLIE, O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Funeral at North Sheen, Monday, Dec. 22, at 11 a.m. (Indian papers, please copy.)

MACKENZIE.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at 7, Ormond-road, Richmond, Surrey, MAJOR RONALD J. L. MACKENZIE, late R.E. Requiem Mass 9.30 Monday, Dec. 22, St. Elizabeth's, Richmond, followed by funeral at St. Mary Magdalene, Mortlake. R.I.P.

MARTIN.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Oathay, 18, Manorway, Purley, Surrey, NICHOLAS MARTIN, late of Plymouth, aged 85.

PARKER.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at the Rectory, Corston, CLAUD CAMPBELL PARKER, M.A., Rector of Corston and Prebendary of Wells, second and last surviving son of the late Joseph Parker, Esq., C.B.I., India Office, by his first wife, aged 62. Funeral Monday, 2.30.

PARROTT.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 34, Fountayne-road, Stoke Newington, N.16, GEORGE PARROTT, formerly of Cannon House, New Broad-street, E.C.2, retired Solicitor, aged 75. Funeral service at Stamford Hill Congregational Church, to-day (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m., and at Golders Green Crematorium, at 11.15 a.m.

PINCKNEY.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, AGNES MARY, widow of the REV. W. J. PINCKNEY.

PROSSOR.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at a nursing home in London, FLORA MAUD PROSSOR, second daughter of the late John Heuston and Frances Maria Prossor. Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, East Finchley, on Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 12 noon. Flowers to 123A, Kings-road, Chelsea, S.W. Cars leave the same address at 11.15.

RAE.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at a nursing home, ELIZA JANE RAE, of 55, Hazlewell-road, Putney, daughter of the late Alexander Rae, Downanhill House, Partick, Glasgow. No flowers.

RANDOLPH.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Worthing, CONSTANCE MARY, widow of J. A. W. Wallington, wife of LIEUT.-COL. A. F. RANDOLPH, daughter of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bt. Funeral at Dogmersfield Church on Monday, Dec. 22, at 12.30 p.m. Wreaths Dogmersfield Church.

REYNOLDS.—On Dec. 18, 1930, SAMUEL JOHN REYNOLDS, of 80, Doods-road, Reigate, aged 60 years. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, Reigate, on Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

SANDERSON.—On Dec. 19, 1930, suddenly, at 36, Rutland-court, JAMES AUGUSTUS, beloved husband of DOROTHY SANDERSON. Cremation Golders Green. Service 11.30 Monday, Dec. 22.

SELIGMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1930, at Villa Patris, Lugano, suddenly, of heart failure, EDMOND SELIGMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Seligman, of 49, Mount-street, W.

SELWYN.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Bournemouth, ANNIE CATHERINE SELWYN, widow of John Richardson Selwyn, Bishop of Melanesia and Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge. Requiem to-day (Saturday), 8 a.m., at St. Aldhelm's Church, Branksome Park, Bournemouth. Funeral Monday, Dec. 22, 2 p.m., at St. Giles' Church, Cambridge.

SEMPILL.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 7, Ladies' Walk, Inverness, MARY, widow of the 17th LORD SEMPILL and daughter of Henry Sherbrooke, of Oxton, aged 82. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, on Monday, Dec. 22, at 10.15 a.m., and thence to Leochel-Cushnie Churchyard, Aberdeenshire, arriving there at 2.30 p.m. No flowers, by her special request.

SIBELFORD.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at "The Cottage," Combe Down, Bath, EDWARD JOHN SHELFORD.

STANTON.—On Dec. 18, 1930, in London, BRIG.-GEN. FREDERICK WILLIAM STARKEY STANTON, D.S.O. Funeral, private, at Easington, Gloucestershire.

STEVENS.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at 38, Regent's Park-road, N.W.1, JAMES HERBERT STEVENS, M.D., of 128, Harley-street, W.1, peacefully in his sleep, in his 80th year. No flowers, by his desire. Service and interment at Norbiton Cemetery, Kingston-on-Thames, to-day (Saturday), at 11 a.m.

VERNER.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 11, North-gate, Regent's Park, FREDERICK THOMAS VERNER, dearly loved son of Oliver William and Marie Louise (Ninette) Verner, aged 5. Flowers to Albert Frances, 45, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C.2. Funeral to-day (Saturday).

VYNER.—On Dec. 13, 1930, in Armidale, N.S.W., ROBERT THOMAS, eldest son of CHAS. JAS. VYNER, late of Ealdorpe Hall, Warwickshire.

WARNE.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Church End, Finchley, AMELIA LOUISA WARNE, youngest daughter of the late Frederick Warne, aged 72.

WARRY.—On Dec. 15, 1930, at Thorne, near Yeovil, MARY ELIZABETH WARRY, eldest daughter of the late George Warry, of Aprly, Ilford, aged 78.

WEST RUSSELL.—On Dec. 18, 1930, suddenly, at 30, Hamilton-terrace, N.W., AGNES B. STURROCK, the beloved wife of ALEXANDER WEST RUSSELL, M.P. Service at Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., on Monday, Dec. 22, at 12.30. Afterwards at the Crematorium, Golders Green. Private.

WILLIAMS.—On Dec. 18, 1930, JOSEPH ELLIS WILLIAMS, of Chester, aged 86. Funeral at Chester to-day (Saturday), at 1 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at Edinburgh, MARY WILSON, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Thomas Wilson, C.B. Funeral from Church of St. John, Edinburgh, 2.15 p.m., Monday, Dec. 22.

WITHERS.—On Dec. 18, 1930, at 49, Maresfield-gardens, Hampstead, EUGENIA MARION WITHERS, widow of James E. Withers. Cremation Golders Green Monday, Dec. 22, at 11 a.m. Flowers to Maresfield-gardens.

WITHINGTON.—On Dec. 17, 1930, at Husthwaite, York, DR. GEORGE HERBERT WITHINGTON, late of Ampleforth, York. Funeral at Ampleforth, 2 o'clock to-day (Saturday).

WOOLCOMBE.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at Beechwood, Thorn Park, Plymouth, ADMIRAL MAURICE WOOLCOMBE, C.B., in his 83rd year. Funeral Monday, 12.15, at St. Gabriel's Church, Plymouth.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

KING-STEPHENS.—In loving memory of LIONEL EUSTACE KING-STEPHENS, 2nd Lieut., Sherwood Foresters, who died of wounds Dec. 20, 1916.

LENNY.—In loving remembrance of LANCELOT A. LENNY, Lieut., attached 9th E. Lancs, killed on night of Monday, Dec. 20, 1915, aged 21. R.I.P.—MOTHER and MAUDE.

MEREWETHER.—In loving memory of CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER KEN MEREWETHER, who died at Port Said, Dec. 20, 1917, of wounds received in Palestine.

BROWNE.—To the dear memory of my beloved husband, ROBERT BROWNE, Dec. 20, 1926.

CARPENTER.—In memory of FREDERICK JOHN CARPENTER, who passed to the higher service, Dec. 20, 1929. JESSIE, JACK, PERCY, FRANK, GEORGE. "At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember."

DEACON.—In loving and ever-present memory of my husband, ALBERT DEACON, Dec. 20, 1929.

FLETCHER.—In ever-sorrowing memory of my beloved husband, JOSEPH ANDREW FLETCHER, Dec. 20, 1920.

FLETCHER.—In undying memory of my dear Father, Dec. 20, 1920.—JOHN.

FLETCHER.—In ever-loving memory of my dear Father, Dec. 20, 1920.—HUBERT.

FLEXMAN.—To the tender memory of POPSIE, 1927. Sincerity is the corner-stone.—FRANK and FRANCES.

GREENWOOD.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, SAMUEL METCALFE GREENWOOD, I.S.O., Dec. 20, 1927.

MARSHALL.—In loving memory of ISABEL, dearly beloved wife of GLOSTER MARSHALL, died Dec. 21, 1919. Peace, perfect peace.

PERKS.—To the dear memory of HARRY ELSEY PERKS, who died Dec. 21, 1925.

SMITH.—In grateful memory of ELIZABETH SMITH, who died Dec. 20, 1914, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for the Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

SPIES.—To the dear memory of ADOLPHUS SPIES, Christmas Morning, 1927.—A. C. S.

STOMM.—In ever-loving memory of MAJOR PAUL STOMM, C.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, only child of Major W. J. Stomm and Countess Stomm, who died at Harrow-on-the-Hill, Dec. 20, 1923.

"Grant him, O Lord, eternal rest, and let light perpetual shine upon him."

WOOD.—In grateful, loving memory of our beloved parents, JOSEPH SNELL Wood, who passed away on Dec. 20, 1920, and ELENA Wood, on Jan. 30, 1919.

YATES, JOSEPH.—In loving memory of my beloved husband, who fell asleep Dec. 20, 1920. Deeply mourned by his lonely wife.

"BABYE" (M.E.G.).—
Honour, anger, valour, fire,
A love that life could never tire,
Death quench or evil stir,
The Mighty Master
Gave to her.

"DADDYBOY" (W.W.G.).

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES, Tablets, Monuments, erected in any cemetery.—Write for catalogue No. 25a. KELLY and Co., Cramb Bros., Ltd., 129, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

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5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Established 1772. By appointment.

PERSONAL

W.A.—Many strange tales are told.—Y.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

THE HERMITAGE HOUSE SCHOOL, BATH.—Old Girls' Reunion will be held at the School on Saturday, January 17, 1931, at 3.30 p.m.

£3 REWARD.—LOST on 13th inst., between Maida Vale and Marble Arch, GOLD CIGARETTE CASE, initials F. G.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£10 REWARD.—LOST on 16th inst., between Vere-street, W., and Grosvenor-place, S.W., probably in taxi, a DIAMOND CLIP BROOCH attached to brown velvet beret.—Apply E. H. Valentine, 111, Moorgate, E.C.2.

£100 REWARD.—LOST, between 8th and 13th December, between Avenue-road, St. John's Wood, and West End (possibly in taxi), an ALL-DIAMOND and PLATINUM BROOCH (2½ inches by 1½ inches), large diamond in centre, 7.45 cts., surrounded by small diamonds, 8.07 cts.—Apply Frank Brown and Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

C.H.W.—The Council of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3, gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT of subscriptions, £2 2s. from Gifts to Cot Fund, Chelsea; £2 from Mrs. Charlie, Christmas Parcels, 55, Brynmaen-street, W.1.

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ON THE CONTINENT. Ask at your hotel for THE TIMES LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

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FOUR OLD COTTAGES.—Owner, with very small fixed income, has incurred over £200 expenses in repairs, and asks someone who can willingly spare such to kindly write Box 7294, The Times, E.C.4.

AN exceptional opportunity to rent charming SERVICE FLAT in heart of West End for week or longer at half usual price; excellent cuisine. 'Phone, Gerrard 9345.

HOME for MEDICAL TREATMENT of FEMALE INEBRIATES.—Particulars Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

OSBORNE, I. of W.—KING EDWARD VII. CONVALESCENT HOME receives all officers of the Navy, Marines, Army, R.A.F., and Indian Army. Massage, Ultra-Violet Rays, Electrical Treatment, and Special dieting carried out.—For admission apply House Governor. East Cowes, I. of W.

PARENTS from personal proof highly recommend Misses Oldfield's (Old Established) Nursery Home near Bournemouth.—Lindisfarne, Broadstone, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH.—East Cliff House, new Block of RESIDENTIAL SERVICE FLATS, facing South and sea; two flats only now available.

PIANO, Bechstein Boudoir Grand, for SALE; as new.

HASLEMERE.—Charmingly FURNISHED COTTAGE; high, fine view; seven rooms, usual offices; telephone, electric light, gas; anthracite stove; good garden.—Write Box 07605, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PERSONAL (continued)

"STAND thou still a while, that I may show thee . . . the word of God."—1, Sam., ix. 27.

WILL Mrs. LAURA HOUSTON please SEND address? Urgently wanted.—Dickenson, 72, Regent's Park-road, N.W.

WILL Miss FLORENCE AMELIA LISTER, late of Blackpool, Lancashire, please COMMUNICATE with Messrs. Smith and Smith, Solicitors, of Elizabeth-street, Burnley, when she will learn something to her advantage?

BANK of ENGLAND. RECLAIMED DIVIDENDS. No. 16551.—APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of TWELVE DIVIDENDS on the sum of £300 4s per Cent. Victory Bonds, represented by three Registered Bonds of £100 each, Nos. B.245979/81, and which Dividends were paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unreceived. Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (December 20, 1930), the said Dividends will be PAID to HENRY WAUDBY BROWN, of 2, Freeman-street, Grimsby, Solicitor, he having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and sustained.

SANTA CLAUS.—Will you be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas? There are 8,291 CHILDREN in the BARNARDO FAMILY. 10s. sends a child for ten days at the Christmas Season.—Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed, may be addressed to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31, Barnardo House, Stepney-causeway, E.1.

SPHINX Jig Saw Club, Ashburton, S. Devon; 21s. Royal Patron from 1913. Used puzzles sold. Stamp.

YOUR £5 means that ten poor families will have a happy Christmas in their own homes. This sum supplies ten Church Army Parcels of Christmas fare.—Rev. Charles Carlile, "Christmas Parcels," 55, Bryanston-street, W.1.

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"CHRISTMAS GREETINGS."—Make sure that none of your friends at home or abroad are forgotten. A special heading is available on this page. The rate is 10s. for two lines.

DESTITUTION is the condition of many persons under the care of the London Police Court Mission. NO WORK. NO MONEY. NO DOLE. Do HELP us to help them.—Secretary, 27, Gordon-square, W.C.1.

WILL some LADY HELP ANOTHER who is in deepest distress? Two little children; really genuine; good references.—Write Box T.199, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently required for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN, widow, urgently needs for son 16 good suit; morning, evening suit. Will a mother sell reasonably?—Write Box 8,809, The Times, E.C.4.

FRIENDS OF THE POOR, 42, Kbury-street, S.W.1, plead £5 keep fire alight for two old ladies, one invalid, other blind. Details given.

WILL GRAMOPHONE interested in the welfare of poor working boys GIVE GRAMOPHONE or WIRELESS SET (preferably portable), also any unwanted records, to CLUB doing great work helping lads to grow up into self-respecting and useful citizens?—Write Hon. Secretary, Red Cross Hall Clubs, Whitecross-street, Borough, S.E.1.

CHRISTMAS in POOR and DULL SOUTH LONDON PARISH. Money, clothes (new or old) earnestly appealed for.—Rev. J. Thrift, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices: 19, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 3567. Babies' Hostel and Training School for Nursery Nurses at Tower Cressy, Campden Hill. No connexion with any other Adoption Society.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR. Sundays 5 o'clock. Hon. Supt., Great Ormond-street. Please help.—H. CHARRINGTON.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER.—When ordering ham or bacon please insist on being supplied from firms who employ the Humane Killer only (bullet or bolt) in the slaughter of pigs.—For further information apply to the Council of Justice to Animals and Humane Slaughter Association, 42, Old Bond-street, W.

DO PLEASE HELP with our TOY FAIR on Dec. 22nd toys, books, &c., are needed. Poorest district imaginable. Population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

DANCING.—GEM MOUFLET teaches, partners. Moved to 10, Abermarle-street, PICCADILLY. Regent 4629.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E., URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. ENDOWED INCOME ONLY £67,000.

PLEASE help the East End Slum Children this Christmas time by sending a Gift towards our Children's Christmas Dinner in Poverty Hall. Clothing, &c., gratefully received and acknowledged by Supt. John Pounds Mission, 24, Wellesley-street, Stepney, E.1.

STAMP COLLECTION; catalogue £155, price £25; delightful Christmas present.—Vicar, Brimscombe, Stroud.

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(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Sldp.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*Rampura	17,000	Furlong		Dec. 29
*Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 23
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi	17,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Ranpura	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Mar. 13	Mar. 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Mongolia	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	
Narkunda	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16	
†Cathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29	
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	
†Chitral	15,000	Stazers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26	
Malaja	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13	
*Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt	Mar. 20	Mar. 26	

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Rangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 9	—
Somali (cargo)	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Rolfe	Feb. 5	—
Rajputana	17,000	Cadiz	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

† Taking Passengers for Malta. ‡ for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.
* One class only at 3rd Cabin fares.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

(Calling at Alexandria if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
‡*WARPIELD	6,060	—	Dec. 24	Dec. 27
‡*KENYA	10,000	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
‡*SOMALI	6,500	—	Feb. 14	—
*CHINKOA	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2

* Cargo Steamer. ‡ Calls Southampton.
‡ Calls Bhavnagar, Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie, but omits Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	LONDON
MADURA	7,977	—	—	Dec. 27	Jan. 10
MANORA	7,929	Dec. 24	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	—
MORVADA	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	—
MULDERA	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	—

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA	7,977	—	—	Dec. 27	Jan. 3
MATIANA	9,067	Dec. 27	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MANTOLA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. J. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O. 41, Bld. des Capucines, Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
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Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Recombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N.Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3 (Middle-east, Bombay and Karachi), Gosnan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

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to New Zealand and through to Australia
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RANGITATA	17,000 tons	Southampton	Jan. 16
RANGITANE	17,000 "	Southampton	Feb. 13
REMUERA	11,000 "	Southampton	Mar. 13

and thereafter every 28 days.

Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd.), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 or Trans-Pacific Passgr. Agcy. (W. L. James), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From † Vancouver	From † San Francisco
AORANGI	Jan. 7	
MAKURA		Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	
MONOWAI		Feb. 18

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga to Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

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FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
†BENDIGO	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

†Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS for

	Tons	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Tons.	From London.	From Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	—	Dec. 26
ORONTES	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23
OTRANTO	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20
ORANTO	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3

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CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Florence	7,481	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
(a)City of Calcutta	7,679	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi
(a) Calls Marseilles.			

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harvard	7,671	Jan. 17	Cape Town, Algoa
City of London	8,956	Jan. 31	Bay, East Lon-
City of Canterbury	8,421	Feb. 14	don, Natal.

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Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
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From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

CHENONCEAUX	Jan. 1 and Jan. 15
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.	
AV. R. GARROS	Dec. 26 and Jan. 9
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR, & BEYROUT.	
ANGKOR	Dec. 30 and Jan. 20
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.	
LOTUS	Dec. 23 and Dec. 30

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CHAMPOLLION

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	Tons.	London.	M'seilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU	10,750	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

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ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

†BRITANNIA	Jan. 2	†*TUSCANIA	Feb. 10
*CASTALIA	Jan. 14	†CIRCASSIA	Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Second Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
‡ Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ** Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. FRANCONIA, 20,000 tons
from MONACO 23rd Jan. to BOMBAY. Fare, Single £60, Return £102. Passengers return to Marseilles.
Apply for full Programme free on request.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, MARSEILLES, Feb. 18.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
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SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES
TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
22	MAURETANIA	Southampton	Cunard
27	DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
27	CARMANIA	Liverpool	Cunard
27	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
3	BALTIC	Liverpool	White Star
3	MINNEWASKA	London	A.T.L.
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	CALEDONIA	Glasgow	Anchor
10	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
10	HOMERIC	Southampton	White Star
16	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
17	MINNETONKA	London	A.T.L.
17	LAURENTIC	Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA	Glasgow	Anchor
20	EMPRESS OF FRANCE	Southampton	Can. Pac.
21	MAJESTIC	Southampton	White Star
23	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
24	MINNEKAHDA	London	A.T.L.
24	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA	Liverpool	Cunard
24	ALAUNIA	Glasgow	Anchor

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
20	CEDRIC	Liverpool	White Star
Jan.			
3	CARONIA	Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	Liverpool	Cunard
10	PENNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA	Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC	Liverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA	Southampton	Cunard
24	WESTERNLAND	Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA	Liverpool	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
27	MINNEDOSA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Jan.			
2	MONTCLARE	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK	Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	MELITA	Liverpool	Can. Pac.

k Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. n Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Havre. q Via Queenstown.
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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
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"AVELONA STAR"	From	2 JAN.
"ARLANZA"	London	16 JAN.
"ASTURIAS (M.V.)"	and	30 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"	Boulogne.	20 FEB.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"		

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EASTER IN THE HOLY LAND
MARCH 20th
FOR 29 DAYS TO
TANGIER, MALLORCA, DERNA, PORT SAID, JAFFA (for JERUSALEM), CYPRUS, HAIFA, BEIRUT, RHODES, SUDA (for Kalrouan), ALGIERS.

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Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 14

Fares from £38 to £52.

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VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	3 Jan.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons from Southampton	30 Jan.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.
†TORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	27 Mar.
†IONIC	12,554 tons from Southampton	24 Apl.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd Class only.
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Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

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ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, SUEZ, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.

ANTENOR	3 Jan.	ANCHISES	14 Feb.
HECTOR	31 Jan.	AENEAS	28 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.
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S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	3rd JAN.
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S.S. DEMOSTHENES	" Liverpool	6th FEB.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London: 101, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

Cie. de NAVIGATION MIXTE.

(Cie. Touache.)
ALGERIA FROM PORT VENDRES, ALGERIA & TUNISIA FROM MARSEILLES.
Full particulars from:—
DEAN & DAWSON, LTD.,
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HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Frequent Departures of Special Cruising Steamers. Special Tourist Rates to many Parts of the World.
Apply for full Programme free on request.
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Short Sea Route with interesting tour through
AMERICA.
Return tickets already taken are interchangeable for this route.
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SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA

BY
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal and * Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 3
*ARLANZA	14,622	Jan. 16	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Jan. 29	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Jan. 31
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 13	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Feb. 14
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Feb. 20	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Feb. 28

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE	Via France, Spain.	PERU
BERMUDA		PANAMA
HAVANA		CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROPESA (calls Jamaica)	14,075	Jan. 15
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 29
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,237	Feb. 12
ORCOMA	11,380	Mar. 5

TOUR: ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.
Twelve days' Cruise in the
MEDITERRANEAN!
Join "ATLANTIS" at
VILLEFRANCHE on Xmas Day
Fares 35 guineas and upward, including First Class Rail and Sleeper from London. Returning to Southampton 7th January. Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Goree, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents

TOURS

"THE MAGIC OF ISLAM."

NORTH AFRICAN MOTOR TOURS

To the "Land of Infinite Diversity," where Fashion now winters.
The verdure and flowers of the Tell. The grandeur of mountainous Kabylia. The mysteries of the rugged Aures. The sands and palms of the true Sahara. Delicious El Oued in the high dunes. Timimoun and its Equator-bound Caravans. El Golea, where roses bloom always. Ghardaia and the cities of the M'zab, the "Desert within the Desert." The hanging gardens of Nefta. Wargla, and its 100,000 palms. The palaces and fountains of Fez. Red Marrakesh (Morocco City).

ALGERIA—TUNISIA MOROCCO—THE SAHARA

Private independent tours by splendid five-seater landaulets. Arrange your own route and dates.
Also
grouped tours (14-seater touring coaches) at fixed dates, over 30 distinct routes. Company's own mail steamers, cars, and the famous Transatlantique Hotels, the finest in Africa (44 opened).
Cie. Gle. TRANSATLANTIQUE, Ltd.
(FRENCH LINE),
20, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

THE CLASSIC ROUTE TO
ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO
is overland, via Paris and Marseilles, and thence "TRANSATLANTIQUE" steamer.
LONDON TO ALGIERS IN UNDER TWO DAYS.
Cie. Gle. TRANSATLANTIQUE (French Line), 20, Cockspur-street, S.W., and all leading Travel Agencies

Independent Travel. Tranquil
WINTER VOYAGES TO WEST INDIES & SPANISH MAIN.
10,000 miles, six weeks, 19 calls, from £70.
Sailings Dec. 29th, Jan. 26th, Feb. 23rd, Mar. 23rd.
FRENCH LINE.

FYFFES LINE.

Direct Regular Passenger Services to
JAMAICA, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA, COSTA RICA, COLOMBIA, HONDURAS.
Single cabins, bedsteads, berths, private bath rooms. No inside rooms. First class only.
For further particulars apply to
ELDERS & FYFFES, LIMITED,
3, Bow-street, W.C.2 (Temple Bar 5555), or City Agents, A. J. Shepherd and Co., 69, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

HOLLAND AFRICA LINE.

Sailing regularly to principal South and East Coast Ports by CABIN CLASS STEAMERS. LOW FARES.

ROUND AFRICA TOURS.

100 DAYS. 100 GUINEAS.
For sailings, fares, and all particulars apply to PHS. VAN OMMEREN (LONDON), LTD., 18-19, Pall Mall, S.W. (Phone: Regent 4529.) 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Phone: Avenue 0021.)

VISIT THE WEST INDIES

THIS WINTER
THE ISLES OF GLORIOUS SUNSHINE
by the
ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
from Dover to
Madeira, West Indies, the Guianas, Curaçao, Spanish Main, Panama Canal, and Central America.
Special facilities for passengers wishing to break voyage. First Class Fare from £52. Second Class Fare from £40.
For full particulars, illustrated brochure, &c., apply Phs. Van Ommeren (London) Ltd., 39, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Telephone, Regent 4529. Also at Baltic House, 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. Telephone: Monument 0021.

PARADISE OF PACIFIC

LEAVING 23rd JANUARY, RETURNING in JUNE.
MEDITERRANEAN, BOMBAY.
A MONTH in BEAUTIFUL CEYLON.
MALAYA, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI.
A month in Japan for the Cherry Blossom Season, Honolulu, Canadian Rockies, Niagara, Quebec, &c.
Ladies and gentlemen would like to visit these Beauty Spots of the world at very moderate cost should write to Mr. Edward Gray, F.R.G.S., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Ceylon only (ten weeks) if desired.
Sea all inclusive cost.

MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR-CYCLES LORRIES, AND ACCESSORIES,

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

FOR SALE

HAVE you inspected our stock of USED ROLLS-ROYCE Cars? All types of coachwork, attractive prices.—ARTHUR TWYFORD and SHEARER, Ltd., Devonshire House, Berkeley-street, W.1. 'Phone, Grosvenor 3401 for full details.

HAVE you realized that for the limited sum you are prepared to spend on a motor-car (£500-£1,500) you can purchase a new 6-cyl.-made ROLLS-ROYCE of 20 H.P. or 40-50 H.P., which would give you greater pleasure and which would be a much better investment?

1929 TALBOT, 14-45 h.p. model A.G., four-door, black Weymann saloon; excellent condition; taxed; £188.—Sant, Hampton Court. Molesey 894.

FOR HIRE

TRAVEL DE LUXE!
LUXURIOUS CARS at inexpensive rates, 18s. for 20 miles, 6.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.; touring rate, including chauffeur's board and lodging, 10d. per mile, 100 miles minimum. Every comfort; no troubles.—LE GRICE ELKRS, Ltd., 27, Sussex-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Phone, Kensington 9477.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

3 lines 6s. (minimum)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The reorganization of
THE ALWIN HOTEL,
Gloucester-road, S.W.7,
has been completed and old and new patrons can now enjoy the advantage of running hot and cold water, an electric fire, and a telephone extension in each bed room; spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating ensuring perfect comfort during winter months. Excellent and varied cuisine. Lift. Terms inclusive from 4gns. per week, affording outstanding value. Western 3274-5.

BERKELEY HOTEL,

63-67, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Park 1797.
Two minutes Kensington Gardens, Buses and Tubes.
HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER.
GAS FIRES IN ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 4gns. per week, including four meals, bath, light, and attendance. From 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS. WRITE FOR CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.

EMBASSY COURT HOTEL,

91, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.
Two minutes from Piccadilly-circus.
BED, BREAKFAST, AND PRIVATE BATH ROOM FROM 12s. 6d. EACH DOUBLE.
FROM 17s. 6d. SINGLE.
ALSO PRIVATE SUITES FROM 17s. 6d. DOUBLE.
High-class cuisine and service.
Gerrard 1035-6-7.

KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.8.
(Facing Kensington Gardens.)
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled.
PRIVATE SUITES.
Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.
For particulars apply Manager, address as above. 'Phone, Kens. 3675 (10 lines).

CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR.
SPEND IT AT
PALACE HOUSES,
PATRICKSON'S HOTELS, Ltd., BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.
AND ENSURE GOOD CHEER.
Dancing and Entertainments. Sun Parlour. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water Bed Rooms. Night Porter. Park 6447 (3 lines). Telegrams, Otelpat, Nottarch, London.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON
Write for special programme.
LONDON'S FOUR UP-TO-DATE RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens.
Within three minutes of Tube.
No noise though Central.
All bed rooms have hot and cold water, gas fires, Exchange telephones, central heating; garage; night porters.

HOTEL INVERNESS COURT,

1-9, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Open to Non-Residents.
Accommodation 120 guests. Special terms for winter residence.
Winter garden. Palm court. Louis Seize drawing room and lounge. Tudor smoke and billiard rooms. Special Dinner Dances. Wedding Receptions and At Homes a speciality. Single rooms from 4 guineas. Double from 7½ guineas. Bed and Breakfast from 9/6. Telephone, Park 9901.

LANCASTER COURT HOTEL,

66-69, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Established over 20 years. New extension of 50 rooms now ready. This Hotel has been artistically decorated throughout, and offers unusually spacious and attractive reception rooms. Terms from 4gns. Telephone, Paddington 9121.

PARK ROYAL HOTEL.

25-28, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
This charming Hotel offers terms from 3gns. per week. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 60 guests. Delightful home for residents. Tele., Paddington 0712.

BERKELEY COURT HOTEL,

29-31, LEINSTER-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Recently acquired, newly decorated and refurnished, delightful reception rooms. Refinement guaranteed, with youth and cheerful society. Tele., Park 9022. Terms from 3 guineas. Accom 3 guineas.
The above Hotels are under the personal supervision of the Managing Director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

LOFTUS HOTEL. TEMPLETON-PLACE. EARL'S COURT.
Tele., Frob. 0491. Ideal spot for Overseas Visitors and City Men. En pension terms from 2½gns.

MANDEVILLE HOTEL,

Mandeville-place, W.1.
(Welbeck 8187-8.)
Under new management.
Heart of Mayfair. Quiet. Central.
50 rooms all fitted hot and cold water.
Post Office Telephones.
SUNRAY ELECTRIC HEATERS AND GAS FIRES.
Bed and Breakfast from 9s. 6d. En pension from 4½gns. weekly.
Licensed. Open to non-residents.
Speciality:—Cuisine and Personal Attention.
Special Attractions for Christmas.

MOST CONVENIENTLY SITUATED AND WELL-EQUIPPED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

HOTEL NORMAN,

CARLTON-ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Close to Putney Heath. Lawn tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card, and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, constant hot water; food first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts; three minutes from station. 'Phone, Putney 5991-2. Special terms families. Wonderful Christmas Programme.
Proprietress: Mrs. STUART NUTHALL.

PORTMAN HOTEL,

BETWEEN MARBLE ARCH AND SELFRIDGE'S.
Bed rooms with RUNNING WATER AND T.V.O. TELEPHONES.—Mayfair 3834-5. 23-28, Portman-street, W.

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,

4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A newly opened Hotel, overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout. Bed-sitting rooms, with breakfast, from 9s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Special Christmas arrangements.—Telephone, Western 3155, 3154, 3155.

LIVE IN LONDON'S MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOT
HOTEL STUART,
RICHMOND HILL.
(Three minutes from Richmond Park.)
Facing the well-known view, 200ft. up.
Tastefully decorated, lounges, billiards, large dance and music rooms, unrivalled situation, near river, golf, tennis, ice skating rink, and delightful walks; eight miles only Piccadilly; 200 attractive bed rooms, open aspect; gas stoves; slot meters; hot and cold running water. From 3 guineas inclusive. Excellent cuisine. Very special residential terms for families. Children specially welcomed. Super Christmas programme.
'Phone: Richmond 3207-8.
Resident Proprietress:

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of the EAST RIDING of YORKSHIRE.
APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SOLICITOR in the office of the Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council at a commencing salary of £330 per annum.
The gentleman appointed must be able to undertake ordinary conveyancing without supervision; the post will be designated under the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Applications, endorsed "Assistant Solicitor," stating age and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to the undersigned not later than the 1st January, 1931.
Canvassing will be a disqualification.
J. R. PROCTER, Clerk of the Peace and of the County Council.
County Hall, Beverley, 15th December, 1930.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY of EAST SUFFOLK.
APPOINTMENT of MALE ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH.
APPLICATIONS are invited from Male Registered Practitioners for above APPOINTMENT.
The duties will include the Medical Inspection of School Children and Maternity and Child Welfare work; experience in Eye Refraction and ante-natal work is desirable, and the possession of the Diploma of Public Health will be a recommendation. The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office.
The salary attaching to the post will be £600 per annum. A deduction of 5 per cent. for superannuation will be made, and motor-car allowance will be paid on the Council's scale for use of the Officer's car.
The person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination and the appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side.
Applications are to be made upon a form which can be obtained from the Council's Medical Officer of Health, County Hall, Ipswich, to whom the completed forms should be returned not later than Wednesday, 7th January, 1931.
CECIL OAKES, Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Ipswich, 16th December, 1930.

PRINCESS MARY'S ROYAL AIR FORCE NURSING SERVICE.
TEACHER REQUIRED for MASSAGE and ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT in the above Service. Candidates must hold the Teacher's Certificate C.S.M.M.G. and M.E. The salary will be in accordance with experience.—Applications, stating qualifications and experience, should be addressed to the Matron-in-Chief, P.M.R.A.F.N.S., Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

ROYAL AIR FORCE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for APPOINTMENTS as CIVILIAN EDUCATION OFFICERS, Grade III., in the Royal Air Force Educational Service. Candidates will be preferred who have a degree in engineering. Previous teaching experience will be an advantage.
The scale of salary for Grade III. is £234-£15-£480, with an allowance varying from £60 to £100 per annum, according to position on the scale. For entrants with approved previous experience commencing salaries up to 10 increments above the minimum of the scale may be allowed. Promotion to appointments in higher grades is by selection.
Preference will be given to suitably qualified ex-Service candidates.
The form of application and a copy of the regulations for the Educational Service may be obtained from the Secretary, Air Ministry, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1. Applications should be returned not later than Saturday, 17th January, 1931.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS and COUNTIES GENERAL HOSPITAL.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY to the above Hospital. Salary £450 per annum, rising by two yearly increments of £25 to £500 per annum. Hospital or Institutional experience a recommendation.
Applications, accompanied by three copies of recent testimonials, must be received by January 3rd, 1931, addressed to the Chairman, General Hospital, Tunbridge Wells.
The successful applicant will be required to take up his duties on April 1st, 1931.

THE UNIVERSITY of SHEFFIELD.
The University INVITES APPLICATIONS for the CHAIR of MODERN HISTORY. Applications should be sent to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than Saturday, January 17th, 1931.
W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

THE GOVERNORS of BROMSGROVE SCHOOL invite APPLICATIONS for the HEADMASTERSHIP, which will be vacant at the end of the Summer Term, 1931.—Four copies of not more than six testimonials should be forwarded to the Clerk, The School House, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, before February 2nd. Full information can be obtained from him. The election will take place towards the end of March.

POST FILLED

GENTLEMEN who replied to recent advertisement under Box J.1460 are hereby advised that, if they have had no notification, it is not proposed to pursue the matter further with them.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

FIRST-CLASS Agent wanted, calling on builders, plumbers, architects, merchants, &c., Kent, part Surrey, and Hants, for compressions fitting for copper tube.—Write Box T.194, The Times, E.C.4.

JUNIOR Male Clerks (16 to 18 years of age) required in Stewards' offices of the London County Council hospitals. Rate of pay, subject to review, 30s. a week, rising annually by 5s. to 90s. a week. Candidates must have passed an examination of matriculation standard. Appointments are temporary in first instance, but transfers made to permanent staff as vacancies occur. Forms of application obtainable (enclosed addressed foolscap envelope necessary) from Medical Officer of Health (S.D. 3 (b)), the County Hall, S.E.1. Canvassing disentitles.

SALES Organisation covering the whole of England want Sales Representative for Birmingham and Midlands; age 30-45; salary, car, all expenses and commission. Only applicants of good position and education, and who can sell anything, need apply. Give past record.—Write Box Z.O.922, care of Deacon's Advertising Agency, Fen-court, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

STENOGRAPHER, male, age 23-27, thoroughly proficient and with first-class business experience, required immediately for City office.—Write, with full particulars, Box 690, care of Barker and Howard, Sugar Loaf-court, E.C.3.

WANTED immediately by private limited company, Midlands, as Secretary-Accountant, qualified accountant, age 30 to 40; knowledge of taxation essential; public school; commencing salary £400.—Write Box W.812, The Times, E.C.4.

ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Draughtsmen, and others should send stamp for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

ARTICLED PUPILS

CHARTERED Surveyor, F.S.I., has vacancy for Articled Pupil; varied and extensive experience, including management of large and important estate; personal supervision; office near London.—Write Box T.195, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

WANTED, a Secretary; knowledge of shorthand, typing, bookkeeping; resident post; state experience, and salary required.—Apply Bell Mead Kennels, Ltd., Haslemere.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

AUCTIONEER and Valuer requires responsible position in same capacity in first-class firm; keen, capable, experienced, smart, well educated, and tactful.—Write Box 07178, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BRITISH Hi Sample Exhibition, Buenos Aires.—Educated, keen, adaptable man (27) available any capacity; fluent Spanish; five years South America; shorthand-typist; would consider post as Valet or Companion-secretary.—Jeffery, The Parsonage, Mossley, Kelvedon.

BUSINESS gentleman and wife travelling Great Britain wish free lance agency; own motor; nominal salary and commission; references.—Write Box Z.1088, The Times, E.C.4.

CAPABLE Business Manager (33) desires change; any responsible, progressive post; able to control staff, representatives, branches, correspondence, execution of orders, accounts; accustomed to buying and selling textiles, outfitting, and many sundry lines; energetic, possessing initiative and good organizing ability; good appearance and personality; very highest references.—Write L.N., care of 13, Musgrove-road, S.E.14.

ENGINEER, automobile, chemist, draughtsman, electrician, marine research, &c., requires situation; employment agencies please send particulars fees.—M., 26a, Regent-street, W.

ENERGETIC young man seeks post shorthand, typing, &c.; previous experience; good reference; small salary to commence.—Write Box Z.1085, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN of good address, with 10 years' practical experience in all branches of agriculture, farm and estate management, seeks a position of trust and ability; keen knowledge of large-scale commercial poultry farming.—BM/ZCN6, London, W.C.1.

MANCHESTER gentleman, 29, single, desires change; executive export trade; five years' travelling and residential experience India, Burma, Ceylon; speaks Hindustani; prepared to travel; highest credentials.—Write Box Z.1086, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School Man, age 24, keen and energetic, thorough knowledge U.S.A., widely travelled Europe, East Indies, Orient, Canada, seeks better position good prospect; sales experience; excellent references.—Write Box 01945, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PUBLIC School Man (30), three years East, qualified engineer, capable correspondent, 12 years driving own car, desires post Secretary-Chauffeur or similar; highest references.—Write Box 07606, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SOUTH America.—Salesman Engineer, recently returned to England, desires position; previous exhibition experience; capable, energetic; Portuguese and Spanish.—Write Box Z.1087, The Times, E.C.4.

TEXTILE Engineer, flax, hemp, jute, and wire-rope plant maintenance; expert designer; draughtsman, I.C.S., and electrical knowledge, travelled, languages, technical qualifications, highest references, desires post in January.—Write Box W.798, The Times, E.C.4.

TUTORING required, boys 8-14, London and district, for holidays, by master of preparatory school.—Write Box T.159, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Man (21) seeks Situation anywhere; any work; home or abroad; well built, 6ft. 2in.; experienced in fur-skin dressing and dyeing, also mechanics.—Write Box Z.1101, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

INDIAN Insurance news and special articles can be supplied to interested British journals.—Write, stating terms of payment, Box W.810, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY (33), perfect knowledge French, German, Spanish, shorthand, typewriting, seeks position Foreign Correspondent or Private Secretary; highly recommended by late employers.—Write Box R.29, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY, with knowledge of German, French, Russian, shorthand-typing, seeks evening or home work.—Address M. A., 24, Liberia-road, Highbury, N.5.

MISS Kerr-Sander, 175, Piccadilly, W.1, Tele. No. Gerrard 6010, recommends Shorthand-Typists, Secretaries, and Foreign Correspondents for responsible positions where a good education and initiative are required.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

LONDON, January: daily French Governess; girls 9, 5; sewing only, Ditto Surrey; French or Swiss; entire charge children 7, 5; first English lessons.—Anglo-French Bureau, 309, Regent-street.

YOUNG French Lady, Protestant preferred, as Companion to boy of 6; no teaching except French; must be genuinely fond of children.—Write Box W.811, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

HELPS AND NURSES

YOUNG Nurse or Under Nurse, experienced, to take baby from month, help with girl of five; wait on self; needlewoman; highest references; near Portsmouth, later nearer London.—Small, Rowlands Castle, Hants.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

LADY Cook-Housekeeper wanted; country house; small family.—Mrs. Harding, Woodhouse Eaves, Loughborough.

TWO Friends or Sisters required as Cook and House-Parlourmaid to run a pleasant house in Oxford; small family; help given.—Mrs. Lace, 43, Banbury-road, Oxford.

WANTED, early in January, Mother and Daughter or two friends as Cook and Housemaid for convenient house near Guildford; both must be experienced and have good references; three in family (five during holidays).—Apply Mrs. Gahagan, Green-place, Wonersh, Guildford.

COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid, about January 10th; small house; experience, excellent references essential.—Apply 6.30-7.30 or write fully, with photo, 7, Stanhope-place, W.2 (near Marble Arch).

RELIABLE Cook-General wanted for country, S. Devon, Dec. 31st; references; £30.—Mrs. Griffiths, Sigford House, Bickington, Newton Abbot.

TEMPORARY Cook (general, beginning Jan.; London flat; family two; personal reference essential.—Write Box 8360, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED in Chelsea, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; £32; three in family; daily help given.—Write Box W.805, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAIDS AND HOUSE-PARLOURMAIDS

SINGLE-HANDED Parlourmaid, early January; staff five; age about 30; £55; good reference.—Write only Lady de Maurier, Cannon Hall, Hampstead.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required; £60; not under 30; must have had good experience and be able to furnish good references; very comfortable home, good holidays; seven in staff; two in family (with two babies); near Houses of Parliament, London.—Give full particulars of experience Box Z.1096, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID required; wages £40-£45; housemaid, cook, betweenmaid kept; six in family.—Write full particulars Mrs. Ainslie, The Chase, Churt, Surrey.

HOUSE, KITCHEN AND SCULLERY MAIDS

UPPER Housemaid, temporary, from 2nd January, three months; no parlour work.—Write Box W.815, The Times, E.C.4.

HEAD Kitchenmaid required early in January; £45; not under 25; must be good worker, able to help with plain cooking; good experience essential; comfortable home, good holidays. Apply by letter, with full details of past experience, otherwise no notice will be taken of application.—Mrs. Rudwick, 29a, Great College-street, Westminster.

UNDER Kitchenmaid required early in January; £30; strong willing girl; previous experience welcomed but not essential; good opportunity to learn from excellent cook.—Apply, by letter, Mrs. Rudwick, 29a, Great College-street, Westminster.

GROOMS

GROOM-CHAUFFEUR wanted mid-January; married; two horses kept and two cars (one a 30 Minerva); good knowledge of horses; hunt with Hambledon; knowledge of electric light engine; stable boy kept; good roomy cottage.—Apply, stating wages and experience, B. Wilkinson, Curdridge Grange, Botley, Hants.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

MARRIED Couple required, now or New Year, as Cook and Parlourman; bachelor gentleman; all conveniences; from £100; state ages.—T. Leonard, Esq., care of British Linen Company, Cartax, Horsham. (No fees.)

MARRIED Couple, age 35; exemplary five and four years' personal references; now or New Year; £100; smart Cook-General and House-Parlourman-Valet; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple; 38, 37; highest six years' personal reference, £100; excellent Cook-General and Chauffeur, in and outdoor Handyman; now or New Year; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple for small house about January 10th; experience and excellent references essential.—Apply 6.30-7.30 or write fully, with photograph, 7, Stanhope-place, W.2 (near Marble Arch).

BUTLER, £100; in Paris, required after Christmas; Valet-Attendant (British) for three months, with possibility of longer period; first-class references essential.—Write Box R.27, The Times, E.C.4.

BOY, 14-15, strong, leaving school preferred, wanted to train as housebor; comfortable home; live in.—Apply in own writing to Box 01965, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

FRENCH Lady, Protestant, cheerful, energetic, good music, driving car, wishes post in good family.—Rosset, 29, Boulevard Jacques-Cartier, St.-Malo, France.

FRENCH-SWISS Governess (25); fluent Christian; English family abroad.—Write Box W.806, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. Temple Richards highly recommends her German Governess; languages French and English.—Write Box W.813, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG Governess, experienced, matriculated; daily post; testimonials.—20, Worthington-road, Surbiton.

YOUNG lady (24) desires post; two years' university training social, study, music, typing, handcrafts, country dancing, experience in girls' institution.—Watson, 3, Redcliffe-parade West, Bristol.

AUSTRIAN Nursery Governess; fluent English, French; 32; entire charge children 5-14, all lessons; £35. Also French-Swiss, Mother's Helps, &c., £36-£70.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

FRENCH-SWEDISH Nursery Governess; 20; fluent French; little experience; musical, artistic.—Gray, 30, Wordsworth-road, Hampden.

A BROAD or England (permanent or holidays). Governesses and Nursery Governesses recommended; also Schools.—Miss Lennox Carr's Agency, 37, Old Bond-street, W.1. (Gerr. 7684.)

THE best English and French Resident and Daily Governesses for home and abroad are introduced by Miss Locke Stevens' Agency, 62, Brook-street, W.1. (Mayfair 1468.) Schools recommended.

A U Pair.—German girl wishes post London.—Kipker, The Cottage, Bickington, Barnstaple.

HELPS AND NURSES

REFINED German Lady, 28, Catholic, desires situation as Mother's Help to learn the language.—Apply to E. L., 4360, care of Rudolf Mosse, Ltd., 125-130, Strand, London, W.C.2.

EXPERIENCED person (56) desires post as Nurse-Attendant, invalid or elderly lady, daily or not; moderate salary; good references.—Apply W., 71, New King's-road, Fulham, S.W.6.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSEKEEPERS, AND COOKS

LUNCHES, Teas, and Dinners.—Reliable Cooks can be supplied at the shortest notice.—Regina Bureau (Dept. 34), 58, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

MISTRESSES Free until suited.—Cook-Generals, Generals, Parlourmaids, Housemaids; disengaged; excellent references.—Miss Mann's Bureau, 73, Castle-street, Belfast.

PARLOURMAIDS, HOUSEMAIDS, AND GENERALS

WANTED, situation as Caretakers, two sisters; honest, trustworthy; good references.—Symons, 36, Arthur-street, Gravesend.

CHARWOMEN, free over Christmas (all or part day); known and placed for many years; excellent references held by Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

MARRIED COUPLES AND MENSERVANTS

ADVERTISER seeks care country house, garden, able cook, personal servant; single; 32; refined; C. of E.; disengaged.—Write H. Thring, 169, Selhurst-road, South Norwood.

BUTLER-VALET requires post early January; small wage for comfortable home; London preferred.—A. Morris, 22, Mulberry-walk, Chelsea.

EX-SERVICE Man, 32, single, seeks situation Valet; undertake all duties; willing travel abroad; personal references.—Write Box T.177, The Times, E.C.4.

PARLOURMAN-VALET, 43, two years' experience; good references; £40; free January 20.—Write Box Z.1074, The Times, E.C.4.

HOTEL ASSISTANTS AND CATERERS

LADY, thoroughly experienced hotel management (excellent testimonials), desires immediate position, temporary or permanent.—G. W., 25, Aberdeen-place, N.W.8.

CHAUFFEURS

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

2 lines 2s. (minimum)

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single; 14 years' experience; good electrician, handyman, &c. (ex R.A.F.).—Sheppard, 24, Oxford-gardens, North Kensington, W.10.

CHAUFFEUR-HANDYMAN; single; 29; Rolls, Bentley, Minerva; excellent references; Town, country; disengaged.—J. Green, 56, King-street, N.W.1.

LAW NOTICES, DEC. 20

Chancery and K.B. Divisions

CHANCERY COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Applications.—In Court (as Chambers).—Re Kaufman's Settlement and Law of Property Act, 1925.
CHAMBERS JUDGE (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 11.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11.30:—Ex parte Applications.

MASTER sitting.—Mosdley.
TAXING MASTER.—Hughes Onslow.
CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Ritchie (on Appeal Court I.); Blaker (on Eve. J.); Ritchie (on Maugham, J.); Jolly (on Bennett, J.); Hicks Beach (on Clauson, J.); More (on Luxmoore, J.); Andrews (on Farwell, J.).

COUNTY COURT JURISDICTION

JUDGE TURNER, at Westminster County Court on Thursday, again referred to the question of default summonses and affidavits in cases where defendants resided outside the jurisdiction of the Court and the matters of action were transactions made in their districts. He said:—"I made certain observations yesterday in regard to default summonses. I have read a report of my observations in *The Times*. I did not intend to reflect in any way on any of the registrars in this Court. I want that to be made perfectly clear. My view is that the registrars are not limited by the form of the affidavits. They can require further information. In this Court they often do. In this particular case there was nothing to put the registrars on their guard. The plaintiffs swore that their head office was in this district. The whole transaction in fact took place at their office in Birmingham, in which district all the witnesses lived. The action should never have been launched here on the technical ground that the head office was in London and that the company's establishment was in our district."

Law Report, Dec. 19

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Michaelmas Law sittings end to-morrow (Saturday) when Mr. Justice Luxmoore will sit to hear *ex parte* applications in the Chancery Division.

The Court of Criminal Appeal—Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Swift, and Mr. Justice Charles—dismissed the appeals against conviction of Victor Edward Betts and Herbert Charles Ridley, who were convicted before Mr. Commissioner Mitchell-Innes at Birmingham Assizes of the murder of William Thomas Andrews. (REX v. BETTS. REX v. RIDLEY.)

On Monday, December 22, Mr. Justice Wright will give judgment in the action in which the Banco de Portugal claims over £1,000,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, in respect of the issue of certain Portuguese bank notes. The defendants deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank has suffered any damage, it was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence. (BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED.)

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

TWO MURDERERS' APPEALS

REX v. BETTS. REX v. RIDLEY

(Before MR. JUSTICE AVORY, MR. JUSTICE SWIFT, *and* MR. JUSTICE CHARLES*)*

The COURT dismissed the appeals of Victor Edward Betts and Herbert Charles Ridley, who were convicted before Mr. Commissioner Mitchell-Innes at the Birmingham Assizes on December 5, 1930, of the murder of William Thomas Andrews, an elderly man, on July 24, 1930, at Birmingham, and were sentenced to death.

The grounds of appeal were, in Betts's case, that the Commissioner misdirected the jury as to the distinction between murder and manslaughter. In Ridley's case, the grounds were:—(1) Misdirection in failing to direct the jury that, to convict Ridley of murder, they must be satisfied that he had not only gone out to take part in robbery, but that he had gone out prepared to be a party to such violence as, in the contemplation of a reasonable man, might occasion death or at least grievous bodily harm to the victim; (2) misdirection in failing to point out to the jury that, though they came to the conclusion that the proper verdict was one of murder against Betts, it was still open to them to find manslaughter against Ridley.

The evidence was that Andrews was carrying a bag containing £900 on the business of his employers. At a street corner Betts attacked him and snatched his bag. There was only one eye witness of the attack, a man named Dowd, who was driving a motor-vehicle 75 yards away. His evidence was that, so far as he could see, Betts had no weapon in his hand. Andrews fell, and his skull, which was admitted to be abnormally thin, was broken.

After the crime, the prisoners entered a car driven by Ridley, who knew of the intention to steal Andrews's bag, and visited Portsmouth, London, Leeds, and finally Brighton, where they were arrested.

Mr. Salt appeared for Betts; Mr. A. P. Marshall for Ridley; and Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., and Mr. Maurice Healy for the Crown.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE AVORY, in giving the judgment of the Court, said that the material facts were not in dispute. The two appellants, knowing that Andrews was in the habit of taking money to the bank, and the route which he took, agreed together to waylay and rob him. According to a statement made by Ridley before the trial they agreed that he should be pushed down and the bag stolen.

On the day in question they hired a car and drove to a place which they knew Andrews would pass. Ridley remained in the car while Betts waylaid Andrews. Betts seized him by the neck and struck him a violent blow on top of the head, either with his bare fists or with a fist clenched with something in it. The result of the blow was to cause a depression of the bone above the left ear. Two medical witnesses were of opinion that to cause that depression there must have been some weapon as well as a fist. The third thought it just possible, but not probable, that a fist might have caused it.

The result of the blow was that Andrews fell immediately forward on to the pavement. All the medical witnesses agreed that there was nothing in the character of the pavement to cause the depression of the bone when he fell. Andrews never recovered consciousness, and died shortly afterwards.

Betts, with the bag, made his way to the car, which was waiting for him with the door open. It was admitted that the appellants divided the money. They were not arrested for some time, when they were found at Brighton.

Betts did not give evidence, but Ridley, having made certain statements before trial, gave evidence and put forward a defence that, while he agreed that Andrews should be robbed, he only agreed that he should be pushed and his bag snatched, and never agreed to violence. In cross-examination, he admitted that it amounted to this, that he left it to Betts to get the bag how he could. Obviously that scheme could not be carried out without the probability at least of violence having to be used. And, so far as Betts was concerned, if the law had been laid down by the Commissioner as it was definitely laid down by the House of Lords in Director of Public Prosecutions v. Beard (36 *The Times* L.R., 379; [1920] A.C. 479), the jury would have had no option but to convict Betts of wilful murder.

In the present case the jury were directed in a way much more favourable to Betts. It was left to them that it was only if they were satisfied that the act was calculated in the judgment of reasonable people to cause death that Betts was to be found guilty of murder, and they found him guilty on that too favourable direction.

As to Ridley, Mr. Marshall, in a very able address, had sought to persuade them that there was a distinction, and that the Commissioner ought to have told the jury that even though Betts might be guilty of murder, Ridley might be guilty of manslaughter only. There was no suggestion that he could be guilty of anything less than manslaughter, or that he ought to be acquitted.

Bearing in mind his confession that he was a party to the scheme that this man should be robbed, it was clear that he was a principal in the second degree. It was clear law that a principal in the second degree need not be an eye-witness or ear-witness. He was, in law, present, aiding and abetting if he was near enough to render aid should occasion arise. Ridley was present in that sense, and though it might be true that they had not agreed beforehand that Andrews should be struck on the head so as to cause his death, the law was clear that if he was a party to the common design and the principal in the first degree did some act causing death, the principal in the second degree was equally liable.

Even if the Commissioner had directed the jury in the way desired, Ridley was still a principal in the second degree to this crime of murder, and it was impossible to interfere with the verdict.

He had only to add, as was said by Lord Darling in a similar case, that there might be a distinction to be drawn by those who had the duty, which the Court had not, of considering the sentence. The appeals were dismissed.

Solicitors.—Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal; Director of Public Prosecutions.

COUNTRY FOOTPATHS

The Railway and Canal Commission yesterday gave permission to the Sheffield Coal Company, Limited, to close temporarily a public footpath at Aston-cum-Aughton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, that the company might make sidings there from which to fill up some dips. The application was opposed by a number of local authorities.

MR. JUSTICE MACKINNON said that it was a question of conflicting interests, and, so far as the national interests were concerned, it was desirable for the applicant company to have the opportunity of making the sidings. His Lordship added: "I find reason to deplore the fact that all over the country, largely by reason of misuse, such footpaths are rapidly disappearing, and I should welcome it if more public bodies like these councils displayed more interest in their preservation."

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

£1,000,000 CLAIM BY PORTUGUESE BANK

BANCO DE PORTUGAL v. WATERLOW AND SONS, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT*)*

After a hearing which has lasted for 20 days his LORDSHIP reserved judgment until Monday in the action in which the Banco de Portugal, of 148, Rua do Commercio, Lisbon, bankers to the Portuguese Government, claim damages for alleged breach of contract, negligence, or conversion from Waterlow and Sons, Limited, the printers, of Great Winchester-street, E.C.

The Banco de Portugal say that in 1922 they entered into certain contracts with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the printing and supply of Portuguese bank notes. They allege that one of the terms of those contracts was that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons should take all necessary precautions to prevent forgery of the notes and that they should not print notes from the same plates except on the express authority of the bank and for delivery to the bank. The bank allege that, in breach of the contracts, or negligently and in breach of duty, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in 1925 printed a quantity of 500 escudos [about £5] bank notes of the issue bearing a portrait of Vasco da Gama, the circumnavigator, from the plates made to the bank's specification and delivered them to an unauthorized person, a Dutchman named Marang, whose associates formed the Banco de Angola e Metropole in Portugal to enable the notes to be put into circulation. The bank allege that they were forced to withdraw the notes from circulation and to honour all which were presented, thus suffering considerable loss.

Messrs. Waterlow and Sons deny that they have been guilty of any breach of contract, breach of duty, or negligence. They further say that, if the bank have suffered any damage, that damage was caused, or contributed to, by the bank's own negligence.

Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., Mr. Le Quesne, K.C., Mr. D. B. Somervell, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Parker appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Mr. H. Bensley Wells, and Mr. Theodore Turner for Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Mr. BEVAN, addressing the Court on behalf of the Banco de Portugal, said that, on the claim founded in negligence, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons did not exercise the standard of care which was demanded by the contract under which they were originally employed to print the authentic notes for the bank. There was a duty on them not to use for the printing of bank notes without authority the plates and dies which had been used for the authentic notes. That duty was necessarily implied from the nature of the transaction and from the relation between the parties.

THE ALLEGATION OF CONVERSION

With regard to the alleged conversion, conversion at common law was the unauthorized use of a chattel. In using the plates and dies to print the Marang notes, Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had converted those plates and dies and, as soon as they delivered the notes to Marang for him to put into circulation, there was conversion of the notes. He referred to Poulton v. Wilson (1 F. and F., 403); Thurston v. Charles (21 *The Times* L.R., 653); France v. Gaudet (L.R., 6 Q.B., 199). Damages for conversion were not limited to the value of the goods converted, and special damages could be recovered.

Under the Copyright Act, 1911, the bank were the owners of the copyright in the plates, and there had been infringement of that copyright.

Turning to the allegation of negligence, Mr. Bevan said that he would deal with that claim in the light, not of 1930, but of the information and opportunities which were available to Sir William Waterlow and his colleagues in 1924.

Why should Messrs. Waterlow take, in the present transaction, less care than they were accustomed to take? First, they were eager to get Marang's order. They had obtained the custom of the Bank of Portugal and there was deadly keen competition between them and a rival firm. They were very unwilling to run any risk of letting the custom of the bank revert to their rivals. It had been suggested that Marang's order was only worth £2,000 to them, the cost of printing the notes. It was worth a great deal more—the custom of the Bank of Portugal. Secondly, Marang told Messrs. Waterlow and Sons that the transaction had to be carried through quickly. Thirdly, each one of the directors of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had said in evidence that, when they accepted Marang's order and delivered the notes, he had not the slightest idea that, when the notes were put on the world, any liability on the Bank of Portugal would be created. At the very outset they were faced by the fact that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons did not realize the gravity of the position and of the consequences of accepting an order from an unauthorized person. The whole transaction was entered into in a light-hearted way.

It was admitted that the transaction was an abnormal one. Whatever standard of care was exercisable in ordinary business, abnormal business necessarily demanded a higher standard of care. The story consisted of one abnormal incident after another. Some of those incidents were so abnormal that each of them should have aroused suspicion.

Those incidents were:—

(1) The events of the first interview between Marang and Sir William Waterlow and Mr. Goodman [a director of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons] on December 4, 1924. At that first interview Marang produced a letter from a firm of printers in Holland who were slightly known to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons and who said nothing about his status. He also produced what had been called a diplomatic passport, which simply stated that he was the bearer of dispatches from the Portuguese Embassy at The Hague to the Portuguese Embassy in London. Given its full value, that came to very little. Marang brought no letter of introduction from the Bank of Portugal, but on that material Marang obtained the complete confidence of the directors whom he saw.

(2) The request to Mr. Romer [a representative of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons who was in Lisbon in 1924] to get an authority to print the notes direct from the bank and the abandonment of that request. Mr. Goodman had written to Mr. Romer asking him to get the authority as a safeguard, but that plan was subsequently abandoned and the safeguard relinquished. Mr. Romer warned Messrs. Waterlow and Sons that "strange things were going on" at Lisbon, that it was "impossible to write about them," and that the Bank of Portugal would never consent to the use of its plates for the transaction, because the finances of Angola were in such a bad way. In face of those warnings Sir William Waterlow in effect withdrew Mr. Romer's employment.

(3) Marang's return on December 17 without any authority from the bank. Marang had had 14 days to get the authority. He had been given a letter of introduction to Mr. Romer to help him get it.

"NO EXPLANATION OF FAILURE"

He gave no explanation of his failure, but he was then treated as a means of communication between Messrs. Waterlow and Sons and the bank. To the very man of whose authority Messrs. Waterlow and Sons wanted to be assured, at his own invitation, they handed a letter to the bank asking for its authority. It was like, before engaging a servant, handing a letter to her to be delivered to her former employer asking for her character. It was like a man presenting a cheque at a bank and the cashier handing him a letter to the drawer whose signature he questioned with the request that he should bring back a letter of assurance that everything was in order.

(4) The circumstances of the interview of January 6, 1925, and the letter written by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons to the Governor of the bank on January 7. On January 6 Marang produced the forged authority from the bank and, on its receipt in that way, Messrs. Waterlow entered into a contract to print the notes. In doing that Messrs. Waterlow did not exercise that standard of care which was demanded of security printers, especially in a transaction which was abnormal from beginning to end. When Sir William Waterlow decided, on January 7, to write direct to the Governor of the Bank of Portugal acknowledging the receipt of the authority to print the notes, he must have been a little uneasy at the turn which the abnormal business was taking. The dispatch of that letter must have been impelled by the instinct that something further ought to be done to safeguard the position. But the letter which he wrote called for no reply. It was not sent by registered post, and Sir William Waterlow would never know whether it had been delivered or not. All the time Mr. Romer and Mr. Walker [another representative of the firm] were in Lisbon and could have handed the note to the Governor if it had been sent to them for delivery.

(5) One of the things to which Sir William Waterlow had referred as impelling him to confidence in Marang was that Marang knew what names of directors of the bank should appear on the notes and in what rotation, and, in the case of Marang's second order, the series and numbers on the notes. A little investigation, however, would have shown Sir William Waterlow that Marang had obtained that information from his (Sir William's) own colleagues.

(6) Messrs. Waterlow and Sons executed the second order from Marang although nothing had been produced by him in the shape of a new contract, and there was no evidence that the Dutch syndicate of whom they had been informed was putting up more money against which the notes could be issued.

Mr. Bevan then dealt with the plea of contributory negligence. No such plea could be heard, he submitted. The bank could be under no duty to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons with regard to the issue of notes which it knew nothing about and which it had never authorized. It had been suggested that the bank had received information, on various dates in 1925, about false notes being in circulation, but that nothing had been done until December, 1925. But the whole position was changed by the discovery, in December, 1925, of the sort of business which the Banco de Angola e Metropole was carrying on.

It had been suggested that the whole of the loss suffered by the bank had been caused solely by the bank's own voluntary act, and that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons had no part or lot in the troubles which had come on the bank. The loss would never have been possible if it had not been for the wrongful action of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in printing and delivering the notes. *Prima facie*, therefore, as between innocent parties, the loss would fall on them.

It had been said that the bank should not have decided, on December 6, 1925, to withdraw all the Vasco da Gama notes and exchange them for genuine notes. But on December 6 the bank did not know that there had been an issue of duplicate notes. Messrs. Waterlow and Sons did know that. At the last moment it had been suggested that the notes were distinguishable, that the bank should have known that they were distinguishable and should have asked to be supplied with the key.

It was late on December 6 that the directors of the bank were informed of the discovery at the Banco de Angola e Metropole. Their decision had to be taken before the Bank of Portugal opened on the following morning. They knew that, when the news of the arrest of the directors of the Banco de Angola e Metropole became known, there would be a panic with regard to the notes. They thought that some of the plates from which the authentic notes had been printed had been stolen from Messrs. Waterlow's possession. It never occurred to them that the duplicate notes had been officially printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. They could not say whether the number of the false notes was large or small.

THE BANK'S DECISION

For their own credit they decided that the whole issue must be called in. No other decision was possible. At that moment the directors thought that the loss would fall on the bank. They either had to dishonour all Vasco da Gama notes or take the steps which they did

Sporting News

RACING

HURST PARK MEETING

CASTLEDERG WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Hurst Park December Meeting was begun yesterday in fine weather. When the recent wet weather is remembered it must be conceded that the going was unexpectedly good. It was certainly better than any going experienced anywhere else for some time. There was quite a good attendance of visitors and the racing was most interesting.

The most important event decided during the afternoon was the Osterley Hurdle Handicap, for which, to the general surprise, the bottom weight, The Brown Talisman, was made a pronounced favourite. This gelding by Torelore, who used to belong to Admiral of the Fleet Sir H. Meux, has been for a long time well known as a most disappointing horse, running badly when most expected to win and winning when no one apparently expected him to win. Yesterday he was in one of his most disappointing moods and never once appeared in the least likely to win or even to gain a minor place. It was freely rumoured that he had been galloped satisfactorily with two well-known winners over hurdles during the present season, but then he is just the sort of horse to run his best in a gallop at home. One of the best backed of the other starters was Castlederg, who was ridden by Mr. Thackray. He, unlike The Brown Talisman, was always going well, and in the end won cleverly from Parson's Well, a much improved horse, with Go Easy close up third and Sandro fourth. Ennis Bridge once again failed to stay two miles, while Kinnaird found the course just too sharp for him, but ran well. Burgee, after being in front in the early stages of the race, lost his place, but finished in the first half-dozen and will be most unlucky if he does not win a race before long. Peertoi ran indifferently and finished nearly last. The winner started at 7 to 1 in the Ring and at nearly 33 to 1 on the totalisator.

Ibstock, who on his old form had a fair chance of success in the opening race, the Amateurs' Steeplechase, fell at the first fence, after which Bertie Brooks made the running until the water jump, when Colonel Hill-Dillon took his own horse, Doldrums, to the front, and was still leading until he was passed at the last fence by the odds-on favourite, Paulinus. When Paulinus was in front early in the Straight it seemed reasonable to assume that he would win, but Doldrums, admirably ridden, came again, and in the end won easily, although he passed the winning-post only three-quarters of a length in front of Paulinus. Bertie Brooks was third. Chevalier II. was going well when he made a mistake at the fence before the Straight. Doldrums is trained by Woodland, who completed a trainer's double when he saddled the winner of the second race, the Laleham Selling Steeplechase. This was Irina, who a few years ago was considered much better than a selling plater. However, he has probably been unsound and very difficult to train. He was heavily bandaged yesterday, but did not break down, and won with ease after making all the running. His owner was able to buy him in cheaply after the race, and so long as the horse keeps sound he will win again in similar and even better company than he was meeting yesterday.

There was a really good finish to the Palace Selling Hurdle, for at the last hurdles Dutch Gold, Epilogue, and Letcombe Lassie were side by side and all three apparently going equally well. They all held about the same chance 100 yards from the winning-post, when Dutch Gold, ably ridden by Hardy, forged ahead and in the end won by a rather comfortable neck from Epilogue, with Letcombe Lassie a good third. Tested, who looked very well, ran well, as did Playtoi, who, however, went exceptionally badly in the market on the race.

The Osterley Hurdle, with which I have dealt already, was followed by the Molesey Steeplechase, for which Red Abbot was a pronounced favourite. He had won at Kempton Park and had afterwards been carried out when running well at Lingfield. He was beaten a long way from the finish yesterday, and in the end could do no better than finish fourth behind General Advance, who, ridden by Stott, won comfortably from Tootenhill, with Pishogue third. General Advance has before shown his best form over this course. He was in front yesterday a mile from the finish, and always afterwards was commanding his field.

Lord and Lady Rosebery were both present to see Lord Rosebery's well-bred colt Annaly win the Surrey Hurdle, for which he started at odds on. So far as could be seen he made all the running and won with ease from King Cobra, with Irish Peach third. Opinions differed after the race as to the merits of Annaly as a hurdler, but in my opinion he won like a good young hurdler who, on his Flat-race form, should do even better when the distance over which he is raced is extended to two miles.

The meeting will be concluded this afternoon with a programme which promises much interesting racing and should be well worth a visit.

Easter Hero is, I learn, to be started in a three-mile steeplechase at the next meeting at Wolverhampton.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

SHADOW was second in a selling steeplechase at Lingfield last week. This event to-day being a handicap, he has more to do, but, on the other hand, the going and this course should suit him admirably. I shall therefore give him another chance and make him my selection.

1.30.—SURBITON SELLING HURDLE (1¼m.).—Peeper is a fairly useful selling hurdler and won at Lingfield last week in company similar to this. He must therefore have a chance here even with a 7lb. penalty. Christopher showed promise at Gatwick in the race won by Lord Puttenden, whom at the altered weights he might beat this afternoon. The probable winner, however, seems to me to be TETRAGEM, who, after being second in a selling hurdle at Kempton Park, was third in much better company at Lingfield Park. He may be rather above selling-plate form, and if he is will win such a race as this. The danger and alternative selection seems to me to be Peeper.

2.0.—THAMES HURDLE (2m.).—The form here generally is very little if anything above selling-plate form, and that being so the winner may well be THE TYKE, who ran so well last week at Lingfield against Residue, who, indeed, only beat him in the last stride. The best of the others and an alternative selection seems to me to be Sawston, who has not run since he landed a gamble over this course in the spring.

2.30.—LONSDALE STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—Alike and Monduco should both run well on recent form, but the best selection seems to me to be LORDI, who showed signs of a return to his best form when he was third in a recent race at Gatwick. At his best he is certainly well handicapped here.

3.0 — PRIORY STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Grandene, even with his big weight, has a good chance here, for he is a clever jumper and should be suited by this sharp course. He would, however, be my selection only in the absence of BURNING BUSH, who won at Newbury and is a very useful young horse over hurdles or fences.

3.30.—STRAWBERRY HILL HURDLE (2m.).—Knight of Knockeevan apparently is not to be started, which gives chances to Carbineer and Rattlin the Reefer, which two on form have the same chance; En Garde, Nestorian, who should on Sandown Park form just beat Carbineer and Rattlin the Reefer; and Roman General. Two good newcomers, if they can jump, should be Midlothian and Nick of Time, and either of them could win if he can jump. That being so, I am not able to make a reasonable selection. On known form NESTORIAN seems to me to have the best chance, and I leave the race at that.

HURST PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **WEY SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

	Yrs st lb
aSHADOW (Mr. A. W. Groom) ..W. Nightingall	a 12 7
PONGO (Major Stevens) ..... Stevens	a 12 6
AURRETIA (Mrs. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a 12 0
aASHLIGHT (Mr. D. Ronan) ..... In Ireland	a 11 12
WOOD OWL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a 11 12
aREDSHANK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a 11 11
FINE YARN (Sir P. G. Lawson) ...Pendarves	a 11 11
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	a 11 7
aLITTLE WAVELET (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a 11 4
ROYAL LANCS (7lb. ex.) (Mr. Howard Lacy) ..... J. Reardon	5 11 4
DISPOSALS (7lb. ex.) (Mr. P. Hando) ..Thrale	a 11 1
PRINCE REGENT (Mr. E. C. Pace) ..J. Hall	a 10 13
SKIPPER'S OVEN (Mr. E. M. Prior) ..S. Bennett	a 10 7
GRYPHON (Mr. R. F. Goad) ..... Private	a 10 7
SOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	6 10 7
NIGHT GUARD (Mr. H. T. Rich) ..Whitelaw	a 10 6
BLAKERLEY (Mr. G. S. Langlands) G. Langlands	a 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SHADOW, W. Speck; ASHLIGHT, P. Powell; WOOD OWL, Feakes; REDSHANK, Prendergast; FINE YARN, Owner; NEWTOWN WONDER, C. Field; LITTLE WAVELET, W. Redmond; ROYAL LANCS, G. Hardy; GRYPHON, Owner.

1.30.—The **SURBITON SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a half.

	St lb
WHITE WINTER (Mr. G. B. Bates) ..E. Harper	11 0
aLORD DEVONSHIRE (Mrs. Nellie Roberts) ..Roberts	11 0
BURGLAR (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	11 0
aVIVACIOUS (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... J. Scott	11 0
aPERKY DUKE (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	11 0
aPEERESS (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	11 0
aSEA HUSSAR (Mr. J. Aitken) ..... Aitken	10 7
LADY GAY (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) Boswall-Preston	10 7
GOLDFINCH (Mr. A. Boutall) ..... Todd	10 7
OPEN SPACE (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ..... Butchers	10 7
ALPHEUS (Mr. R. J. Colling) ..... R. J. Colling	10 7
SPLENDIDE MENDAX (Mr. A. Donn) ..W. Payne	10 7
SPANISH ADMIRAL (Mr. W. Edwards) ..... Private	10 7
ROSELEAF (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	10 7
TETRAVILE (Mrs. F. Ivall) ..... Dick	10 7
WALTER RALEIGH (Mr. W. Joyner) ..... J. Scott	10 7
SCIENTIST (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	10 7
SHERRISS (Major D. Mais) ..... Mais	10 7
CHRISTOPHER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ....De Mestre	10 7
FIVE NORTH (Captain J. D. Paton) ..... Private	10 7
LENOX (Mr. H. S. Perse) ..... Gore	10 7
CHUTNEY (Mrs. R. L. Pilkington) ..... Powell	10 7
VELOCITY II. (Mr. C. C. Poole) ..... Poole	10 7
TETRAGEM (Mr. T. Richards) ....W. Nightingall	10 7
GOGO (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	10 7
ROCK IMAGE (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	10 7
LITTLE WITH (Mr. F. Thellusson) ....W. Nightingall	10 7
BACK NUMBER (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	10 7
BRIDGEND (Mr. H. J. Read, jun.) ..... Private	10 7
GUILCAGH (Mrs. R. Wallace) ..... Beary	10 7
BIBIANI (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	10 7
MIRABOT (Mrs. S. J. White) ..... Powell	10 7
DUNGA DIN (Captain G. R. D. Shaw) ..... Blair	10 7
BLITZEN (Mr. S. Tuttern) ..... Tabor	10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

LORD PUTTENDEN, J. Middleton; VIVACIOUS, E. Foster; PERKY DUKE, G. Pellerin; PEEPER, S. Magee; SEA HUSSAR, M. Pringle; LADY GAY or SCIENTIST, Mr. Boswall-Preston; SPLENDIDE MENDAX, Spanish Admiral, A. Escott; ROSELEAF, G. Hardy; TETRAVILE, W. Hollick; WALTER RALEIGH, S. Ingham; SHERRISS, J. Haney; CHRISTOPHER, R. Everett; FIVE NORTH, Lenox, VELOCITY II., W. Stott; TETRAGEM, W. Speck; GOGO, A. Smyth; BACK NUMBER, T. Elder; BRIDGEND, —; GUILCAGH, M. Doherty; BIBIANI, J. Cash; MIRABOT, E. Browne; GUNGA DIN, T. Isaacs; BLITZEN, Ermet.

2.0.—The **THAMES HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
LOUNGE LIZARD (10lb. ex.) (Lord Lovat) ..W. Nightingall	4 11 11
PONOROGO (Lieutenant-Colonel D. Bingham) ..... Barrett	a 11 8
CLYDESDALE (Mr. H. Collins) .....W. Payne	4 11 7
GROWLER (Mr. H. Lester) ..... J. Scott	4 11 7
KYRA (Mrs. E. A. Hammond) ..... Hammond	a 11 6
THE TORCH (Mr. V. T. Thompson) F. Hartigan	4 11 6
SOUND ASLEEP (Sir E. Wills) ..... Nugent	a 11 6
MOUNT HAWKE (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) Dick	a 11 3
RALLYSCANLON (Mr. H. Martin) J. Nightingall	6 11 2
NANCY BOWEN (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Butchers	5 11 2
aTHE TYKE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) Poole	5 11 1
DOVEDALE (Mrs. L. Rihll) ..... Butchers	6 10 13
SAWSTON (Viscomte Fov) ..... Gore	5 10 13
FINANCE (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... W. Smyth	4 10 13
PURPLE WAVE (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	5 10 11
BORREALIS (Princess Wiasemsky) ..... Powell	a 10 11
SKEWBURN (Mr. F. P. Chapman) J. Chapman	5 10 11
SARONG (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	6 10 11
MUEZZIN (Mr. C. R. Taylor) ..... F. Leader	4 10 8
MURPHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) .....G. Bennett	4 10 8
THE COCK (Mr. R. Robinson) ..Robinson	5 10 7
LITTLEWANTED (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killalee	4 10 0
PEBBLE RIDGE (Lord Glanely) .... I. Anthony	5 10 0
SOUTH ESK (Mr. J. de Sellincourt) J. Anthony	4 10 0
aTESTED (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killalee	5 10 0
PUISSANT (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

PONOROGO, T. Morgan; CLYDESDALE, W. Payne; THE TORCH, T. Cullinan; SOUND ASLEEP, —; MOUNT HAWKE, Ingham; THE TYKE, Stott; DOVEDALE, D. Butchers; SAWSTON, W. O'Grady; FINANCE, Lineger; BORREALIS, —; MUEZZIN, Edgeley; LITTLEWANTED, Mulcahy; PEBBLE RIDGE, D. Williams; PUISSANT, G. Hardy; MURPHY, —. W. Parvin rides either Sound Asleep or Borealis.

2.30.—The **LONSDALE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 300 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

	Yrs st lb
HEUDON (Comte Max de Rivaud) ..In France	a 12 7
aGATE BOOK (Marquis de San Miguel) ..Barrett	a 11 12
LORDI (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a 11 11
MONDUCO (Mr. A. Bendon) ..... Woodland	a 11 9
GREAT SPAN (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a 11 5
aEAGLE'S TAIL (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst) ..... I. Anthony	a 11 2
SANTABEL (Mrs. N. Colis) ..... Woodland	a 10 13
aALIKE (Mr. R. K. Mellon) ..... Law	a 10 7
aYOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Malden) ..J. Reardon	6 10 7
ARUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a 10 4
MAJOR BARD (Miss Dorothy Paget) ..... Law	5 10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GATE BOOK, T. Morgan; LORDI, W. Stott; MONDUCO, Speck; GREAT SPAN or ARUNTIUS, W. Crump; EAGLE'S TAIL, D. Morgan; SANTABEL, E. Foster; ALIKE, J. Mulcahy; YOUNG PRINCE, G. Hardy.

3.0.—The **PRIORY STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

	Yrs st lb
aGRANDENE (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	6 12 5
DOUANIER (Mr. P. A. T. Harmsworth) Poole	6 11 9
WEST BUCKLAND (Mr. W. Lister) ..Private	6 11 9
WEST INDIES (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..Woodland	6 11 9
TWO ROYALS (Mr. C. Martin Smith) ..... C. Langlands	a 11 9
ORNIS (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... Beeby	6 11 9
GAINSBARO (Baron F. de Turckheim) ..F. Hartigan	6 11 9
RODNELL (Captain G. E. Westmacott) ..... Gordon	6 11 9
KNIGHT OF THE GALTRES (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... J. Anthony	6 11 9
SANDY POINT (Mr. W. P. Doyle) ..... J. Whiting	a 11 9
BURNINO BUSH (Mr. G. Henderson) ..Woodland	4 11 8
BALKENNETT HILL (Lord Abergavenny) ..... Whitaker	5 11 7
SOUND BOX (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... Law	5 11 7
BEDGUARD (Mr. E. W. Brook) ....Thompson	5 11 7
BRIMOR (Mr. M. Dolbar) ..... J. Wood	5 11 7
SIM GARA (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5 11 7
KILPOOLE (Mr. J. U. Gaskell) ..... Law	5 11 7
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. M. H. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	5 11 7
aMOONTOY (Captain V. H. Jones) ..W. Payne	5 11 7
aGREEN EAGLE (Mr. C. W. Norman) ..H. Smyth	5 11 7
aJACK KETCH (Captain R. E. Seaton) ..Martin	5 11 7
HERDSMAN (Mr. G. St. G. Stedall) ..Stedall	5 11 7
CLANCHY (Major A. W. Huntington) ..Rimell	4 10 12
PORTMAON (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ..Woodland	4 10 12
LOGIC (Mr. J. Springfield) ..... Tabor	4 10 12
ZORRO GRIS (Duke of Westminster) ..... F. Hartigan	4 10 12
PRINCE OF ATHENS (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	4 10 12

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GRANDENE, K. Rumble; RODNELL, F. Brookes; MASTER ORANGE, Stott; MOONTOY, W. Payne; GREEN EAGLE, H. Smyth; JACK KETCH, Owner; CLANCHY, Mr. Whitfield; LOGIC, G. Hardy; ZORRO GRIS, T. Cullinan; PRINCE OF ATHENS, Mr. Thackray.

3.30.—The **STRAWBERRY HILL HURDLE RACE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs st lb
KNIGHT OF KNOCKEEVAN (Mr. A. Robert McAlpine) ..... Poole	4 12 9
aRAINBOW BRIDGE (Mr. F. Cobb) ..... Cobb	a 12 0
CARBINEER (Lord Glanely) ..... I. Anthony	5 12 0
ROMAN GENERAL (Lieutenant-Commander E. W. B. Leake) ..... Burns	5 12 0
aCLEANDREAN (Miss D. Paget) ..... Law	4 12 0
KENWYN (Mr. H. Sidebottom) ..... Powell	5 12 0
aNESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	5 12 0
NICE PROSPECT (Mr. J. H. Whitney) J. Anthony	a 12 0
CHICHESTER CROSS (Mr. M. Steedman) Willett	6 12 0
PLANAWAY (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... Larkin	6 11 11
BLACK ENSIGN (Mr. H. G. Bagrave) Blagrave	4 11 11
PERSIAN SUN (Mr. R. Brandt) ..... James	4 11 11
aARDELVE (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	4 11 11
SAN MARTINO (Mr. F. P. Chapman) J. Chapman	4 11 11
NORMAN ARROW (Mr. P. Ellison) ..Butchers	4 11 11
CLAUDINE (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	4 11 11
WIVENHOE (Mrs. P. Harding) ..... S. Bennett	4 11 11
KOSCIE'S HOPE (Mrs. Huntington) ..Rimell	4 11 11
MIDLOTHIAN (Lord Rosebery) ..... Duller	4 11 11
FOOTMARK (Mr. C. R. Rowe) ..... Woodland	4 11 11
WHITSBURY (Mr. Hunter Simmonds) ..... Dick	4 11 11
VELVETEX (Mr. J. Simpkin) ..... G. Sadler	4 11 11
DIANA DEAR (Lord Stalbridge) ..Stalbridge	5 11 11
SIMSON'S CHARM (Mr. C. R. Taylor) F. Leader	4 11 11
LITTLEWANTED (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killalee	4 11 11
CANON (Sir Harold Wernher) ..... I. Anthony	4 11 11
EAGER LOVE (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) Whitelaw	4 11 11
RATTLIN THE REEFER (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gore	4 11 11
ORVELLO (Mr. G. Johnstone) ....E. Pizzatt	3 10 7
NICK OF TIME (Captain L. Montagu) ..... F. Hartigan	3 10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RAINBOW BRIDGE, —; CARBINEER, D. Morgan; FILEANDONAN, J. Brown; NESTORIAN, W. Stott; NICE PROSPECT, R. Everett; CLAUDINE, J. Hamer; WIVENHOE, J. Sinnott; FOOTMARK, —; WHITSBURY, S. Ingham; SIMSON'S CHARM, Edgeley; LITTLEWANTED, Mo'oney; NICK OF TIME, T. Cullinan. F. Rees rides either Rainbow Bridge or Footmark.

Frank Butters, the Newmarket trainer, who until the end of last season was Lord Derby's trainer, is to take charge of Sir Alfred Butt's horses next season.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

HURST PARK

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Doldrums, WIN 17s. 6d., PLACE 2s. 9d.; Paulinus, PLACE 11s. 9d.

1.30.—Irina, WIN 11s. 9d., PLACE 5s. 6d.; Brasmer, PLACE 6s. 3d.

2.0.—Dutch Gold, WIN 12s. 3d., PLACE 4s. 3d.; Epilogue, PLACE 5s.; Letcombe Lassie, PLACE 7s. 9d.

2.30.—Castlederg, WIN 25s. 9d., PLACE 10s. 6d.; Parson's Well, PLACE 6s.; Go Easy, PLACE 8s. 6d.

3.0.—General Advance, WIN 13s. 3d., PLACE 5s. 6d.; Tootenhill, PLACE 3s. 6d.

3.30.—Annaly, WIN 4s. 3d., PLACE 2s. 6d.; King Cobra, PLACE 2s. 6d.; Irish Peach PLACE 2s. 3d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. C. M. FIELDEN'S NAME.—Silver Square colt (2 yrs).

SURBITON SELLING HURDLE, HURST PARK.—Ambition.

LONSDALE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, HURST PARK.—Kingsford, Render.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS UNDER THE RULES OF RACING.—Abbel Pavement.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. H. PULITZER'S NAME.—French Myth.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Candlemas.

HURST PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.2).—The **AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

DOLDRUMS, b g. by Tredennis—Japanese Doll (Lieut.-Col. S. S. Hill-Dillon), aged, 11st. 10lb. Owner 1

PAULINUS, b g. by Rochester—La Melba (Mr. J. Beary), aged, 11st. ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 2

BERTIE BROOKS, b g. by Fowling-piece—Florescence (Lord Willoughby de Eresby), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... Owner 3

Ibstock (Mr. Goode), aged, 12st. 1lb. ..... Owner 0

Chevalier III. (Major R. L. McCreery), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... Mr. Thackray 0

Avion (Mr. A. J. Phillips), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... Mr. Bennett 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Cholderton)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Paulinus, 5 to 2 agst Chevalier III., 7 to 1 Ibstock, 8 to 1 Bertie Brooks, 10 to 1 Doldrums, 100 to 6 agst Avion.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 59s. 9d.; places, 10s. 9d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 4,996 units; total place pool, 2,377 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; 10 lengths separated second and third. Avion was fourth and Chevalier III. the only other to finish.

1.30 (1.32).—The **LALEHAM SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles and 180 yards.

IRINA, ch g. by Irishman—Nebushta, (Mr. A. Heathorn), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... W. Speck 1

BRAEMER, ch g. by Lomond—Polka (Mrs. A. S. Evans), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... G. Hardy 2

THE SHERIFF, b g. by Bachelor's Hope—Pauline Chase (Mr. Goode), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... Owner 3

Ashlight (Mr. D. Ronan), aged, 12st. 7lb. ..P. Powell 0

Quite Alone (Mr. R. F. Goad), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... Owner 0

Cat Burglar (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Pendarves 0

Emphatic (Mr. J. Scott), aged, 11st. ..... Captain K. McMullen 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Cholderton)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Irina, 5 to 2 Ashlight, 5 to 1 Braemer, 8 to 1 The Sheriff, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 58s.; places, 3s., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 5,100 units; total place pool, 2,256 units.

Won by six lengths; eight lengths separated second and third. Cat Burglar was the only other to finish.

The winner was bought in for 120 guineas.

2.0 (2.3).—The **PALACE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

DUTCH GOLD, ch g. by Bay d'Or—Dutch Toy (Mr. W. Maiden), 4 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Hardy 1

EPILOGUE, b g. by Meleager—Deux Temps (Mr. J. Pendarves), 5 yrs. 12st. ..... W. Redmond 2

LETCOMBE LASSIE, b m. by Long Set—N.J.B. (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs. 11st. 13lb. ..... P. Prendergast 3

Playtoi (Mr. P. Thrale), 5 yrs. 12st. 2lb. ..A. Escott 0

Pine Bluff (Mr. G. Abbott), aged, 12st. 1lb. ..A. Piper 0

Piamphone (Mr. G. Barclay), 4 yrs. 12st. ..... T. Griffiths 0

Tested (Mrs. T. Walton), 6 yrs. 12st. ..... H. Graves 0

Repaid (Mrs. K. Miners), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..A. Smyth 0

Tampion (Mr. G. Welles'ey), 5 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... C. J. Kelly 0

Transmit (Mr. W. E. Robinson), 5 yrs. 10st. 11lb. ..... J. Maxey 0

Lady Bickley (Mr. W. C. Edwards), 6 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ..... T. Elder 0

(Winner trained by J. Reardon, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Dutch Gold, 9 to 4 Tested, 7 to 1 each agst Epilogue, Letcombe Lassie, 15 to 2 Epilogue, 10 to 1 Tampion, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s.; places, 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,122 units; total place pool, 4,706 units.

Won by a neck; a length and a half separated second and third. Pine Bluff was fourth and Tampion last. The winner was bought in for 180 guineas.

2.30 (2.32).—The **OSTERLEY HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 300 sovs. Two miles.

CASTLEDERG, br g. by My Prince—Cymorette (Mrs. G. S. Whitelaw), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... Thackray 1

PARSON'S WELL, ch g. by Abbots Trace—Verdale (Mr. G. Bates), 6 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..A. Escott 2

GO EASY, b g. by Stratford—Polar Belle (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 4 yrs. 11st. 10lb. ..... R. Lyall 3

Clear Cash (Sir J. Grey), 5 yrs. 12st. 7lb. ..G. Pellerin 0

Peertoi (Mr. S. Wootton), 5 yrs. 12st. 0lb. ..... J. McGonigal 0

Biancona (Mr. S. Sanford), aged, 12st. ..... T. Leader 0

Sandro (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 5 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... R. Everett 0

Kinnaird (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 11lb. ..W. Stott 0

Burgee (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs. 11st. 9lb. ..D. Morgan 0

Ennis Bridge (Major A. Bonsor), 4 yrs. 11st. 7lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0

The Wolf (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... G. Hardy 0

Ardelve (Mr. A. E. Berry), 4 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... W. Speck 0

Invermark (Mr. T. Richards), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... T. Morgan 0

The Brown Talisman (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... S. Ingham 0

(Winner trained by Whitelaw, at Wantage)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst The Brown Talisman, 7 to 1 Castlederg, 8 to 1 Ennis Bridge, 10 to 1 each Go Easy and Kinnaird, 100 to 8 each Sandro, Invermark, Parson's Well, 20 to 1 the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 67s. 6d.; places, 18s. 6d., 6s. 9d., 6s. Total win pool, 10,113 units; total place pool, 6,340 units.

Won by three-quarters of a length; a length and a half separated second and third. Sandro was fourth and Ardelve last.

3.0 (3.2).—The **MOLESEY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles and 310 yards.

GENERAL ADVANCE, b g. by Drinmore—Lass o' Killiecrankie (Major A. W. Huntington), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... W. Stott 1

TOOTENHILL, b g. by Poet Laureate—Tihnk of Me (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... C. Wenham 2

PISHOGUE, gr g. by Milesius—Red Linnet II. (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs. 11st. 2lb. (car. 11st. 3lb.) ..... Mr. L. Murless 3

Rathcoole (Mr. T. Beasley), aged, 12st. 7lb. T. Leader 0

Free State (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... J. Haney 0

Red Abbot (Mrs. E. Coote), 6 yrs. 10st. ..K. Rumble 0

(Winner trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Red Abbot, 3 to 1 General Advance, 9 to 2 Tootenhill, 6 to 1 each Rathcoole and Pishogue, 100 to 7 agst Free State.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 3d.; places, 5s. 9d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 7,094 units; total place pool, 3,134 units.

Won by two lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Red Abbot was fourth and Free State last.

3.30 (3.32).—The **SURREY HURDLE** of 150 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

ANNALY, ch c. by Hurry On—Erycina (Lord Rosebery), 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Speck 1

KING COBRA, b g. by St. Louis—Aspis (Mr. G. F. Leader), 10st. 7lb. ..... M. Pringle 2

IRISH PEACH, b g. by Ashbourne—Melba (Mr. F. Hartigan), 10st. 12lb. ..... T. Cullinan 3

Facile Princeps (Mr. M. E. FitzGerald), 10st. 12lb. ..... R. Everett 0

Espionage (Miss I. E. Ford), 10st. 12lb. ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 0

Woodborune (Mr. J. L. Jarvis), 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Edgeley 0

Anagance (Mr. G. Roddick), 10st. 7lb. ..... T. Elder 0

Lynton (Mr. R. Stephens), 10st. 12lb. ..... I. Ingham 0

Icy Lass (Major C. H. Stevens), 10st. 7lb. ..W. Davey 0

Adlon (Mrs. E. Wallace), 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 0

Observer (Mr. S. Wootton), 10st. 12lb. ..W. Crump 0

(Winner trained by Duller, at Letcombe Regis)

STARTING PRICES.—6 agst Annaly, 7 to 1 agst Facile Princeps, 13 to 2 Irish Peach, 8 to 1 Adlon, 10 to 1 Woodbourne, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 3s. 6d.; places, 2s. 6d., 2os., 9d. Total win pool, 9,496 units; total place pool, 6,648 units.

Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Adlon was fourth and Icy Lass last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

DUTCH GOLD and CASTLEDERG.—Dividend, £79. Pool, £878; 10 winning tickets.

SQUASH RACKETS

INTER-SERVICES' TOURNAMENT

The Army beat the Royal Air Force in the Inter-Services Squash Rackets tournament at the Army and Navy Club yesterday by five matches to one. The Army are always much stronger than either the Royal Navy or the Royal Air Force, and the result of yesterday was anticipated. What was not anticipated was that the Army would have to work so hard for some of their matches as they actually had to do.

Flying Officer E. C. Hudleston won his first game against Captain J. N. Cheney 9—7, and led 8-2 in the second game. Cheney had been hitting too many down up to that point, but afterwards he found his true form, and that is too good for Hudleston as he plays at present. Flight Lieutenant H. M. Mellor ran W. M. S. Lillie to five games, easily his best performance in a big match. Lillie led 7—1 in the first game, but Mellor made a fine sequence of six aces to draw level at 7—7. Lillie won the game 9—7, but Mellor was no longer to be deferential to a name. Mellor won a hard second game, but Lillie romped away with the third, winning it in three hands. Mellor made a sequence of five aces in his first hand in the fourth game, and won that game well. The score was 2—2 in the final game, but then Lillie played very well indeed in a sequence of six aces, which practically settled the match.

Pilot Officer G. R. A. Elsmie did not win a game from G. O. Jamieson, but he did reach game ball—7 in the third game. Elsmie deserved to win this game. He is a player who improves every month, and with his reach and determination he should shortly be in one higher class of squash rackets than he now is. Wing-Commander F. L. Robinson won the second game of his match against C. P. Hamilton, who is the present Army squash rackets champion, strictly on his merits, going to game with an unfinished sequence of seven aces. Robinson led 4—2 in the third game, but Hamilton then made a sequence of six aces. In the fourth game Robinson led 6—4 and 7—6, but after two blank hands Hamilton went to game and match with a run of three aces. The squash rackets in this match was of a high class. Pilot Officer J. W. C. More was a game against Captain S. H. Hyde-Smith, a performance a great deal beyond him even a month ago. Hyde-Smith led 8—6 in the first game but afterwards hit too many balls down, and More won the game 10—8. More was outplayed afterwards, at times, but he has courage and pace and should come on consistently.

The results were:—

Lieutenant C. P. Hamilton, R.A., beat Wing-Commander F. L. Robinson, D.

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE SECOND TRIAL MATCH

The second of the Rugby Union Trial games will be played at Weston-super-Mare this afternoon, when the sides, instead of being called Whites and Colours, will advance a stage farther and become Probables and Possibles.

One by one the players who made reputations in New Zealand and Australia are finding their form again over here, and it is quite possible that R. S. Spong, who was apparently the outstanding player of the party, will be in the running for the place at stand-off half-back before the season is over. At the moment he appears to have dropped completely into obscurity, while the Bristol man, T. J. M. Barrington, unless Laird should spoil his chances, is more likely than anyone to fill the place, and, quite possibly, carry with him into the English team against Wales, the veteran Bristol scrummage half-back, C. B. Carter, whose liability to injury, rather than doubt about his skill, is the most serious argument against the final selection of the Bristol club pair. E. B. Pope, who failed to get a Blue, but in the first trial match earned another trial, will be on the Possibles' side this time. If Collison could have played there would have been the unusual sight of two Cambridge men, one of them a Blue, preferred as a pair of half-backs to the pair who appeared in the University match.

To some extent the Probable three-quarter backs represent the form shown in the trial at Blundellsands. The Gloucestershire centres, Burland and McCanlis, will not be easily displaced unless Novis is at his best and Aarvold is given the chance that he ought to be given in the centre as well as on the wing. All the four wing players this afternoon are Northcountrymen. L. Booth, of Headingley, will have to face Aarvold this time instead of A. C. Harrison, of Hartlepool, who, in turn, will be confronted by the young H. S. Sever, of Sale, who could not play in the first trial. It will be surprising if any one of the four, except Aarvold perhaps, is preferred when the times comes to Reeve or Tanner, who can play on either wing, or to Smeddle, on the right.

The Probables' pack looks strong enough to get their fair share of the ball, though Hordern might have been better placed in the second row and Kendrew may not have got fit again after the New Zealand tour. The Possibles' pack is not lacking in excellent players, and if P. T. Cooper, the old Cambridge Blue and now of Rosslyn Park, is deputed to lead them and does so as well as he led J. E. Greenwood's pack against Cambridge recently, there may be some hope for them. The really new men include G. P. C. Vallance, of Leicester, and E. H. Harding, a big Navy player, who has been showing some of the form that made him a marked man a few seasons ago.

The teams will be :—

PROBABLES.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), backs; L. Booth (Headingley), M. A. McCanlis (Gloucester), and A. Burland (Bristol and Cambridge University), three-quarter backs; T. J. M. Barrington (Bristol) and C. B. Carter (Bristol), half-backs; P. C. Hordern (Newport), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), M. Bonaventura (Basilhead), H. E. H. Black (Blackheath), R. F. Dewey (Leytonstone), P. D. Howard (Oxford University), and D. il. Swayne (Oxford University), forwards.

POSSIBLES.—L. J. Bedford (Headingley), back; H. S. Sever (Sale), J. A. Talbot (Cambridge University), A. L. Novis (Army and Blackheath), and C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), three-quarter backs; C. Harrison and E. B. Pope (Blackheath), half-backs; H. Rew (The Army and Exeter), R. S. Sinton (Headingley), P. T. Cooper (Rosslyn Park), P. Wallace (Leicester), M. Wilson (Plymouth Albion), R. Bolton (Wakefield), E. H. Harding (Royal Navy and Devonport Services), and A. G. Cridlan (Oxford University), forwards.

NEW OXFORD CAPTAIN

The officials of the Oxford University Rugby Club for next season will be W. Roberts (Cardiff High School and Brasenose), captain, and N. K. Lamport (Sydney University and Balliol), secretary.

FIXTURES AND TEAMS

RICHMOND (OLD DEER PARK).—ROSSLYN PARK v. LONDON SCOTTISH

ROSSLYN PARK.—F. W. de V. Hunt, back; A. R. Alston, F. E. Ievers, R. L. Baker, and A. B. Hunter, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; R. B. Skinner, H. O. Bramble, C. E. Redpath, and R. J. Iliffe, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—K. W. Marshall, back; R. Adams, A. Bateman, A. G. Cross, and R. M. Findlay, three-quarter backs; G. P. Young and J. Mercer, half-backs; R. F. Maclennan, R. S. Walker, J. C. Miller, W. L. Robertson, D. Thom, N. A. Aitchison, H. I. Macinnes, and M. R. Blair, forwards.

RICHMOND.—RICHMOND v. HARLEQUINS (2.30)

RICHMOND.—D. F. Ryan, back; W. A. H. Chapman, R. M. O'M. Holman, C. P. M. Green, and J. Wright, three-quarter backs; R. Burgess and D. MacLean, half-backs; J. Powell, R. C. Hebert, W. Lee, Lazz, E. G. S. Hobbs, F. Lister, E. V. Howes, P. G. Hobbs, and C. L. Troop, forwards.

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; T. Preston, P. C. Mims, C. C. Bishop, and H. C. Douty, three-quarter backs; W. E. Millard and W. E. W. Kendall, half-backs; J. H. Worley, R. E. Wilson, R. H. Charsley, K. J. McIntyre, T. W. Gubb, W. E. Tucker, G. N. Wentworth, and G. Laing, forwards.

TWICKENHAM.—HARLEQUINS v. BIRKENHEAD PARK (2.30)

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—G. O. Brigg, back; J. R. Charles, J. V. Richardson, G. S. Wilson, and H. Springman, three-quarter backs; K. Laird and F. W. Lovegrove, half-backs; D. E. Law (captain), R. C. Critten, N. Evans, J. A. Lodge, H. T. Chidley, C. H. Gibson, and F. D. Russell Roberts, forwards.

NOTTINGHAM.—NOTTINGHAM v. LONDON IRISH (2.45)

LONDON IRISH.—G. M. Ievers, back; D. Coote, Lord Wandsworth, E. S. Hodder, and T. W. King, three-quarter backs; L. N. Reid and D. C. King, half-backs; W. Morgan, G. Gray, M. Kelly, S. McClean, H. E. Anderson, I. M. B. Stuart, G. S. Barry, and R. P. Donnelly, forwards.

NEWTON ABBOT.—NEWTON ABBOT v. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (2.30)

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—W. P. Webb (St. John's Hall), back; J. B. Sandbery (East London College), H. J. Dieckmann (East London College), D. J. Morahan (Birkbeck College), and R. Coles (King's College), three-quarter backs; G. D. Pilkington (University College) and H. Horne (University College), half-backs; F. Martin (King's College), R. Borer (School of Economics), B. S. Roberson (School of Economics), F. J. Monkhouse (School of Economics), W. H. Squire (Birkbeck College), A. Faid (School of Economics), B. G. Ward (University College), and C. E. Boyden (King's College), forwards.

KERSAL.—MANCHESTER v. OLD UPPINGHAMIANS (2.30)

MANCHESTER.—J. Leech, back; G. A. Gaddum, L. J. O'Reilly (captain), J. A. Woolley, and H. H. Ryle, three-quarter backs; A. P. Greenhalgh and C. H. Adamson, half-backs; H. C. S. Jones, S. W. Livesey, F. Hughes, A. H. Walker, J. Kendal, K. F. Massey, R. Hudson, and L. Cameron, forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS v. UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH) (2.30)

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—D. M. Patty, back; R. G. Turnbull, G. R. Barnebube, L. R. Brewster, and W. P. Spragg, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Tothill, half-backs; T. G. Rimmon, F. W. English, J. C. Arnold, K. M. Wilkins, W. M. Devonshire, E. F. Andrews, R. F. Tebbutt, and P. O. C. Edwards, forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—OLD CHARLEIGHANS v. LONDON WELSH (2.30)

OLD CHARLEIGHANS.—H. A. Richardson, back; C. W. Baker, H. R. L. Lambert, C. P. J. Lambert, and R. E. Reeve, three-quarter backs; G. R. K. Lee and A. Key, half-backs; R. E. Heard, J. E. Reynon, T. F. Miles, F. E. P. Kay, A. M. Richardson, P. P. Benson, W. R. E. Larkin, and H. E. Mathys, forwards.

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; Ray Thomas, T. Babington, A. H. Jones, and W. T. Lewis, three-quarter backs; T. E. Jones-Davies (or R. S. Lewis) and W. D. R. Hopkins, half-backs; R. Rees-Jones, Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, R. H. Garbett, Idris Davies, M. H. Evans, T. P. M. Lewis, and H. Truman (or D. H. Pritchard), forwards.

COVENTRY.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v. COVENTRY

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis, back; D. E. Ashdown, I. K. Thomas, J. E. Gissen, and G. A. Burrows, three-quarter backs; Windsor H. Lewis and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; J. F. Batchelor, T. W. Dutred, R. G. Wright, J. R. F. Popplewell, J. A. T. Rowlett, R. A. P. Hoglin, P. Morgan, and G. E. Lashmore, forwards.

RUGBY.—RUGBY v. OLD ALLEYNIANS

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—C. Hewett, back; L. A. W. Simmons, A. S. Davies, D. H. Frankford, and J. E. Pettifer, three-quarter backs; E. D. Miller and K. Anderson, half-backs; G. H. Hyson, A. M. Digne, A. P. Hopenstall, K. J. Stark, R. S. Hellier, K. E. Pettifer, G. Bethell-Jones, and F. King, forwards.

CHISWICK.—ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL v. H.A.C.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—H. R. I. Wolfe, back; R. T. Norman, C. J. P. Pearson, C. W. Crimmin, and C. W. Maisey, three-quarter backs; H. W. E. Jones and J. H. Haverhill, half-backs; E. J. Goldsmith, D. I. de Villiers, F. G. W. Gilbert, A. W. J. Lytle, R. J. Niven, J. E. Sutcheon, J. J. McCann, and C. D. Money, forwards.

H.A.C.—G. P. Smith, back; G. F. Cooke, R. W. Gleed, G. S. Houghton, and J. C. Stott, three-quarter backs; C. E. Griffiths and H. S. Hawes, half-backs; F. N. Shepherd, D. K. Rigby, E. P. V. Lawson, A. B. Lea, J. A. T. Barstow, J. McDermid, C. J. Wilson, and C. F. Schoning, forwards.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—OLD LEYSIANS v. OLD MILLFIELDIANS (2.30)

OLD LEYSIANS.—L. E. A. Turner, back; K. B. Kilner, N. H. R. Thompson, W. S. Green, and G. M. Philp, three-quarter backs; K. S. Snowden and D. Holloway, half-backs; C. N. S. Boston A. Lumsden, P. W. E. Holloway, D. N. Matthews, E. L. Lowry, H. S. Hargreaves, T. Allaston, and N. C. Sargant, forwards.

OLD MILLFIELDIANS.—T. H. B. Lowther, back; G. M. Meikle, E. J. Edwards, S. H. Stockman, and H. E. Carris, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and C. E. M. Wiggins, half-backs; W. C. Ramsay, R. B. Hall, N. S. Farrow, J. Lapthorn, L. McLennan, P. D. Childs, J. E. Benham, and E. T. Hancock, forwards.

THAMES DITTON.—OLD PAULINES v. BANK OF ENGLAND (2.30)

OLD PAULINES.—C. L. Luxemburg, back; A. Jaukel, C. M. Allport, J. H. Salmons, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; J. B. Maclean and R. W. Bally, half-backs; J. L. Pilcher, W. R. Scott, R. Klemin, C. H. Lees, K. E. Burton, F. R. B. Nicholls, E. O. H. Thompson, and R. E. Wise, forwards.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—H. J. Hall, back; N. R. Gillett, R. L. Calder, J. W. Perts, and A. S. Hann, three-quarter backs; E. Daggeley and C. E. Taylor, half-backs; R. J. Fry, R. H. Osborne (captain), J. C. Dewhurst, K. A. Stevens, H. S. Hunt, F. W. Smith, J. W. Nye, and R. A. Finnis, forwards.

SURBITON.—WASPS v. OLD BLUES

WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; D. J. Meadows, J. W. Bruford, E. C. R. Hopkins, and R. V. Stevens, three-quarter backs; J. Cocke and E. H. Jones, half-backs; J. Y. Hopkinson, N. Compton, E. A. Craven, W. F. Gartrell, P. F. Morris, O. S. Bunne, R. M. Sawyer, and J. Wyley, forwards.

OLD BLUES.—W. W. Nielson, back; R. A. Jones, G. N. Hooper, K. C. Oliver, and G. F. Keating, three-quarter backs; K. J. M. Mathias and H. E. F. Wales, half-backs; T. N. Payne, N. K. Payne, D. C. Roberts, J. R. Harrison, J. Redman, P. S. Osborne, P. G. Wyatt, and R. N. Marshall, forwards.

TUNBRIDGE.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL v. TONBRIDGE

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—G. A. Emerson, back; E. R. Hargreaves, C. P. Goodman, J. F. Ryan, and G. F. Becky, three-quarter backs; M. Ryan and G. Jones, half-backs; H. T. C. Pow, G. Hinchcliffe, D. Wilson, F. M. Todd, E. V. Evans, W. Sargant, H. M. Lloyd-Owen, and R. B. Richmond, forwards.

DENMARK HILL.—KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL v. WOODFORD (2.30)

WOODFORD.—J. N. Payne, back; D. J. M. Smith, J. S. Fitzborough, N. T. Chetwood, and C. D. Walker-Arnott, three-quarter backs; H. H. Walker Arnott and R. A. Kelwick, half-backs; J. H. Bourne, E. G. Alderton, D. A. Smith, H. B. Jolly, G. A. Cripps, J. V. Klein, R. R. Cripps (captain), and H. J. E. Moule, forwards.

OSTERLEY PARK.—V.C.S. OLD BOYS v. UNITED SERVICES, CHATHAM (2.45)

UNITED SERVICES, CHATHAM.—Lieutenant-Commander Dawson, R.N., back; Lieutenant Cotton, R.E., E. R. A. Docherty, R.N., Sergeant Adams, R.E., and A. B. Giles, R.N., three-quarter backs; Lieutenant Marsh-Kellett, R.E., and Lieutenant Davies, R.N., half-backs; Sapper Maddock, R.E., E. R. A. Arnold, R.N., Lieutenant Wright, R.E., Lieutenant Hunt, R.E., Leading Seaman Rogers, R.N., Flying Officer Patch, R.A.F., Lieutenant E. King, R.E., and A. N. Other, forwards.

DULWICH COMMON.—OLD ALLEYNIANS v. OLD HAILEYBURIANS

OLD HAILEYBURIANS.—J. H. Shoolbred, back; G. E. Whitcombe, H. A. Carsellis, R. H. Wright, and A. E. Sinclair, three-quarter backs; C. D. Joscelyne and W. E. S. Miller, half-backs; A. S. Cash, H. F. A. Hofmeyr, G. S. Stuart, E. F. Bonallack, T. D. Craven, C. R. Jenkins, J. E. Jenkins, and A. R. Clarke, forwards.

EDGWARE.—EDGWARE v. MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL (2.45)

EDGWARE.—E. J. Nash, back; L. Scully, T. Mahoney, C. Williams, and E. W. T. Evans, three-quarter backs; A. N. Other and T. A. Morris-Johns, half-backs; G. H. Winstone, J. E. Monk, L. W. Daniel, E. Oliver, S. C. Howard, C. Browning, S. P. C. Moon, and E. D. Bowie, forwards.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—T. F. Greenwood, back; H. B. Jackson, B. S. Edwards, J. L. Lovibond, and D. R. Hanbury, three-quarter backs; M. Landau and G. G. O. Evans, half-backs; D. R. Nankervill, G. D. Madden, M. H. Evans, A. N. Samuel, R. J. House, J. W. Redgrave, E. R. Rowan, and R. M. Clarke, forwards.

BEDFORD.—BEDFORD v. LONDON HOSPITAL

LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. R. Thompson, back; J. St. G. Stead, M. Snipper, M. Disney, and C. N. Waring, three-quarter backs; H. Samson and E. G. Lewis, half-backs; v. Tompkins, T. M. A. Lewis, R. C. Percival, A. K. Monro, T. R. Noble, H. D. Barnes, A. J. F. Coetzee, and J. P. Reidy, forwards.

NORBURY.—WESTMINSTER BANK v. OLD EMANUEL

WESTMINSTER BANK.—W. D. Hodder, back; H. L. Skinner, R. J. Coomber, A. T. Young, and F. J. Lawes, three-quarter backs; G. F. Nichols and A. N. Other, half-backs; F. Bradford, H. W. Gilbert, G. Stosse, M. R. Helder, F. B. Helder, J. R. Mills, W. B. Wright, and E. D. Hobbs, forwards.

OLD EMANUEL.—J. Edwards, back; J. E. Farmer, A. J. Head, E. Parker, and T. Bennett, three-quarter backs; A. J. Tinker and E. F. Clinton, half-backs; W. B. Jarvis, A. H. F. W. Wickert, L. C. Archer, J. Lee, and G. T. Clinton, forwards.

WANSTEAD.—LEYTONSTONE v. METROPOLITAN POLICE (2.30)

LEYTONSTONE.—W. G. Neale, back; J. N. Head, F. A. Willsmore, H. Skinner, and A. I. Selby, three-quarter backs; L. W. Carroll, and J. Stock, half-backs; A. A. Bateman, T. Turpin, D. A. S. Camroy, K. de Maus, P. L. Shingler, R. Bishop, W. J. Horwood, and K. E. Hay, forwards.

CHEAM.—SUTTON v. SIDCUP (2.30)

SUTTON.—E. H. Youngshusband, back; R. H. Zetts, D. R. v. Gulland, T. H. Tilling, and J. Pigott, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Chalk and M. W. Philips, half-backs; J. Potter, J. S. Pickard, H. S. Hope, J. L. H. Grace, A. O. Robson, A. G. V. Archer, R. S. Bromhead, and F. G. Hope (captain), forwards. J. A. Edwards, back; J. E. Farmer, A. J. Head, E. Parker, and T. Bennett, three-quarter backs; A. J. Tinker and E. F. Clinton, half-backs; W. B. Jarvis, A. H. F. W. Wickert, L. C. Archer, J. Lee, and G. T. Clinton, forwards.

CHISWICK.—CIVIL SERVICE v. A HARLEQUIN XV. (2.30)

CIVIL SERVICE.—C. W. Clarke, back; J. R. Williamson, D. Mundell, H. V. Charman, and G. A. Groom, three-quarter backs; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs; A. Beard, R. S. Read, W. D. Kirkham, A. E. Keens, G. A. Stagg, A. A. Forse, J. R. Patterson, and F. D. Hopkins, forwards.

HEADSTONE LANE.—OLD BRIGHTONIANS v. THE LIZARDS (2.30)

OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. W. Thompson, back; R. S. Baker, Peacock, F. W. Finnis, and A. W. Fry, Kilcoin, three-quarter backs; C. E. Barnard and R. P. Shankey, half-backs; S. Jennings, J. R. Abbot, C. J. B. Manning, N. V. Davies, E. H. Stenning, D. H. Foulds, G. S. Sanders, and C. A. Wootten, forwards.

NEW BECKENHAM.—MIDLAND BANK v. ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES

MIDLAND BANK.—R. M. North, back; H. E. Goldsmith, S. S. Tiernan, R. F. Dewey, and P. V. Shaw, three-quarter backs; K. J. Irwin and K. Herbert, half-backs; G. H. Masters, W. H. Glock, S. F. Burgess, W. W. Dykins, I. D. Scott, P. C. Cahill, B. Parker (captain), and D. G. Butt, forwards.

DORKING.—DORKING v. ROSSLYN PARK "A" (2.30)

DORKING.—M. G. Howard, back; A. C. W. Kingston, D. C. Puckle, N. B. Coltart, and G. A. Harrison, three-quarter backs; J. Hampton and H. E. Green, half-backs; G. Kenna, C. C. Hollowell, W. K. Simpson, L. S. Seccombe, A. Curtis, L. A. Ballard, W. R. Hackney, and A. N. Other, forwards.

HONOR OAK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL "A" v. CHARLTON PARK

CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. T. Jones, back; F. R. Bailey, J. E. C. Peacock, W. H. Graham, and H. M. Leigh, three-quarter backs; P. J. Collier and G. L. Poland, half-backs; J. D. C. Thompson, H. Plummer, R. E. Carpenter, J. I. Whitehead, W. C. Scrivener, F. W. Roper, I. D. Green, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

RICHMOND.—POLYTECHNIC v. RICHMOND "A" (2.45)

POLYTECHNIC.—H. A. H. Wall, back; G. Entwistle (captain), J. Lester, B. C. Howcroft, and W. E. Molyneux, three-quarter backs; M. Frost and G. W. Jackson, half-backs; from E. H. Cousens, H. Peerless, W. Dawkins, R. Hall, O. A. Kerensky, J. A. Bremner, D. Macfarlane, T. M. Parkin, and S. Marks, forwards.

GUILDFORD.—GUILDFORD v. LAW SOCIETY (2.30)

GUILDFORD.—H. Rothwell, back; E. Pestfield, G. H. Cole, Snipper, H. Hall Rose, and J. G. Wallis, three-quarter backs; H. R. Crombie and L. Gibson, half-backs; J. H. F. Kenning, J. A. MacDonald, F. A. Wallis, W. F. Shewell, T. E. Waugh, V. Jillard, G. Thornhill, and S. Swayne, forwards.

LAW SOCIETY.—P. Wright, back; R. H. Lane, E. C. K. Sadler, G. E. Camroux, and P. Bourbier, three-quarter backs; H. F. Ryland and A. G. Prichard, half-backs; D. Martin, A. C. Jackson, A. C. Prothero, W. A. Leon, B. G. Nathan, D. J. Macarthur, J. S. Paterson, and G. E. Garrett (captain), forwards.

NORTHFIELDS.—CHARTERED BANK v. PARK HOUSE

PARK HOUSE.—Bagnall, back; G. Millichap, R. Greenwood, A. T. Graefe, and S. T. Lawrie, three-quarter backs; S. Yoxall and A. Hodgkiss, half-backs; A. J. Taylor, J. Scott, E. E. Weston, C. S. Hooker, J. C. F. Law, A. P. Watson, and F. E. Parnacott, forwards.

BECKENHAM HILL.—OLD DUNSTONIANS v. K.C.S. OLD BOYS (2.45)

OLD DUNSTONIANS.—C. J. Edwards, back; E. G. W. Wood, D. M. Griffiths, E. G. Scott, and C. W. Raynor, three-quarter backs; Womack and J. D. Sheridan, half-backs; J. P. Morris, F. C. Mulr, E. Weston, C. S. Murrell, D. S. Murrell, A. H. Waghorn, H. V. Richards, R. J. Smith, and P. Walter, forwards.

OLD K.C.S. BOYS.—D. W. W. Horne, back; A. H. A. Cardew, R. J. Ridgway, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and W. B. Pollard, three-quarter backs; H. Aitken and M. P. Finnis, half-backs; W. M. Frost, L. F. Tate, C. M. Mollchrist, A. D. Mercer, J. A. Powell, G. S. C. L. Burford, L. M. Sivers, and D. A. Collier (captain), forwards.

MARBLE HILL, TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. WEMBLEY

L.C.C.—J. W. V. Cudd, back; M. Phillips, A. Thompson, G. L. Cruickshank, and J. G. Metcalfe, three-quarter backs; G. Turner and W. Dixon (captain), half-backs; W. L. Whitaker, L. Denbert, W. G. Webb, L. G. Gilling, G. S. Tumman, F. Wooster, R. C. Gell, and F. C. Coe, forwards.

TEDDINGTON.—TOC H v. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS (2.30)

TOC H.—D. R. Batchelar, back; W. T. Irish, J. F. Austin, G. W. Rowland, and G. A. Cottrell, three-quarter backs; G. Odam and R. S. Paterson, half-backs; H. McKee, J. C. Tuttle, G. Batchelar, A. T. Cooper, E. A. Howe, H. A. Tuttle, D. H. B. Arber, and G. Tattersall, forwards.

SUDBURY.—SOUTHEND v. HARROW (2.30)

SOUTHEND.—H. R. Barnes, back; R. R. Seel, D. S. Clarke, I. H. McNicol, and H. W. Loveday, three-quarter backs; L. E. Goodman and P. Markham, half-backs; N. B. Elliot, A. N. M. Thomson, F. W. M. Woodcraft, H. K. U'Ren, N. J. Randall, N. L. Melluish, G. M. C. Campbell, and J. G. Harner, forwards.

MOTTINGHAM.—HARPENDEN v. Y.M.C.A.

HARPENDEN.—R. E. Bent, back; R. W. Pellant, G. P. Ashwell, R. A. Aldred, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; T. Jarvis and F. N. Salisbury, half-backs; A. P. Ashford, E. A. Williams, B. Wood, J. Wine, R. Hoar, C. B. G. Vine, T. P. Ratan (captain), and D. R. Green, forwards.

WARLINGHAM.—WARLINGHAM v. OLD HABERDASHERS A WARLINGHAM.—J. Howard, back; I. Jaques, H. Slade, J. Strangeways, and C. Lowen, three-quarter backs; J. Turnbull and G. Drabble, half-backs; T. Bass, K. Simmonds, J. Hoare, H. Blake, T. Gray, G. Morse, T. Meadows, and H. Underhill, forwards.

WELLING.—BEXLEY HEATH v LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE (2.30)

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—J. L. Watney, back; D. E. Meltzer, R. F. Lewis, M. R. Borton, and L. A. Baker, three-quarter backs; E. L. Brewis and M. R. Cousins, half-backs; A. T. S. Bain (captain), G. A. Cozens, R. T. W. Awdry, F. J. Ash, R. Vanderpump, W. D. Hall, D. K. Henderson, and C. F. Murray, forwards.

ROEHAMPTON.—OLD DOVORIANS v. THAMES VALLEY A (2.30)

OLD DOVORIANS.—F. J. Craig, back; R. R. Liebowitch, R. G. Winthrop, A. J. Southam, and H. R. V. Mahson, three-quarter backs; R. H. Nethersole and J. G. Lodera, half-backs; R. C. S. Johnson, K. D. Napper, A. K. Neville, A. L. Moon, G. M. Watson, J. E. Conway, J. Finnis, and R. M. Nutt, forwards.

BARNET.—BARNET v. MID HERTS (2.45)

BARNET.—G. Fraser, back; J. A. Stephens, E. R. Shears, H. Woodley, and W. G. Donald, three-quarter backs; D. E. Troth and D. J. Williams, half-backs; E. A. Brown, E. L. Hayward, J. K. Carnegie, S. Henry, W. Hahn, D. A. Brown, I. Macmillan, and F. E. Williams, forwards.

COLINDALE.—OLD HAILEYBURIANS v. UPPER CLAPTON (2.45)

UPPER CLAPTON.—P. Roberts, back; G. K. Wells, N. H. Culler, N. M. Clarke-Lens, and E. S. Kine, three-quarter backs; C. S. Farnes and M. Parella, half-backs; F. Pagella, E. E. Blacker, E. Noel, H. C. Steere, J. F. Turck, W. P. Wey, S. C. Tucker (captain), and R. Fitch, forwards.

PERIVALE.—OLD STORTFORDIANS v. OLD QUEENIANS

OLD STORTFORDIANS.—M. N. Anderson, back; R. Collett, N. A. Doggart, H. E. Wall, and R. J. Greenhill, three-quarter backs; M. C. F. Hall and J. R. Knight, half-backs; J. Hartley Smith, B. E. Erith, D. M. C. Best, W. S. Palmer, G. C. Chamberlain, A. N. Todd, M. L. Arnold, and A. N. Other, forwards.

SEVENOAKS.—SEVENOAKS v. MAIDSTONE

MAIDSTONE.—A. Batty, back; E. W. Bradley, P. E. Foreman (captain), L. A. Heders, and C. Gowan, three-quarter backs; W. J. Fry and J. W. Wainwright, half-backs; D. F. Grant, N. P. Bentley, W. Steer, E. J. W. Farmer, M. P. Johnson, P. J. White, E. W. D. Western, and H. O. Johnson, forwards.

NEW BECKENHAM.—LLOYDS BANK v. HONG KONG BANK (2.45)

LLOYDS BANK.—H. G. Niblett, back; J. W. Hoad, E. J. Stanley, J. H. Jones, and F. J. Hodges, three-quarter backs; P. L. Elvis and E. S. Keyworth, half-backs; R. C. R. White, H. M. Stewart, L. W. Dingley, E. C. Monkhouse, C. Featherby, P. H. Stacey, H. E. Holt, and H. G. Parr (captain), forwards.

KINGSTON.—OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS v. OLD KUTHAMIANS (2.45)

OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS.—M. T. Houghton, back; R. W. Carter, H. G. Maule, W. L. V. Caldwell, and R. C. Edwards, three-quarter backs; G. F. Carter and C. T. Jones, half-backs; A. G. Skeet, E. G. Miller, K. J. Timbrell, G. C. Moutrie, V. M. F. Sheppard, D. S. McKinnell, S. W. Beckett, and N. McKinnell, forwards.

SCOTTISH TRIAL MATCH

GALASHIELS.—Anglo-Scots v. North and South Scotland (2.30).

OTHER MATCHES

EXETER.—Exeter v. Plymouth Albion (2.45).
LEEDS.—Headingley v. Northern.
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Bristol (2.30).
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Swansea (3.0).
NEWPORT.—Newport v. Aberavon (2.45).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Gloucester (2.45).
CROSS KEYS.—Cross Keys v. London Welsh.
NEATH.—Neath v. Cardiff (2.45).
PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Abertillery.
EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh Academicals v. Glasgow Academicals.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School v. Royal High School (2.30).
EDINBURGH.—Watsonians v. West of Scotland.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Ashe's School v. Old Ashians; Colfe's Grammar School v. Old Boys; Eastbourne College v. Old Eastbournians.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BARROW.—Barrow v. Salford (2.30).
BATLEY.—Batley v. Leith (2.30).
BRAMLEY.—Broughton Rangers v. Halifax (2.30).
CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Hull Kingston Rovers (2.30).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield v. Bradford Northern (2.30).
HULL.—Hull v. Wigan Highfield (2.30).
LEEDS.—Leeds v. Bramley (2.30).
OLDHAM.—Oldham v. Widnes (2.30).
ROCHDALE.—Rochdale Hornets v. St. Helens (2.30).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Featherstone Rovers (2.30).
SWINTON.—Swinton v. Hunslet (2.30).
WAKEFIELD.—Wakefield Trinity v. Keighley (2.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan v. Warrington (2.30).
YORK.—York v. Dewsbury (2.30).

SCHOOL MATCHES

BEDFORD BEAT CAMPBELL COLLEGE

Bedford School beat Campbell College, Belfast, at Bedford yesterday by three goals and four tries (27 points) to a penalty goal (3 points).

Bedford looked the bigger and the older side, and were immeasurably superior in running and passing in the open. Their forwards packed low and tight and obtained plenty of the ball in the tight scrummages, but their opponents did well in the loose. These rushes might have led to several tries but for some splendid tackling by Fowler, the Bedford full-back. Fowler's kicking, too, was of good length, and only in the closing stages, when once or twice he failed to find touch, could any fault be found with his play. On the rare occasions when Campbell College heeled the ball their half-backs were too slow, whereas Bedford's half-backs worked well together, and set their three-quarter backs going well. The Campbell College three-quarter backs were inclined to tackle high and to attempt to intercept instead of going for the man with the ball.

Wise scored a try for Bedford early in the game from a passing movement, receiving the ball with plenty of room in which to move and running through in good style. Pearson scored next, after an exchange of passes with Moll, and then Wise got over again after Neville had made a good run on the opposite wing. As Edwards converted two of these tries Bedford led by 13 points at half-time. Hogg (two), Moll, and Neville added tries in the second half, which was chiefly eventful for one great run by McMurray, the Campbell College left wing, with almost the only chance he had in the match. Stephenson made the opening for him, and also showed a fine turn of speed, just being prevented from scoring on one occasion by Fowler. Martin, the Campbell College captain, kicked a penalty goal from in front of the posts.

The teams were :

BEDFORD SCHOOL.—G. H. P. Fowler (captain), back; J. de Mata Wise and S. Moll, D. Thevenard, and G. M. Nevile, three-quarter backs; C. W. Pearson and F. C. Gilbert, half-backs; J. W. Warden, J. C. Cousins, T. E. Garland, H. D. Mytton, G. O'B. Power, F. S. Rickard, C. Edwards, and Q. D. T. Hogg, forwards.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, BELFAST.—A. Harshness, back; T. McMurray, T. G. V. Stephenson, J. C. Martin, and G. C. Warnock, three-quarter backs; R. B. M. Boyd, J. Mitchell, and S. S. Hunter, half-backs; A. D. Boyd, J. Maxwell, T. B. Dunn, J. W. S. Irwin, A. D. Baird, H. C. Boyd, J. Davidson, and J. Walmsley, forwards.

DOVER v. BLUNDELL'S

Dover School beat Blundell's School on the Athletic Ground at Richmond yesterday by a goal and three tries (14 points) to a try (3 points).

Dover held a big advantage outside the scrummage and in every position were superior to their rivals, more especially at full-back. The first half was very even, Blundell's being the better in the scrummages and giving their backs plenty of chances. After about 15 minutes' play Davies picked up smartly and gave the ball to Reed, who ran straight through and handed to Kreiser, who in turn ran over to give Blundell's the lead. Dover then attacked and a good run and cross-kick by Hill nearly resulted in a try. Good passing and a cut through by Hill led up to a try by Dunant, which made the scores level. Dover were attacking strongly towards the end of the first half, but could not break through. Dover played bright football in the second half, their forwards heeling cleanly and the backs handling well. They broke down their opponents' defence and McGrane, Chaplin, and Hill added tries, Traill converting one of them.

The teams were :—

BLUNDELL'S.—R. J. S. Garner, back; J. C. W. Kreiser, E. L. Reed, T. I. Davies, and D. J. Nayler, three-quarter backs; J. M. Draper (captain) and P. G. Manger, half-backs; A. M. Gaze, D. B. O'Flaherty, J. W. Cairns, H. F. Hill, J. W. C. Bowen, G. B. Drewitt, J. C. P. Rowe, and E. H. Hambly, forwards.

DOVER.—R. G. C. Johnston, back; C. H. Gonat, A. W. Sawyer, J. H. Hill, and E. C. Chaplin, three-quarter backs; C. Dunn and C. E. Dunant, half-backs; W. H. Barnett, B. S. B. Johnston, D. Hamilton, H. P. McGrane, W. L. B. Balding, E. W. B. Berry, R. N. Turner, and A. W. T. Traill, forwards.

HABERDASHERS v. DENSTONE

Haberdashers' School beat Denstone College at Mill Hill by two goals and three tries (19 points) to nothing. Tierney, who made some beautiful openings, scored three times in the first half, and broke through, after the interval, to send in Husband, who scored again after a good passing movement. Frost kicked the goals.

The teams were :—

HABERDASHERS' SCHOOL.—P. C. Prat, back; A. E. Rae, J. Husband, H. Goodall, and E. W. Burton, three-quarter backs; H. J. Tierney and A. R. Burton, half-backs; E. W. Zappert, L. C. Ellison, P. H. Crampton, A. W. Johnston, A. K. Bell, C. Morris, M. J. Jackman, and R. J. Grassman, forwards.

DENSTONE COLLEGE.—F. A. Sheutall, back; H. K. Mills, L. G. Warrington, G. W. Stocks, and C. Denemore, three-quarter backs; W. N. Richard and P. Powell, half-backs; N. S. Atley, A. G. Hall, S. A., Schofield, J. V. Twigg, J. W. Hayward, J. G. Rudder, A. J. B. Temple, and F. R. Turner, forwards.

SEDBERGH v. OLD SEDBERGHIANS

The Old Sedberghians beat Sedbergh by four tries (12 points) to one goal and one try (8 points). The first half was even, the school leading by a goal kicked by Wood from a try by Waide, to a try by Lawrie. In the second half the Old Boys put in some fine work in the loose, and Lawrie ran well to add two more tries. Dawson also scored. Towards the end the school rallied, and Waide gained his second try.

The teams were :—

SEDBERGH SCHOOL.—W. M. Robinson, back; S. I. Waide, C. R. Wood, J. H. Wilson, and A. J. H. Stewart, three-quarter backs; P. Walton and R. H. P. Hyde, half-backs; W. J. Leather, B. L. Smith, M. B. Dornson, R. W. Anderson, D. D. Fallas, D. Worthington, A. T. Rich

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

A CAROL SERVICE

This afternoon a Carol Service by the Royal Choral Society will be relayed from the Royal Albert Hall to the National station. At 3.10 p.m. a running commentary on the second half of the Association football match between the Arsenal and Newcastle United will be relayed from Highbury, while in the evening there will be broadcast a musical comedy programme, to which Miss Kathlyn Hilliard, Miss Winifred Williamson, Mr. John Turner, Mr. Thorpe Bates, and Mr. John Kelly will contribute.

To-morrow a pianoforte recital will be given by Mr. Walter Frey, who will include in his programme Seven Short Pieces by Honegger and Chopin's Fantasy in F minor. At 9.5 p.m. the ninth concert in the Sunday orchestral series will be broadcast from the Regional transmitters. The concert, which will be conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt, will consist of Schumann's Quintet in E flat; Hely-Hutchinson's Three Fugal Fancies; a group of songs; and Weber's Six Ecossaises.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, December 20, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Hobbies and Handicrafts. 13—Woodcuts at Home, by Mr. C. Noel Heath. **1-2** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Orchestra from the Commodore Theatre. **2.30** :—Carol Service by the Royal Choral Society, conducted by Malcolm Sargent, relayed from the Royal Albert Hall. **3.10** :—Arsenal v. Newcastle United: A running commentary by Mr. George F. Allison on the second half of the Association football match relayed from the Arsenal football ground, Highbury. **4.10** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.45** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: The Metropolitan Academy of Music, Leytonstone Branch, Junior Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Cecil Purchase; The Story of The Two Fir Trees, from Tales and Fairies (Stella Mead); The Lost Christmas—a Personal Experience, written and told by Mr. "X." **6** :—A Recital of New Songs by John Thorne (baritone). **6.15** :—Weather; News: Football Results; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers (Time Signal from Greenwich at 6.30). **6.40** :—London Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Modern English Violin and Pianoforte Sonatas, played by Sybil Eaton and Angus Morrison. **7** :—The Financial Situation in the United States, by Mr. A. P. L. Gordon. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Hermann Scherchen; Stuart Robertson (bass). **9** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. **9.15** :—Shipping Forecast. **9.20** :—Edges of the World, 16—An Air Surveyor: Charting Unknown Countries, by Major C. K. Cochran-Patrick. **9.35** :—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Cupid and the Cutlets, an Operette in One Act, by Patrick Barrow, with Kathlyn Hilliard (soprano), Winifred Williamson (contralto), John Turner (tenor), Thorpe Bates (baritone), and John Kelly (bass), conducted by the composer. **10.35-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel (Time Signal from Greenwich at 11.30).

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.— 1,148kc (261.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—National programme. **5.15-10.35** :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15-11 a.m. :—National programme. **1-2** :—National programme. **2.30** :—National programme. **3.10** :—The Govan Burgh Band, conducted b Gregor J. Grant; James Young and Dugald MacBrayne (cornet duet); Alexander D. Carmichael (baritone). **4.10** :—Orchestra. **4.50** :—The Studio Orchestra. **5.15** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—An eyewitness account by Mr. W. Forbes Campbell of the Scottish League Association Football Match, Clyde v. Dundee. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Edinburgh. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. A. Arthur Gray on The Rugby Season in Scotland. **7.30** :—See Edinburgh. **7.50** :—The Choral and Orchestral Union of Glasgow—The Scottish Orchestra (leader, Sidney Bowman), conducted by Nikolai Malko, relayed from St. Andrew's Hall. **8.30** :—See Edinburgh. **8.45** :—The Scottish Orchestra. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.10** :—National programme. **4.10** :—Dance Music. **5** :—Mal Brizas (soprano). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown: Next Week's Music. **7.15** :—Music. **7.20** :—National programme. **7.30** :—The Belfast Philharmonic Society: Messiah (Handel): Elsie Suddaby (soprano), Ethel Barker (contralto), Ernest Hargreaves (tenor), Joseph Farrington (bass), the Society's Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown, relayed from the Ulster Hall. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Messiah (continued). **10** :—Regional News; Sports Bulletin. **10.5** :—The Lord's Poor Brother, a play in one act, by W. Riley. **10.35-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—National programme. **2.30-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-12.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.30** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Dance Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—West Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Rev. E. Ebrard Rees: Welsh Christmas Customs. **7.20** :—National programme. **7.30** :—Orchestra. **7.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Harold Williams (baritone); the Lyrian Singers, relayed from the City Hall, Cardiff. **9.15** :—National programme. **9.18** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time Signal, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Talk. **7.48** :—Irish Lesson. **8** :—The Station Sextet. **8.15** :—Christmas Songs. **8.25** :—The Station Sextet. **8.45** :—Talk to Farmers. **9** :—Ronald Bridgett (bass). **9.15** :—May Fogarty (violin). **9.30** :—Sponsored programme. **10.30** :—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **5.54** :—Birthdays. **6** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Glasgow. **7.20** :—Music. **7.30** :—See Glasgow. **8.35** :—James Adair (reciter). **8.45** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—National programme. **11-12** :—See Edinburgh. **3.10** :—The Govan Burgh Band, conducted by Gregor J. Grant; James Young and Dugald MacBrayne (cornet duet); Alexander D. Carmichael (baritone). **4.10** :—Orchestra. **4.50** :—The Studio Orchestra. **5.15** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—An eyewitness account by Mr. W. Forbes Campbell of the Scottish League Association Football Match, Clyde v. Dundee. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Edinburgh. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. A. Arthur Gray on The Rugby Season in Scotland. **7.30** :—See Edinburgh. **7.50** :—The Choral and Orchestral Union of Glasgow—The Scottish Orchestra (leader, Sidney Bowman), conducted by Nikolai Malko, relayed from St. Andrew's Hall. **8.30** :—See Edinburgh. **8.45** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester; Gladys McIntosh (contralto). **3.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. Sherard Vines: Town and Country in Japan, from Leeds. **7.20** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30** :—The 49th, a play in three acts, by St. John Ervine, with Mary Eastwood, May King, Lucia Rogers, W. E. Dickman, Murray Graham, D. E. Ormerod, Michael Voiser; produced by Victor Smythe; incidental music by the Northern Wireless Orchestra (leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Northern Ireland News. **9.20** :—National programme. **9.35** :—Do You Remember, with Kitty Darnell, Marjorie Farnham, Walter Jones, John Rorke, the Revue Chorus, and the Northern Wireless Orchestra (leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison. **10.35-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Local Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Local News; Naval Notes. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-12.45** :—See Cardiff. **2.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—West Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Cardiff. **7.20** :—National programme. **7.30** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **3.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Manchester. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Leeds. **7.20** :—See Manchester. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North of England News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw. 8 a.m. :—Topical Review. **11** :—Chimes and Weather; 3 :—Concert Selections and Gramophone Records. 3 :—Programme for Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions. **5.30** :—Market Prices and Exchange Quotations, followed by Dance Music. **6** :—Trio Selections. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations, Agricultural Report, and Market Prices. **9.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Choral Concert. **11** :—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.), 3kw.—6.30 :—Talk on Tourism. **7** :—Relay of an Opera from the National Theatre. **8.30** :—News and Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.— 3.30 :—See Hamburg. **4.30** :—Talk. **5** :—Advanced French Lesson. **5.30** :—Talks. **6.30** :—The Quiet Hour. **6.55** :—Weather Report for Farmers. **7** :—Programme from Langenberg. **8-11.30** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6 :—Review of Books. **6.10** :—Labour Market Report. **6.15** :—Six Orchestral Songs. **6.40** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—Variety Programme, including So schenkt und kauft man in Berlin, humorous play (Hans Fraenckel). **8** :—Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from the Hotel Esplanade.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—4.30 :—A Puppet Play, Kasperle. **5.40** :—Talk. **5.55** :—Lesson in Esperanto. **6.15** :—See Prague. **7.40** :—Programme from Brno. **8.40** :—Gramophone Records. **9** :—See Prague. **9.20** :—Programme Announcements. **9.30** :—See Prague. **10** :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (250m).— 6.25 :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Orchestral Concert of Operatic Music. **7** :—Programme will be announced as surprise programme. **7.30-11.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben)' **9** (in an interval) :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements.

BRNO (342m.), 2kw.—6.15 :—See Prague. **6.20** :—Talk. **6.40** :—Concert. **7.40** :—Concert from the Works of Janacek. **8.40** :—Gramophone Records. **9** :—See Prague. **9.20** :—Programme Announcements. **9.30** :—See Prague. **10** :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—6.30 :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Talk. **8.15** :—Organ Recital. **8.40** :—Topical Review. **8.45** :—Recital of Old Christmas Carols. **9** :—Le Songe d'une Nuit de Noël, Play (Theo Fleischmann). Music by Fernand Quinet. **10** :—Sponsored Orchestral Selection. **9.40** :—Concert of Light Music. **10.15** :—News and Announcements in Esperanto.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—6.30 :—The Land of Smiles, Operetta (Lehar), relayed from The Royal Hungarian Opera House, followed by Gramophone Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2.30:—Orchestral Concert. **4.30** :—Reading, followed by Concert. **4.40** :—Exchange Quotations and Fish Market Prices. **4.50**:—Talk. **5.20** :—French Language Lesson. **5.50** :—Weather. **6** :—News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Christmas Songs and Poems. **8.15** :—Reading. **8.40** :—News. **8.55** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—Dance Music relayed from the Industrial Restaurant. **11** :—(In an interval) Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—5.45 :—Miscellaneous Items, News, and Programme Announcements. **6.10** :—Agricultural Report. **6.25** :—Gramophone Records. **7** :—Radio Journal. **7** :—Talk. **7.15** :—Review of Foreign Politics for the Past Week. **7.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **9** :—Talk. **9.15** :—Tenor Song Recital. **9.50** :—News. **10** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (246m.).— 2.30 :—Time Signal, Economic Notes and News. **2.55** :—Weather Report for Farmers. **3** :—Orchestral Concert.—Symphonie Concerto in E flat, for Violin, Violoncello, Full Orchestra, Orpheus (Liszt); Lenore, Symphony in E major, Op. 177 (J. Raff); followed by Concert of Old Dance Music. **4.45** :—Economic Notes. **5.5** :—Talk. **5.30** :—Time Signal. **5.31** :—Talk. **5.45** :—Time Signal, Weather, and Economic Notes. **6.5** :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.30** :—Mandoline Concert from Freiburg. **7.30** :—See Stuttgart. **9.30**:—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. **9.50** :—Orchestral Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (360m.), KIEL (252.2m.).—12.5 :—Orchestral Concert of Operetta Music. **2.30** :—Review of Books. **2.50** :—Talk. **3** :—Concert. **4.30** :—The Street, Wireless Scenes, played by Children. **5** :—Reading of Christmas Tales (Otto Ernst). **5.20** :—Sponsored Concert. **6** :—Pianoforte Song Recital and Pianoforte Solos from the Works of Richard Strauss. **6.55** :—Meteorological Report. **7** :—Concert by Tonkunstler Orchestra. Conducted by Carl Schmidt-Walter. Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes, Local and Police Intelligence, News and Topical Report. **8.30** :—Concert Music on Folk Instruments. **10.30** :—Preliminary Christmas Music.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **9.35** :—Recitations. **10.10** :—Programme for the Sick. **10.40** :—Morning Gymnastics, followed by Concert. **11.55** :—Time Signal. **12** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **2** :—Talk. **2.15** :—Orchestral Concert. **3** :—Concert. **4.45** :—Recital of Christmas Carols. **4.10** :—Reading. **4.20** :—Dance Music. **5.20** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7.15** :—Economic and Social Notes and News. **7.30** :—Radio-Fanfare. **8** :—Concert; Overture, The Nuremberg Doll (Adam); Concerto for Violin and String Orchestra (Bach); Petite Suite (Busser); Cello and Orchestral Selections—(a) Adagio (Cartini); (b) Minuet and Gavotte (Vernachini); (c) Papillons (Faure); Habanera (Chabrier); Suite transilvaine (Silver); Evolution (L'Enfant); Ballet Music from Esclarmonde (Massenet). In the Interval at **8.30** :—Sports Review and News, and at **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Programme from Brno. **9** :—Sermon **9.20** :—Gramophone Records. **9.50** :—News. **9.55** :—Gramophone Records. **10** :—Chamber Music. **11** :—Time, Chimes, and Military Band Concert. **12.15** :—Talks. **12.40** :—Social Report. **1.30** :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission :—Christmas Jacobin, opera in three acts (Dvorak), relayed from the National Theatre. **4.15** :—Talk for Workers. **4.45** :—German Transmission—Songs from the Works of Palmer, Schreiber, and Stefan. (In the interval, News. **5.55** :—Sports Notes. **6** :—Folk Songs. **6.30** :—A Christmas Legend. **7.30** :—Programme from Brno. **8** :—Symphony Concert from the Works of Beethoven :—Symphony in D major, Op. 61; Symphony in F major, Op. 68. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **9.20** :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. **9.55** :—Religious Service: Address by the Bishop of Middleton, relayed from St. James's Church, Birch-in-Rusholme, Manchester. **10.45** :—National programme. **9** :—North of England News. **9.15** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (Leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison; Teresa Russell (soprano). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **6.30** :—See Cardiff. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—North of England News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw. 8 a.m. :—Topical Review. **11** :—Chimes and Weather; 3 :—Concert Selections and Gramophone Records. 3 :—Programme for Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions. **5.30** :—Agricultural Programme, followed by Partial Relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. **6.15** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.— 6 a.m. :—See Hamburg. **7-12.15** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **12.15** :—Programme from Hamburg. **1-5** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **5** :—Reading. **5.25** :—Carl Spitteler Commemoration Programme. **5.50** :—Astronomical Talk. **6.15** :—Discussion. **7** :—Programme from Leipzig. **9.30** :—Time, Weather, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6 a.m. :—Morning Gymnastics, followed by Concert. **7** :—Agricultural Programme. **7.50** :—Chimes from the Potsdam Garrison Church, followed by Morning Recital and Berlin Cathedral Service. **9.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—Reading of Books for Children. **10.30** :—Christmas Concert relayed from the Grossen Schauspielhaus. **12.15** :—Programme from Breslau. **1** :—Programme for Young People. **1.30** :—Talk. **2** :—Concert of Wind Instrument Music. **3.30** :—Old Marienlieder. **3.45** :—Recital of Christmas Carols. **4.15** :—Reading. **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5.20** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.15** :—Topical Report. **6.50** :—Sports Notes. **7** :—Christmas—A Religious Play after Old Stories of the Birth of Christ, relayed from the Schmargendorfer Kreuz-Kirche, Berlin. **8.30** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. **8.40** :—String Quartet in C major, Op. 76, No. 3 (Haydn). **9.15** :—Weather, News and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

BERN (411m.), 0.5kw.—11 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Recital of Songs and Duets to the Lute. **7.30** :—Opera Selection: Le Jongleur de Notre Dame (Massenet), relayed from Geneva. **9** :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—7.30 :—Topical Agricultural Talk. **8** :—Programme from Brno. **9** :—Sermon **9.20** :—Gramophone Records. **9.50** :—News. **9.55** :—Gramophone Records. **10** :—Chamber Music. **11** :—Time, Chimes, and Military Band Concert. **12.15** :—Talks. **12.40** :—Social Report. **1.30** :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission :—Christmas Jacobin, opera in three acts (Dvorak), relayed from the National Theatre. **4.15** :—Talk for Workers. **4.45** :—German Transmission—Songs from the Works of Palmer, Schreiber, and Stefan. (In the interval, News. **5.55** :—Sports Notes. **6** :—Folk Songs. **6.30** :—A Christmas Legend. **7.30** :—Programme from Brno. **8** :—Symphony Concert from the Works of Beethoven :—Symphony in D major, Op. 61; Symphony in F major, Op. 68. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Announcements, Theatre Review, and Programme Notes. **9.20** :—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. **9.55** :—Religious Service: Address by the Bishop of Middleton, relayed from St. James's Church, Birch-in-Rusholme, Manchester. **10.45** :—National programme. **9** :—North of England News. **9.15** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (Leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison; Teresa Russell (soprano). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **6.30** :—See Cardiff. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—North of England News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HBJ (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals of 2½m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m.
4 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—11.30 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-morrow, December 21, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.30-10.45 a.m. :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Shipping Forecast. **3** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Church Cantata, No. 151 (Bach) Comfort Sweet, my Jesus Comes, with Mavis Bennett (soprano), Edward Reach (tenor), Stanley Riley (bass), the Wireless Chorus, Michael Mullinar (harpsichord), Leslie Woodgate (organ), the B.B.C. Orchestra (flute, oboe d'amore and strings), conducted by Stanford Robinson. **3.45** :—For the Children, conducted by the Rev. Prebendary Wellard, relayed from St. Olave's, Hart-street. **4** :—Missionary Talk: Christmas Today in Bethlehem, by the Rev. P. Stacy Waddy. **4.15** :—The Wingates Temperance Prize Band, conducted by H. Moss; Percy Thompson (bass-baritone); B. Byers (trombone), from Manchester. **5.30** :—A Pianoforte Recital by Walter Frey. **6-6.15** :—Victorian Prophets, 1—Reading from Carlyle's Philosophy of Clothes (Sartor Resartus), by John Bailey. **6.30** :—A Religious Service (in Welsh): Address by the Rev. J. Llewellyn Thomas relayed from Aberpergwm Church, Pont-Neath-Vaughan.

8 :—Roman Catholic Service, conducted by the Rev. Father M. C. D'Arcy, S.J., from a Studio. **8.45** :—Appeal by the Rev. W. H. Elliott on behalf of the Church of England Society for Waifs and Strays. **8.50** :—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 9). **9.5** :—Tom Jones and the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra; Dorothy Bennett (soprano); Tom Jones (violin), from the Grand Hotel Eastbourne. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40**:—The Silent Fellowship, from Cardiff.

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.— 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8-10.40** :—National programme.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— 842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—Modern Carols, sung by the Wireless Singers, conducted by Stanford Robinson. **4-5.15** :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Walter Widdop (tenor). **8** :—A Religious Service, arranged by Dr. Sydney H. Nicholson; Address by the Rev. L. H. Nixon, from the Chapel of the College of St. Nicolas, Chislehurst. **8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—Weather: News. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—Sunday Orchestral Concert, 9: The B.B.C. Orchestra (Leader, Arthur Catterall), conducted by Percy Pitt; Alma Borodine (soprano). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.— 626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—London Regional programme. **4-5.15** :—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell; Stiles Allen (soprano). **7.50** :—A Religious Service, conducted by the Rev. Denis Tyndall, relayed from the Cathedral, Birmingham. **8.45** :—National programme. **8.50** :—Weather: News. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** :—London Regional programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **4.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.30-6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **6.30** :—Organ Recital, by Thomas H. Brown; Emily P. McConnell (contralto), relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast. **7** :—A Religious Service: Address by the Rev. Edward Fisherwick, relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church, Belfast. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—The Belfast Wireless Symphony Orchestra, conducted by R. Godfrey Spencer-Smith (soprano); Flora Shaw (pianoforte). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9.5** :—London Regional programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **6.30** :—A Religious Service (in Welsh): Address by the Rev. J. Llewelyn Thomas, relayed from Aberpergwm Church, Pont-Neath-Vaughan. **8** :—National programme. **8.45** :—Appeal by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, on behalf of the Mayor of Cardiff's Distress Fund. **8.50** :—National programme. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—The Silent Fellowship.

DUBLIN—2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Concert. **9.30** :—Concert of Operatic Music, by Wilford Robert (baritone) and Ernest Hargreaves (tenor). **10** :—Sponsored Programme. **11** :—National Anthem, Time Signal, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3 :—National programme. **4.15** :—The Glasgow Amateur Musical Society, conducted by J. Peebles Conn; Robert Watson (baritone). **5.30-6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

3 :—National programme. **4.15** :—The Wingates Temperance Prize Band, conducted by H. Moss; B. Byers (trombone solo); Ivan Melodew (baritone). **5.30-6.15** :—National programme. **7.55** :—A Religious Service: Address by the Bishop of Middleton, relayed from St. James's Church, Birch-in-Rusholme, Manchester. **8.45** :—National programme. **9** :—North of England News. **9.15** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (Leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison; Teresa Russell (soprano). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **6.30** :—See Cardiff. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—See Cardiff.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—North of England News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw. 8 a.m. :—Topical Review. **11** :—Chimes and Weather; 3 :—Concert Selections and Gramophone Records. 3 :—Programme for Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions. **5.30** :—Agricultural Programme, followed by Partial Relay of an Opera from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. **6.15** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Gramophone Records.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.— 6 a.m. :—See Hamburg. **7-12.15** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **12.15** :—Programme from Hamburg. **1-5** :—Programme from Berlin (Witzleben). **5** :—Reading. **5.25** :—Carl Spitteler Commemoration Programme. **5.50** :—Astronomical Talk. **6.15** :—Discussion. **7** :—Programme from Leipzig. **9.30** :—Time, Weather, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—6 a.m. :—Morning Gymnastics, followed by Concert. **7** :—Agricultural Programme. **7.50** :—Chimes from the Potsdam Garrison Church, followed by Morning Recital and Berlin Cathedral Service. **9.5** :—Orchestral Concert. **10** :—Reading of Books for Children. **10.30** :—Christmas Concert relayed from the Grossen Schauspielhaus. **12.15** :—Programme from Breslau. **1** :—Programme for Young People. **1.30** :—Talk. **2** :—Concert of Wind Instrument Music. **3.30** :—Old Marienlieder. **3.45** :—Recital of Christmas Carols. **4.15** :—Reading. **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5.20** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.15** :—Topical Report. **6.50** :—Sports Notes. **7** :—Christmas—A Religious Play after Old Stories of the Birth of Christ, relayed from the Schmargendorfer Kreuz-Kirche, Berlin. **8.30** :—News, Sports Notes, and Weather. **8.40** :—String Quartet in C major, Op. 76, No. 3 (Haydn). **9.15** :—Weather, News and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

BERN (411m.), 0.5kw.—11 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Recital of Songs and Duets to the Lute. **7.30** :—Opera Selection: Le Jongleur de Notre Dame (Massenet), relayed from Geneva. **9** :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 14kw.—7.30 :—Topical Agricultural Talk. **8** :—Programme from Brno. **9** :—Sermon **9.20** :—Gramophone Records. **9.50** :—News. **9.55** :—Gramophone Records. **10** :—Chamber Music. **11** :—Time, Chimes, and Military Band Concert. **12.15** :—Talks. **12.40** :—Social Report. **1.30** :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission :—Christmas Jacobin, opera in three acts (Dvorak), relayed from the National Theatre. **4.15** :—Talk for Workers. **4.45** :—

Parliament

ELECTORAL REFORM

PRIME MINISTER AND ALTERNATIVE VOTE

THE ADJOURNMENT DEBATE

HOUSE OF LORDS

FRIDAY, DEC. 19

LORD MARLEY, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat on the Woolsack at 12 o'clock. There was no business on the paper. As the Commons had agreed with the Lords' amendment to the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the Bill was not returned to the House. The sitting was suspended during pleasure.

THE ROYAL ASSENT

A Royal Commission was held at half-past 2 o'clock for the giving of the Royal Assent to Acts which have passed both Houses. The Lords' Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hanworth, and Lord Amulree; and the Speaker and Commons, at the summons of Black Rod, assembled at the Bar.

The following Acts received the Royal Assent:—

Expiring Laws Continuance; Consolidated Fund (No. 1); Cunard (Insurance) Agreement; National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance); Unemployment Insurance; Public Works Facilities Scheme (Thorne and District Water) Confirmation; London County Council (Improvements).

On the motion of LORD PONSONBY, the House adjourned at a quarter to 3 o'clock until January 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, DEC. 19

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

THE MOSCOW TRIAL

SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any communication from the Soviet Government in reply to the recent expression to the Soviet Commissar of the dissatisfaction felt by his Majesty's Government at the attitude of the Soviet Government in relation to their allegations against the British Government at the recent trial of certain industrialists at Moscow; whether he had in this connexion now considered the judgment of the Court and the references to the alleged participation of the British Government; and whether he was taking any action in relation thereto.

Mr. DALTON, Under-Secretary to the Foreign Office (Bishop Auckland).—When my right hon. friend instructed his Majesty's Ambassador at Moscow to express the dissatisfaction of his Majesty's Government, he did not anticipate any further communication from the Soviet Government on this particular matter. My right hon. friend can find no direct reference in the English text of the verdict to the alleged participation of his Majesty's Government in the so-called intervention plot, and the indirect allusions to this country are not of sufficient importance to warrant any further action at present.

SIR K. WOOD.—Are there not in this judgment two direct references to the position of people in this country, and is not one part of the judgment a statement that Imperialistic circles in England will benefit by this supposed conspiracy?

Mr. DALTON.—I said there was "no direct reference in the English text of the verdict to the alleged participation of his Majesty's Government."

SIR K. WOOD.—Are we not concerned with allegations of the participation of British subjects? And is not a direct reference made to the employment of naval forces? Does the hon. gentleman suggest that private individuals employ naval forces?

Mr. DALTON.—No. My right hon. friend has gone carefully into the case, and the answer given represents his view that no further action is warranted at present.

SIR K. WOOD.—I shall pursue this matter at the first opportunity.

SUNDAY EXHIBITIONS

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the Secretary for Dominion Affairs whether, in view of the recent judgment in connexion with the Sunday Observance Act, 1780, he still proposed to allow the Empire Marketing Board to exhibit moving pictures on Sundays.

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary for the Dominions (Derby).—I assume that the right hon. member refers to the displays given by the Board at the Imperial Institute. I am advised that, in view of the fact that admission to the exhibitions in question is not on payment of money or by tickets sold for money, the exhibitions do not come within the provisions of the Sunday Observance Act, 1780. In these circumstances I do not propose to take any action in the matter.

UNEMPLOYMENT

COST OF RELIEF SCHEMES

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would state the total sums already spent in the current financial year and the estimated total amount to be expended in the current financial year, in both cases in respect of schemes for the provision of employment initiated since June 1, 1929.

SIR K. WOOD had a similar question on the paper.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), in reply, referred to an answer given on the previous day, and added:—In the time available it has not been possible to analyse the estimated expenditure for the year into the amount already paid and that likely to be paid before March 31 next. Full information as to the programme adopted by the Government is given in the White Paper issued yesterday (Command Paper 3746). I should perhaps add that the foregoing figures have little relation to the unemployment work being provided this winter for three reasons:—(1) The natural lag in payment. Nearly all the employment is being given by grant-earning bodies—local authorities, public utility companies, and the like. They have to submit accounts of expenditure for checking, correction, &c., before grant is paid. (2) The grants appearing on the estimates represent in the main a proportion of interest on loan charges. Interest will normally be little more than 3½ per cent. of the expenditure and the grant is often only one-half of this—i.e., say a thirtieth or fortieth of the capital outlay. (3) The grants do not include money found by the Road Fund out of its balances and current revenue. Over one-third of the unemployment schemes approved up to September 30 last are being financed from the Road Fund. Some temporary assistance from the Exchequer will be needed by the fund to finance this expenditure, but for the current year such assistance is only required for a few months pending the main ingathering of revenue in the first quarter of the New Year.

Mr. E. BROWN.—Does the hon. gentleman tell us it is impossible to translate this jargon into a simple table of figures giving an estimate of the actual amounts, so that the country may know precisely what has been done?

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.—I am afraid it is.

SIR K. WOOD asked whether the answer to which the hon. member had referred was not perfectly useless in this matter. Could not the Financial Secretary give the information asked for?

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said there seemed to be an entire misapprehension as to the situation. The amount of money which had been expended on work for the relief of the unemployed had no relation directly to the amount of money which had been expended out of the Exchequer during the same period, mainly because in one case it was a matter of capitalising and in the other a matter of interest. They had to take each scheme by itself and separate out each item to appreciate the relationship between the two. When they had added to that the time lag, which meant that many of these schemes were started by local authorities and other bodies before a single penny was called for from the Exchequer, it was impossible for the Treasury to arrive at a real estimate of the amount of work which was being undertaken at the present time.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.) said the question put to the Treasury was not what amount of work was provided. He thought the Government ought to answer the question put, which was what was the sum the Treasury had parted with at present with respect to these works. The second point was what was the estimate of the amount they would have to find. That was all that was asked, and the Financial Secretary knew that, or ought to know it, and he asked why the hon. gentleman withheld that information.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said he really wished to give the information which the right hon. gentleman had asked for. With regard to what it was proposed to spend in the year ending March 31, if the right hon. gentleman would refer to the answer which he gave yesterday he would find it stated that "the estimated cost to the Exchequer for the year ending March 31, 1931, of the services mentioned by the hon. member was as follows:—Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, Part I., £200,000; Part II., £2,200,000 (including charges of a similar character incurred before the Act came into operation); Colonial Development Act, 1929, £750,000. Advances to the Road Fund to an amount of £4,500,000 will be needed up to December 31, but it is anticipated that these will be repaid by March 31 next." With regard to the question how much had already been expended, his answer was that in the short time since that part of the question was put down he had not had time to discover exactly what the amount was.

SIR K. WOOD said that did not allow the House to get at what had been done with regard to schemes initiated by the present Government, and asked whether the question on the previous day did not apply to all schemes.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said Sir K. Wood was not correct. The answer read out on the previous day referred specifically to work undertaken as the result of the Development Act and the Colonial Development Act of 1929.

Mr. W. J. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) said there must be in the Treasury a record of every sum issued from the Treasury. It ought to be possible, therefore, for the Financial Secretary to say how much money had been issued; also for him to say how much of the money issued had been in the nature of capital grants, and how much in the nature of contributions towards interest.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said that there had not been time to give that specific division of the total sum. He did not think it was really vital. They were expecting the statement in the course of the current year ending March 31. He had explained the difficulty of correlating the expenditure with the actual work undertaken.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that he would raise the matter on the adjournment.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN STATE PUBLICATIONS

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE informed Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) that the total amount received by H.M. Stationery Office in 1929-30 in respect of advertisements in Government publications was £136,921. It would be impossible (he added), without the expenditure of much time and labour, to determine by examination of each advertisement whether in part or in whole it advertised foreign products, but it was safe to say that the sums received from the advertisement of foreign products were an inconsiderable fraction of the total receipts.

Mr. ALBERY asked whether instructions would now be given that advertisements in Government publications should be reserved for British products only, so as to avoid giving offence.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE replied that that would be really impracticable, because many of these advertisement spaces were taken by retail houses. A local grocer, for example, might have space in the local telephone directory, and it would be quite impossible to tell him that certain items of his stores which came from abroad were to be excluded.

COST OF ROYAL COMMISSIONS

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE informed CAPTAIN WALLACE (Hornsey, U.) that the additional expenditure since November 4 in the case of the Royal Commissions borne on the Treasury Vote for Royal Commissions was approximately £1,700. No expenditure had as yet been incurred in connexion with the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance recently set up.

LOTTERIES AND THE LAW

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), in reply to a question by Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) regarding the present state of the law with reference to sweepstakes, said he indicated last week that if there was evidence of any general demand for an inquiry on the subject he would consider what could be done. He had seen no evidence whatever of such a demand.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

PRIME MINISTER AND MANDATE

Mr. ALBERY asked the Prime Minister if he would refrain from proceeding with electoral reform legislation until he had received a mandate from the country. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. MAC DONALD (Seaham).—The mandate has been given. (Opposition laughter.)

SIR K. WOOD.—Why, then, did the right hon. gentleman have to consult his own followers yesterday?

Mr. ALBERY.—Can he give us any evidence that the question of the alternative vote has been before the electors?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—When the Bill comes before the House for second reading ample evidence will be given.

SIR K. WOOD.—When the right hon. gentleman says that he has received a mandate, why did he have to go to his followers to ask their permission and get such a divided reply?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The followers were informed that the mandate was to be carried out. (Opposition laughter.)

SIR K. WOOD.—Then what was the voting about?

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.).—Will the Prime Minister, for the comfort of hon. members opposite, elucidate what he means by the mandate?

SIR W. MITCHELL-THOMSON (Croydon, S., U.).—Is not the mandate the mandate of Mr. Lloyd George? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. MAC DONALD.—The mandate was given to stop the abuse of a situation such as that which held good between 1924 and 1929.

THE ELECTORAL REFORM BILL

Mr. CLYNES was greeted with Ministerial cheers and derisive Opposition counter-cheers on presenting the Representation of the People Bill, the object of which is "to amend the law relating to Parliamentary elections and electors by requiring such elections to be on the principle of the alternative vote, and in that connexion making provision with respect to the division of two-member constituencies, abolishing university constituencies and the business premises qualification for registration, facilitating the recording of their votes by electors who change their residences, enabling the holding of the poll to be postponed in those portions of a constituency which are separated from the mainland, making provision with respect to speakers at election meetings, regulating the use of vehicles at elections, and reducing the maximum scale of election expenses; and to restrict the purposes for which the funds of political organizations may be applied; and for other purposes consequential on the matters aforesaid."

EX-SERVICE CIVIL SERVANTS

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' POSITION

On the motion for the adjournment,

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmund's, U.) raised the question of the employment of ex-Service men in Government Departments, and asked for a statement from the Financial Secretary to the Treasury as to the change of policy that had taken place. Many of the leaders in the Socialist Government were defeatists during the War, and, in view of that record, only the most simple-minded of ex-Service men could possibly expect sympathetic treatment from an Administration for which they were responsible. Since August, 1929, by the fiat of the present Government, conscientious objectors had been given back all their rights; they had been put at the same point of their increment scales which they would have occupied if they had not lost service, and the time of their suspension of public work was now allowed to count in computing their pension rights. Compared with that, a man who joined the fighting services without Departmental permission lost all his Civil Service pay, and reinstatement had only been conceded under special circumstances. Some of them, indeed, had not been reinstated. Some 17,000 men were taken from temporary employment and established, but they had not been given the accumulated pay and pension rights which had been extended to conscientious objectors.

There had also been administrative action which amounted to a breach of the agreement of 1925. That agreement provided that ex-Service men appointed to the permanent class would be eligible in individual cases for exceptional promotion to the established clerical class and Departmental clerical class, but the present Government had gone to work to defeat that undertaking by flooding the clerical classes with unqualified entrants from elsewhere and the promotion of writing assistants. In addition there had been an open and unashamed breach of the letter of the agreement, which laid it down that preference should continue to be given to ex-Service *personnel* in making fresh temporary appointments. Until this year that undertaking had been rigorously observed, but it had lately become known that on November 20 in the Ministry of Labour 417 temporary or casual clerks were being employed who did not comply with this requirement, because they had never served in the armed forces. In the Inland Revenue Department were 44 men who had been taken on without any ex-Service qualification, and there were some also in the Air Ministry. This engagement constituted a glaring breach of the undertakings which were given by the late Government, and which had so far not been repudiated by the present Government. What was the object of the Treasury pretending to control the Departments if those Departments were to be allowed to flout their decisions? The Treasury had abdicated its control.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.—Nonsense.

Mr. W. J. BROWN said that behind what Mr. Guinness had said there was a real grievance with which the House of Commons ought to deal. (Cheers.) But he (Mr. Brown) dissented *in toto* from the way in which the grievance had been presented to the House. Many of Mr. Guinness's figures were wrong, and the inferences drawn from them were inaccurate. He (Mr. Brown) was concerned lest the method of the presentation of those grievances should detract from the genuineness of the grievance itself. The Civil Service as a whole, including something like 150,000 ex-Service men, cordially approved the decision of the present Government in regard to conscientious objectors. If the State as an employer victimized its employees for doing what they had declared they could do—namely, object to military service on conscientious grounds—that was an abominable thing to do. (Ministerial cheers.) The Financial Secretary to the Treasury would be able to give a conclusive answer to the suggestion that there had been any departure from the undertaking given in 1925. That agreement was in itself a violation of half a dozen existing agreements in the Civil Service. It was embarked upon without the slightest consultation with anybody except an insignificant little organization which claimed on the strength of a membership of a few thousands to speak for the ex-Service men of the Civil Service.

MAJOR COHEN (Liverpool, Fairfield, U.) asked what efforts the Treasury had made to ensure that the ex-Service men available for vacant posts were given employment before non-ex-Service men. He said that since January 1 the number of male temporary employees had increased from 27 out of 3,288 to 481 out of 5,560. He was certain that suitable ex-Service men could have been found for those jobs if the British Legion officials at headquarters had been approached, and he hoped that this would be done in future.

SIR R. HUTCHISON (Montrose, L.) said that ex-Service men deprecated any distinction being made between those who were conscientious objectors in the War and those who were not. The country felt that the War was long over now. The Financial Secretary to the Treasury should devote his attention to the difficulty created by bringing in men from outside the Civil Service and thus blocking promotion for those inside. The Department would be able to secure a large number of suitable men when necessary if they approached the ex-Service associations which were attached to the regiments.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said that Mr. Guinness had delivered a most intemperate speech, which was entirely unjustified by the circumstances and utterly unworthy of one who had held the position of Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He had attacked the attitude which members of the Government took up in regard to the War. If the advice of those who now sat on the Government benches had been followed and more reasonable terms of peace had been put forward at the time a great deal of the bloodshed and disaster which had afterwards happened, from which we were now suffering, would have been saved.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—That statement having been made—it is a very serious one—I should like to say this. The terms of peace that were offered were terms that were submitted to the Trades Union Congress and received their full assent, but they were not accepted.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said that we had to transfer attention from the attitude of members of the Government to the conduct of the War to their attitude towards the men who fought in the War. He repudiated utterly the suggestion that the Government had been less solicitous for the men who fought in the War than hon. gentlemen opposite. With regard to the employment of ex-Service men inside the Civil Service, there had been no change of policy on the part of the Government, with the single exception of the reinstatement of the conscientious objector. In that matter they were supported by the country and by the great bulk of ex-Service men. The rule that preference should be given in the matter of temporary employment to ex-Service men was initiated by the late Government, and the present Government stood by it. That did not mean giving an exclusive monopoly of preference to ex-Service men. He construed that to mean that when an ex-Service man and a non-ex-Service man presented themselves for employment, the ex-Service man was to be taken even if his qualifications were lower than those of the non-ex-Service man, but only on condition that he had qualifications to enable him to fill the post at all. The large issue was in regard to the labour exchanges, and on that the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour would reply. Where there were temporary vacancies in places up and down the country the first effort was to find whether there were any "Guinness men" out of work. If they were found, they got the preference, but failing them suitable men, preferably on the spot, were sought for. It would obviously be impossible to change the method of recruitment until the Royal Commission had reported.

RELIEF SCHEMES

LIBERAL PARTY AND EXPENDITURE

Mr. E. BROWN raised the question of unemployment and asked the Government to give information as to the money which had actually been spent on schemes for the relief of unemployment and what it was expected to spend on such schemes during the current financial year. The complaint of the country was not that the Government were not helping local authorities to do things, but that there was no evidence that the Government had any plans on a nation-wide scale commensurate with the tragic situation.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE'S REPLY

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE said that nobody would deny the importance of proceeding with the utmost rapidity in getting schemes to work. But when he was asked to supply certain figures with a view to giving an indication of the work that was in progress he had not much to add to the statements which he had already made. He had inquired whether there were any approximate figures to be obtained and he would give them with all reserve as rough approximations. So far as could be ascertained about £8,000 had actually been spent to date by the Treasury on schemes under Part I. against the £200,000 already put down in an answer to a question. A sum of £126,000 had been spent on schemes specially provided by this Government. With regard to the Colonial Development Act £162,000 had been spent up to date. That would be entirely under the schemes of the present Government, and he took it that the remainder of the £750,000 was what would be spent between the present time and the end of the year. The total expenditure on schemes by the Road Fund up to date was £3,370,000, and in the remainder of the year, out of the Government plans, a further sum of £4,650,000 was expected to be provided. A great deal of the work which had been authorized was work that had been undertaken by local authorities. When a local authority undertook schemes, the schemes were paid for in the first instance out of funds provided by the local authority and it was often many months, sometimes over a year, before the local authorities asked for any grant from the Exchequer towards payments on those schemes. Therefore in the case of schemes of moderate dimensions on which local authorities were engaged, not a penny of expenditure representing work actually carried through appeared on the Exchequer in the year in which the work had been done and possibly finished. Where the Treasury was providing part of the interest on a loan under which a scheme was being carried out, first they got a time lag, then a further delay because the instalment of interest did not become due, and it was not therefore until a year or 18 months or longer before even the interest on the capital sum expended began to fall to its full extent on the Exchequer. For instance, according to the White Paper on unemployment grants of August, 1930, on a capital estimated cost of approved schemes amounting to over 40 millions, the estimated Exchequer liability in 1930-31 was only £150,000.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CRITICISM

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that he could understand the reluctance of members of the Government to give the information asked for. It would be far better to be candid with the House of Commons and the country, because ultimately the House would insist on obtaining the information, and the reluctance displayed by the Government would increase the difficulties with which they would be confronted when the question really came on. The White Paper gave no enlightenment as to what was going on at present. It was the sort of document that companies issued as a report when about to pass their dividends. How had the money from the Road Fund been spent? He could see no new plan, no addition to the plans which were inaugurated in 1921 and 1922 by a Government which had been attacked by every party. There had been three Governments since then. None of them had introduced a single new idea. If anyone who had read the White Paper could point out one thing in it which the Government of 1921 did not inaugurate he would like to send him a Christmas present. (Laughter.)

Mr. POTTS (Barnsley, Lab.).—You ran away from your agreement in 1921 with the miners.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that the hon. member was introducing something irrelevant to the debate. The miners under the Coalition Government had seven hours and higher wages than they had to-day, and they had an offer that the royalties should be purchased by the State. Was their condition now, under a Labour Government, as good as it was under a Government which Mr. Potts attacked in 1921 and slandered with all the scurrility at his command?

Mr. POTTS said that in 1921 the right hon. gentleman made an agreement with the miners reaching to August, but he discontinued it in March. The conditions which the right hon. gentleman then set up had brought about the present conditions in the mining districts.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that Mr. Potts had been telling those fables to his people throughout the country, but he did not tell them that they were in a worse plight to-day than under the Government which he had been attacking.

Mr. POTTS.—You caused it in 1921, in the beginning.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—If I caused it, why do not the Government, which have been in office for 18 months, put it right? Let the hon. gentleman first restore the conditions to what they were when I left them in 1921; then he can proceed to improve on them. I apologize to the House because this is absolutely irrelevant and I was only answering a question by the hon. gentleman, who obviously does not know anything about the question we are discussing. (Laughter.)

Continuing, he said that the House should be told how much money was being spent at present by local authorities which was guaranteed by the Treasury. Would the hon. gentleman undertake, on behalf of the Government, to communicate with the local authorities in respect of every scheme sanctioned, which was to be subsidized by the Treasury, and find out how much money had been spent in the current year and what would be spent up to March 31? In 24 hours he ought to get a reply. The Liberal Party would have to raise the issue later on in a form in which they would take the opinion of the House upon it. The Government said that there were 186,000 persons employed under their schemes. He did not believe it. It would mean that £47,000,000 had been spent within a year, and there was nothing approaching that sum being spent in the present year. When Mr. Pethick-Lawrence got the figures he would see that they were far short of any figures of that kind. He was perfectly certain that the Prime Minister himself was being misled as to the amount of work that was being done at present, and when it was brought home to him he would feel it incumbent on him to put this matter right.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said that the rate of house-building in Scotland had gone down by half since the Government came into office, and that represented at least 15,000 man-years less in employment. Even in the pre-Christmas week unemployment was continuing its rise. The Government seemed to have no grasp of the problem.

DISARMAMENT

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) raised the question of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, and asked what steps it was proposed to take to prepare for a world conference.

Mr. WELLOCK (Stourbridge, Lab.) said there were now more risks of national and international destruction in armaments than there were in disarmament.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) wished the Disarmament Conference every success. The reduction of armaments, he said, must be mutual and simultaneous.

Mr. DALTON said that the Preparatory Commission had drawn up as a framework a draft convention, out of which it was hoped that a disarmament treaty would emerge. A new instrument of great importance for the future would be the Permanent Disarmament Commission, which, it was hoped, would, in addition to supervising the application of the Disarmament Treaty, become a permanent instrument, recognizing the principle that national armaments were of international concern. In respect of small arms limited by the Peace treaties, there had been an exceedingly great evasion in at least one of the countries so limited; it had proved impossible to trace in mountainous countries the number of machine-guns, small arms ammunition, rifles, and so on, tucked away in various places. In these small arms there was no practicable method by which direct limitation could be enforced; but if between now and the Disarmament Conference any method could be found of so limiting the larger weapons, there was nothing in any pronouncement made on behalf of the Government to prevent them giving it their support in addition to Budgetary limitation. He shared the regret at the very slow progress that had been made since the Peace treaties were signed with this most important work of disarmament.

The next meeting of the Council of the League, which would be attended by the Foreign Secretary, would decide the date of the Disarmament Conference. There would then intervene an exceedingly important period when every endeavour must be made to educate opinion, and the Government were pressing forward with every measure which they hoped would help to prepare the way for disarmament and for a satisfactory psychological basis for the success of the Conference. The Government would shortly ask the House after it reassembled in the New Year to approve the accession by this country to a general Act of Arbitration for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Once they had got a general Act of Arbitration accepted there would be a universal method of settling disputes of whatever kind which might arise between States, and they believed that the psychological effect of that might be considerable. It was the Government's hope that they might make progress with such matters as the amendment of the Covenant of the League so as to bring it into line with the Pact of Paris and the Treaty of Financial Assistance. With regard to both of these last the Government would give adhesion to them only when a Disarmament Treaty had become operative.

The House stood adjourned at 4 o'clock until January 20.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

MONDAY.—Unemployment Insurance Bill read first time.

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill read third time.

TUESDAY.—British Museum and National Gallery (Overseas Loans) Bill: Debate on second reading adjourned.

Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bill read second time.

Episcopal Pensions (Sodor and Man) Measure, 1930, agreed to.

WEDNESDAY.—Commons' Amendments to London County Council (Improvements) Bill agreed to.

Pharmacy and Poisons Bill read first time.

Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill passed all stages.

Unemployment Insurance and Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Bills read third time.

THURSDAY.—National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Bill passed all stages.

Commons' reasons for disagreeing with Amendments to Expiring Laws Continuance Bill considered and Amendments insisted on.

FRIDAY.—Royal Assent given to number of Acts, including Expiring Laws Continuance, Unemployment Insurance, Consolidated Fund (No. 1), Cunard (Insurance Agreement), National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance), and London County Council (Improvements).

House adjourned till January 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Consolidated Fund (No. 1) and Court of Session Bills read second time.

(Continued at foot of next column)

Education (School Attendance) Bill: Committee Stage concluded.

National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Money Resolution agreed to in Committee.

London County Council (Improvements) Bill read third time.

TUESDAY.—Sunday Observance Act (1780) Amendment and Juries (Exemption of Firemen) Bills read first time.

Leave to introduce Vivisection Experiments Bill refused by 170 votes to 156.

Supplementary Votes for Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture, Scotland, agreed to in Committee.

National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Money Resolution agreed to on Report and Bill read first time.

Debate on Unemployment.

Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill read third time.

WEDNESDAY.—Lords' Amendments to Expiring Laws Continuance Bill disagreed with.

Wild Birds Protection (Scotland) Bill read first time.

Supplementary Votes for Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture, Scotland, agreed to on Report.

National Health Insurance (Prolongation of Insurance) Bill read third time.

THURSDAY.—Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment), Education (Scotland), Agricultural Marketing, Exportation of Horses, and Grey Seals Protection Bills read first time.

Lords' Amendments to Expiring Laws Continuance Bill agreed to.

Education (School Attendance) Bill considered on Report.

FRIDAY.—Representation of the People Bill read first time.

House adjourned till January 20.

NEW TRADE UNIONS BILL

"CONTRACTING-OUT" RESTORED

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES LEGALIZED

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The text of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill was issued yesterday (Bill 77) together with a memorandum prepared by the Law Officers' Department (Cd. 3749).

The Bill as it stands is quite unintelligible, for it is purely a case of legislation by reference. The memorandum sets out the various existing Acts dealing with trade union law, and it also gives the text of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927, as it will be printed if the proposed Bill is passed in the form in which it has been introduced. Any words which it is proposed to insert are indicated by black lines, but the difficulty of understanding the position is that the words which it is proposed to remove altogether are not printed in the text. The fact that words are to be deleted is merely indicated by square brackets with nothing between them. There is nothing to suggest that complete clauses of the present Act are to be repealed.

The title of the 1927 Act was:—

An Act to declare and amend the law relating to trade disputes and trade unions, to regulate the position of Civil servants and persons employed by public authorities in respect of membership of trade unions and similar organizations, to extend section 5 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, and for other purposes connected with the purposes aforesaid.

As it is now proposed to amend the law the title will become:—

An Act to declare and amend the law relating to trade disputes and trade unions and for other purposes connected with the purposes aforesaid.

ILLEGAL STRIKES OR LOCK-OUTS

In the present Act the first section of the first clause defines illegal strikes and lock-outs in the following terms:—It is hereby declared—

(*a*) that any strike is illegal if it—

(1) has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged; and

(2) is a strike designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community; and

(*b*) that any lock-out is illegal if it—

(1) has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the employers locking-out are engaged; and

(2) is a lock-out designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community;

and it is further declared that it is illegal to commence, or continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of, any such illegal strike or lock-out.

For the purposes of the foregoing provisions—

(*a*) a trade dispute shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person (whether or not employed in the trade or industry in which the strike or lock-out takes place) shall be illegal, and it shall be illegal to commence, or continue, or to apply any sums in furtherance or support of, any such illegal strike or lock-out.

In the present Act there is the following proviso with regard to the punishment of persons taking part in an illegal strike:—

Provided that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section or at common law by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue to work or to accept employment.

It is now proposed to insert the additional proviso:—

by reason of the illegality under this section of any strike or lock-out except in respect of acts committed after the strike or lock-out has been declared by the High Court under this Act to be illegal.

The following subsections of Clause 1 are to be deleted altogether:—

The provisions of the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, shall not, nor shall the second proviso to subsection (1) of section 2 of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, apply to any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a strike or lock-out which is by this Act declared to be illegal, and any such act shall not be deemed for the purposes of any enactment to be done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under any regulations made under the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, by reason only of his having ceased work or having refused to continue to work or to accept employment.

Little alteration is proposed in Clause 2 of the present Act, which deals with the protection of persons refusing to take part in illegal strikes or lock-outs. It is proposed, however, to make it clear that the protection extends to persons who take part in such a stoppage, "whether before or after the declaration by the High Court that the stoppage is illegal," and it is also provided that:—

as respects any strike or lock-out before July 29, 1927, but since May 1, 1926, which, according to the law as declared by section 1 of the Act of 1927, as originally enacted, was illegal, this section shall continue to have effect as if that Act had remained in force as originally enacted, and as if it had been in operation when the strike or lock-out took place.

MEANING OF INTIMIDATION

Clause 3 of the existing Act deals with the prevention of intimidation, and it is not proposed to make any change in the first section, which declares that it is unlawful for one or more persons to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works. The important reservation is made, however, in section 2, that the expression "to intimidate" shall mean:—

to cause to any person a reasonable apprehension of "personal" injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependents or of violence or damage to "his or their property."

The following words are to be deleted:—

The expression "injury" includes injury to a person in respect of his business, occupation, employment, or other source of income, and includes any actionable wrong.

POLITICAL FUNDS

CLAUSES OF PRESENT ACT OMITTED

It is proposed to delete altogether all the following clauses in the present Act:—

4.—(1) It shall not be lawful to require any member of a trade union to make any contribution to the political fund of a trade union unless he has at some time after the commencement of this Act and before he is first after December 31, 1927, required to make such a contribution delivered at the head office or some branch office of the trade union, notice in writing in the form set out in the First Schedule to this Act of his willingness to contribute to that fund and has not withdrawn the notice in manner hereinafter provided; and every member of a trade union who has not delivered such a notice as aforesaid, or who, having delivered such a notice, has withdrawn it in manner hereinafter provided, shall be deemed for the purposes of the Trade Union Act, 1913, to be a member who is exempt from the obligation to contribute to the political fund of the union, and references in that Act to a member who is so exempt shall be construed accordingly:

Provided that, if at any time a member of a trade union who has delivered such a notice as aforesaid gives notice of withdrawal thereof, delivered at the head office or at any branch office of the trade union, he shall be deemed for the purposes of this subsection to have withdrawn the notice as from January 1 next after the delivery of the notice of withdrawal.

For the purposes of this subsection, a notice may be delivered personally or by any authorized agent and any notice shall be deemed to have been delivered at the head or a branch office of a trade union if it has been sent by post properly addressed to that office.

(2) All contributions to the political fund of a trade union from members of the trade union who are liable to contribute to that fund shall be levied and made separately from any contributions to the other funds of the trade union and no assets of the trade union, other than the amount raised by such a separate levy as aforesaid, shall be carried to that fund, and no assets of a trade union other than those forming part of the political fund shall be directly or indirectly applied or charged in furtherance of any political object to which section 3 of the Trade Union Act, 1913, applies; and any charge in contravention of this subsection shall be void.

(3) All rules of a trade union made and approved in accordance with the requirements of section 3 of the Trade Union Act, 1913, shall be amended so as to conform to the requirements of this Act, and as so amended shall be approved by the Registrar of Friendly Societies (in this Act referred to as "the Registrar") within six months after the commencement of this Act or within such further time as the Registrar may in special circumstances allow, and if the rules of any trade union are not so amended and approved as aforesaid they shall be deemed not to comply with the requirements of the said section.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, until December 31, 1927, it shall be lawful to require any member of a trade union to contribute to the political fund of the trade union as if this Act had not been passed.

(5) If the Registrar is satisfied, and certifies, that rules for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this section, or for the purposes of the Trade Union Act, 1913, as amended by this Act, which require approval by the Registrar have been approved by a majority of the members of a trade union voting for the purpose, by the executive or other governing body of such a trade union, or by a majority of delegates of such a trade union voting at a meeting called for the purpose, the Registrar may approve those rules and those rules shall thereupon have effect as rules of the union notwithstanding that the provisions of the rules of the union as to the alteration of rules or the making of new rules have not been complied with.

(6) Section 16 of the Trade Union Act, 1871 (which provides for the transmission to the Registrar of annual returns by registered trade unions), shall apply to every unregistered trade union so far as respects the receipts, funds, effects, expenditure, assets and liabilities of the political fund thereof.

CIVIL SERVANTS

5.—(1) Amongst the regulations as to the conditions of service in his Majesty's Civil establishments there shall be included regulations prohibiting established Civil servants from being members, delegates, or representatives of any organization of which the primary object is to influence or affect the remuneration and conditions of employment of its members, unless the organization is an organization of which the membership is confined to persons employed by or under the Crown and is an organization which complies with such provisions as may be contained in the regulations for securing that it is in all respects independent of, and not affiliated to, any such organization as aforesaid the membership of which is not confined to persons employed by or under the Crown or any federation comprising such organizations, that its objects do not include political objects, and that it is not associated directly or indirectly with any political party or organization:

Provided that the regulations made in compliance with the provisions of this section shall not prevent—

(*a*) any person who is at the commencement of this Act an established Civil servant from remaining a member of any trade union or organization not composed wholly or mainly of persons employed by or under the Crown of which he had, at the commencement of this Act, been a member for more than six months, if under the rules thereof there had on April 4, 1927, accrued or begun to accrue to him a right to any future payment during incapacity, or by way of superannuation, or on the death of himself or his wife, or as provision for his children; or

(*b*) any person employed at the commencement of this Act by or under the Crown who thereafter becomes an established Civil servant from remaining, so long as he is not appointed to a position of supervision or management, a member of any trade union or organization, not composed wholly or mainly of persons employed by or under the Crown, of which he is a member at the date when he so becomes an established Civil servant, if under the rules thereof there has at that date accrued, or begun to accrue, to him a right to any future payment during incapacity, or by way of superannuation, or on the death of himself or his wife, or as provision for his children; or

(*c*) a person who in addition to being an established Civil servant is, apart from his service as such, also engaged in some other employment or occupation from being a member, delegate, or representative of any trade union or organization, of which the primary object is to influence or affect the remuneration or conditions of employment of persons engaged in that employment or occupation.

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided, any established Civil servant who contravenes the regulations made under this section shall be disqualified for being a member of the Civil Service:

Provided that, in the case of a first offence, a Civil servant shall forthwith be warned by the head of his department, and the said disqualification shall not take effect if within one month after such warning the Civil servant ceases to contravene the said regulations.

(3) In this section—

(*a*) the expression "established Civil servant" means a person serving in an established capacity in the permanent service of the Crown, and includes any person who, having been granted a certificate by the Civil Service Commissioners, is serving a probationary period preliminary to establishment; and

(*b*) the expression "conditions of employment" means in relation to

Letters to the Editor

APPOINTMENTS TO BENEFICES

LORD ATKIN'S REPLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The very fair and candid letter of the Dean of Westminster clears the position as to the Appointments to Benefices Measure, and reveals a strange situation. The Dean makes it plain that the Church Assembly passed a Measure which does not give effect to its intentions.

1. They supposed that the serious matter of an allegation of bad character, or insufficient learning, or grave misconduct would be dealt with under existing Acts of Parliament because of clause 6. "Nothing in this Measure shall affect the existing law relating to Institution."

2. They thought that the objection, if any, of the Bishop would be confined to a case of a clergyman virtuous, able, and learned, and yet for some quite other reason unsuited for the parish.

In both respects, as I pointed out in my former letter, they are mistaken; and the proof is so simple that perhaps I may be allowed to repeat it.

As to 1, it has only to be remembered that presentation (by the patron) and institution (by the Bishop) are two different stages, and that institution comes last. The law as to institution is maintained; but the Measure strikes at an earlier stage. By clause 3 (2) (iii.) a presentation will not be valid unless made with the Bishop's approval (if the matter gets to that stage). If the presentation be invalid no question of institution can arise; the provisions of the existing Acts are not brought into play.

As to 2, the patron has to obtain "the Bishop's approval of the clerk presented as being suitable for the duties attaching to the cure of souls in the particular benefice concerned." These words are quite general and must include such considerations, as evil life, pecuniary embarrassment, and misconduct. Can one imagine a Bishop having to say to himself, "It is true I believe the clerk to be an evil liver, insolvent, mentally infirm; but these matters affect his fitness for duty in every parish; I have only to consider his fitness for the particular parish of X, and therefore I approve him as suitable for the cure of souls in X"? Disqualification for A to Z includes disqualification for X. The grounds for disapproval are not therefore limited as the Dean intended.

Now that this misunderstanding has been made known, it is to be hoped that the suggestion made in your leading article on Tuesday last will be adopted, and the present Measure withdrawn for amendment. It can hardly be right to ask Parliament, which has no power of amendment, to make effective a Measure which does not carry out the avowed intentions of the Church Assembly.

Yours, &c.,
ATKIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The argument of the Dean of Westminster in your issue of the 17th instant misses, if he will allow me to say so, the whole objection of the ordinary parish priest. Our objection is not to the protection of the rights of parishioners, but against the form and manner of protection. The protection is given through the Bishop of the diocese, and it is given in such a way as to be capable of expansion in quite other directions. Most diocesan Bishops can be trusted to be judicial, but a Bishop may possess the highest Christian character, and yet be entirely devoid of the judicial mind. In such dioceses the parish priest could, and would, suffer intolerable injustice. It is difficult enough as it is for a parson to persuade his son to take Holy Orders. The passing of the Benefices Bill will intensify this difficulty, and that at a time when the supply of ordinands is the most vital need of the Church. I am your obedient servant,

BERTRAM B. SLATER.
St. Paul's Vicarage, Stalybridge, Cheshire.

TIMBER FROM RUSSIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As some misconception may exist in the minds of your readers regarding the purchase by this corporation of the whole export of Russian softwood for shipment to this country during 1930, we think the following facts may be of interest.

Russian timber has been imported to Great Britain in large quantities for many years and is in great demand by nearly all consumers of wood, has a wide range of uses, and is specially suitable for nearly all purposes demanding softwood. Before the War, Russian timber occupied a predominant position on this market, and it is well known to all users of wood that the cessation of exports during the War and immediately after caused prices to rise to quite abnormal heights, and it is the re-entry of Russian imports to this country in steadily growing quantities which has brought about a reaction in prices and enabled importers to meet the demands of the national housing programme and other trade requirements, and the reasonable prices for timber now prevailing are due entirely to this fact.

Russia has vast forest resources—in the matter of softwoods suitable for this market, the largest in the world—and in the re-organization of her industries it is natural she should desire an export of sawn wood commensurate with their importance. Her chief competitors are Sweden and Finland who, during 1929, which is the last year for which full figures are available, exported to this country 930,000 Stds. against her 500,000 Stds. Her probable export next year will be 600,000 Stds. over a short shipping season. It can readily be seen that this increase of export might lead to market demoralization. It is to deal with this large quantity and distribute it expertly, so that those handling it and the consumers may get the maximum benefit, that this company, composed of 60 of the largest firms of British timber importers, has been formed and has purchased the whole of the goods intended for this market.

It is far from the mind of any member of this company to limit in any way the import of Colonial softwood; indeed, many members have made great efforts to expand the demand for it, and to increase the range of its uses, but it must be remembered that for many purposes it is technically unsuitable, and the real competitors with Russia for the British market are Finland and Sweden.

So far as this particular trade is concerned, Russia cannot be accused of dumping as she has definitely limited the quantity she will ship to this country to a maximum which it is considered by the principal British importers of timber will be absorbed. The closing of this source of supply would inevitably cause a general increase of price, and a higher cost to builders and other consumers of one of their essential raw materials. The people who would mainly benefit by such a rise in prices would be foreign producers, not Empire firms.

This company has no knowledge of the conditions which obtain in regard to production in Russia, as to which reports have been published in the Press which may or may not be accurate, and as a trading organization does not consider itself qualified or required to investigate this matter, but can only deal with the broad fact that goods have been and are being produced for our market and, in our opinion, as shown above, will be needed to supply the requirements of our consumers.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
For Central Softwood Buying Corporation, Ltd.,
MONTAGUE L. MEYER, Chairman.
Melbourne House, Aldwych, W.C.2, Dec. 18.

THE PRESS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have observed the letter of Sir William Ray in your issue of to-day. Sir William Ray knows perfectly well what I am attacking. His letter is disingenuous. Will he please say how many Public Assistance Committees there are in the County of London? To how many of these is the Press admitted? J. A. LOVAT FRASER.
House of Commons, Dec. 19.

BRITISH OPERA

CLAIMS TO SPECIAL SUPPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Now that the question of subsidized opera is seriously before us, may I put in a word for the special consideration of British opera?

The Covent Garden idea of opera has always been preponderantly Italian. Italian opera needs no subsidy.

The Postmaster-General seems to be under the impression that because the shares of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate are not profit-bearing, the syndicate is a philanthropic organization and may be trusted to preserve a fair balance between the various kinds of "grand" opera. That seems unlikely if the subsidy is given with a mere accountancy control. We shall have no assurance that the traditional policy of large fees for star Italian artists and considerable fees for Italian operas will not persist. Another financial indication may be noted in the interest of an American-controlled gramophone company, whose existing catalogue proves a bias in favour of Italian opera.

The Imperial League of Opera has a much more obvious claim on the national purse, even though under Sir Thomas Beecham German and Russian opera will probably be preferred; but so long as we have no native opera of a Mazartian or Wagnerian standard there are many German operas which may be fairly subsidized on educational grounds.

However, it is British opera which most emphatically needs help if we are to develop a musical drama capable of giving expression to our own national character and ideas, conceived in the only language which can establish a natural relation between British singers and British audiences; for the best translations must always fail of reproducing that double line of verbal and melodic satisfaction which pertains to all good vocal music.

It is suggested that good opera will pay its own way. But before a new opera can find its public someone must be at considerable outlay. Gounod's *Faust* was a failure in London until Sir Augustus Harris gave it the appearance of success by packing Drury Lane with free tickets. Similarly Sir Barry Jackson decided to lose money on *The Immortal Hour* until eventually it found its public.

But personal adventure of that kind seems already a thing of the past. Has not Mr. Charles Cochran told us that though he could make a moderate commercial success of Shakespeare, he would not be able to win that degree of success which would satisfy his bankers?

Mr. Snowden proposes to step into the breach wherein opera is concerned, and I for one thank him for it. But if the National Exchequer is really to help the cause of opera the money should surely be controlled by men and women who will ensure (1) that only the finest kind of foreign opera shall be subsidized, and (2) that native opera shall have that special support without which our singers will continue to play minor parts on an alien stage and our composers continue to be excluded from what is supposed to be the national opera house, or allowed there only occasionally and under conditions which mean certain failure.

Yours faithfully,
RUTLAND BOUGHTON.
Kilcote, Newent, Dec. 18.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is now an offence—and rightly so—to drive on the wrong side of the white line. So far this matter appears to have been dealt with from the standpoint of moving vehicles only; the question of lorries and vans loading and unloading has not yet been defined. What is to happen when, say, a brewer's dray is discharging its barrels into the cellars of a public-house adjoining a white line? Is an oncoming car to wait until the operation is completed, or may the driver crawl along on his wrong side with vigorous hootings, or, lastly, is it to be an offence to leave any vehicle by the roadside alongside a white line, unless there be sufficient room for another vehicle to pass on its proper side—which is not often the case? It is to be hoped that this question of the use and abuse of the white line will not be overlooked.

I am yours faithfully,
F. W. HARDY.
6, Cleveland-road, Ealing, W.13.

IN MEMORY OF R 101

HELP FOR DEPENDENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We are anxious to bring before the public the position of the dependents of the victims of Airship R 101.

Rarely has the public mind been so affected by such a sudden and terrible national calamity. Unfortunately, however, the memory of the public is short, while the dependents still have their long lives to live. The Air Ministry has given pensions and grants up to the maximum possible under existing statutes, but there are, nevertheless, still hardships and anomalies under these regulations.

It would be invidious to mention specific cases, but one general test can be applied to all. Will any child be unable to receive the education and opportunities which he or she would have been able to obtain had his or her father been alive? Judged by that test there are injustices. It is because we know that these injustices exist that we appeal to all who honour the memory of those who lost their lives to support, as generously as they are able, the Fund for the memorial and dependents now being raised by the Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire and the Mayor of Bedford.

By response to this appeal, those who subscribe, however great or small their gifts may be, will have the satisfaction of knowing that by their help they are able to bring some material cheer into the saddened homes of those bereaved. Donations should be sent to the Mayor, Town Hall, Bedford, and earmarked either for the memorial or dependents.

Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL HOARE,
CECIL L'ESTRANGE MALONE,
SYDNEY R. WELLS,
MURRAY F. SUETER,
HAROLD BALFOUR.
House of Commons, Dec. 18.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* to-day the new South Africa House is described as having "been designed to conform with the noblest architecture of the Square."

Trafalgar-square forms three sides of a rectangle, with a central dominating building on the higher ground to the north, and buildings on the east and west sides leading up to it. The south side is open, with the Nelson Column standing on the axis line north and south. The National Gallery exists on the north side, and the west side is occupied by Canada House and the College of Physicians. Surely to complete the architectural composition, any new buildings on the east side ought to follow the general lines of the existing building on the west side, in order to lead up to the central feature. You can make a composition of two and one, not of three unrelated units, but it appears that we are now to have a third motive introduced on the east side, of an entirely different character from that on the west, and with it goes the last chance of making of Trafalgar-square a composition worthy of its tradition as the most famous public "place" in the British Empire, if not in the world.

I am not criticizing the merits of the design in itself; what I do call attention to is its irrelevance to the design of Trafalgar-square as a whole.

Your obedient servant,
REGINALD BLOMFIELD.
1, New-court, Temple, E.C.4, Dec. 19.

RATIONAL PROGRESS IN HOUSING

A CENTRAL AUTHORITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I do most heartily endorse the general conclusions of the letter from Sir J. Tudor Walters and your leading article in regard to the effective pooling of effort in the building industry, and the full employment of the available resources of the industry to the best advantage, which appeared in your issue of Saturday, December 13. It is most urgently necessary that there should be some central authority, derived from the constituent parts of the building industry itself, to ensure the rational progress of building throughout the country.

At the present time the local public authorities are setting forth their five-years' building programmes, and there is certain to be tremendous competition between those authorities for supplies of plant and building materials, &c., leading to great confusion and the serious inflation of building costs, unless there is some central controlling decisive power, fully representative of the industry, exercising jurisdiction over the resources and operations.

A thousand towns and boroughs are now about to engage in a scramble to do what they can in the way of house building and slum clearance. There is no one to set the rules or to referee the scramble. The contribution of the Ministry of Health is very much like the starting signal. The whole business will be very much like an economic "Rugger" match. Some municipalities are wealthy. Some municipalities are poor. The wealthy municipalities will be able to make the biggest claim on building resources, despite the fact that it is in the poorest municipalities that the housing needs are the greatest and most pressing. To preserve the balance the Ministry of Health will need the closest cooperation of the various factors in the building industry. Then some public authorities are progressive; others, to say the least, are indifferent to housing matters. Here, again, stimulus can best come from those with intimate knowledge of the industry.

Much has been said about the absurd economic waste of having so much building labour unemployed when there is so much building work simply clamouring to be done. Only a national building industry authority can properly guard against the inflated booms and sudden collapses in building trades employment that we have experienced in the past.

There are builders and builders. There are good builders, thoroughly cognizant of all the detailed requirements of building work, and there are jerry builders—people who, because they have been fortunate in some respects, perhaps in a cross-word puzzle, and possess a little means, imagine that it is their heaven-sent mission to erect houses. There is a general outcry against the shoddy houses built in recent years. Both the public and the building industry itself requires some protection against the type of speculative builder, who, knowing nothing of the industry, yet uses the most unscrupulous methods of making a fortune out of it. A national building authority would go a long way to guaranteeing that protection.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE HICKS, General Secretary.
Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, The Builders, Crescent-grove, South Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4, Dec. 15.

CHRISTMAS IN PRISON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Pray permit me to support the plea under the title "Christmas in Prison" that appears in your issue to-day. For more than 30 years my father was the Governor of a county gaol, and one of my youthful recollections is that of the regular gifts he used to receive every Christmas on behalf of those confined under his charge in what was called the Debtors' Gaol. Times have changed since then, in this instance doubtless for the good; but, as we are now reminded, we still have prisoners, and may well be asked not to forget the fact in considering what our charities are to be at this coming season.

Yours truly,
A CENTENARIAN.
December 18.

Points from Letters

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity for greater adaptability on the part of our manufacturers. Great Britain produces the best goods in the world, but it does not follow that because they are the best they are what our potential customers in South America want. Heads of businesses should go out to the Buenos Aires Exhibition, accompanied by their draughtsmen, determined to find out what South America needs, and determined also to make arrangements for the manufacture and supply of such goods. Traders with South America have at their disposal first-class credit information and banking facilities; their selling methods will certainly stand improvement in many directions; but I do believe that want of adaptability has been one of the factors that have militated most against our holding our proper proportion of South American trade. South America is very well disposed towards Great Britain, and is prepared to buy British goods, even if slightly dearer, provided our manufacturers are prepared to make what South America wants.—Mr. A. McKERROW, Hawthorne, Hawthorne-road, Bickley, Kent.

SLAVE LABOUR IN RUSSIA

In earlier days long ago there were many cases of cruelty and hardness of heart beyond thinking, and those cases left an impression on the world for all time. But to-day such an awful state of things among the slave timber workers in Russia, as exposed by Sir Hilton Young, passes by with hardly a word from the public. What has gone wrong with the people of England? Are we sunk so low in callousness? Are we surfeited with such horrors that we can take in no more? Will none but an isolated lady from Burgess Hill, Sussex, raise a word of protest? At least let the women of England speak out, if our Government cannot.—Mrs. H. D. PEARSALL, Miss M. A. BUSH, Miss A. WILSON, Rianfa, Letchworth; Mrs. M. C. PARKER, Miss M. F. TINKLER, One Elm, Letchworth.

TOO MUCH LENDING

May it not fairly be asked how it is that the Government is able to borrow money so easily when, as we are told, it is leading us to bankruptcy? Borrowing and lending are parts of the same transaction; we cannot condemn the one without the other. If lenders approve of the Government's policy, there is no more to be said; but if, as is likely in most cases, they do not, surely a great responsibility rests with them for providing readily money which, as they believe, will be spent in great part amiss. What is to be feared if the purse-strings are drawn tighter for such a debtor? It is strange that a political party professing to hate capitalism should go in its need to the City, the very home of capitalism, and be received, an unrepentant prodigal, with open arms.—Mr. A. A. LEA, Thomason, Camberley.

DESIGN OF CLOSED CARS

May I support the letter in *The Times* on December 13 on "The design of closed cars"? To a man over 6ft. in height, compelled to use a moderate-priced car, motoring is now a misery. I feel sure that any leading firm who will put a 15 h.p. car on the market with a really comfortable body will be surprised at the support it will receive.—The REV. J. CLIFFORD WALL, Kelmarsh Rectory, Northampton.

DIRECT TAXATION FOR ALL VOTERS

Mr. E. H. Blakeney's suggestion that all parliamentary voters should be liable to direct taxation, and that only those paying direct taxes should be parliamentary voters, appears open to two main objections. The first is political. It might prove impracticable to withdraw rights from existing electors. The second is financial. The Government might not find the collection of tax on incomes below the present minimum covers its cost. Mr. Blakeney's just proposal that representation should principally follow direct taxation might be forwarded by allotting an extra vote to each citizen paying direct taxes.—Mr. HENRY E. LLOYD GARLE, 29, Kirkley Park-road, Lowestoft.

EROS

Four different ways of pronouncing Greek are known to me (more or less)—those of the ancient Greeks, of the modern Greeks, of my schoolmasters 50 years ago, and of up-to-date young dons to-day. But foreign scholars (sensible fellows) pronounce it more or less as they do their own languages; and so I doubt not did our Elizabethan ancestors. If so, they called Eros Eaross (or whatever the exact sound of ē was in those days). Shakespeare's line scans "Unarm, Eros!" For the accentuation of the first syllable of the dissyllabic foot after a pause or for emphasis see Abbott's "Shakespearian Grammar," p. 329, and compare, "But for thee, fellow" (*Cymbeline*) and "*Bé* in their flowing cups *frankly* remember'd" (*Henry V.*).—Mr. H. RACKHAM, Christ's College, Cambridge.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' MODELS

With all deference to public opinion, I would ask if photographers' models are worth one whit more than the rate we pay for artists' models. The cinema is a passing phase, a scientific novelty. Art is eternal.—Mr. HUGH BLAKER, Old Isleworth.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

While I am in agreement with Mr. Griffin when he says that he does not think that for the real criminal the prospect of penal servitude for life (20 years, with a remission of five years for good conduct) would be as effective a deterrent as hanging, it is well to remember that many murders are the direct outcome of sudden anger or jealousy. In support of this statement I would mention that for the year 1928—the latest official figures—of 36 persons convicted of murder 23 were not known to have previous convictions. It is well known, too, that the Home Secretary reviews most closely the case of a convicted murderer. In my judgment it would be a grave error to remove the death penalty.—Mr. J. HERBERT TWAMLEY, Hon. Treasurer, Bedfordshire Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

APPOINTMENTS TO BENEFICES

Your leading article and Lord Atkin's letter are more convincing than the reasons given by the Dean of Westminster, who, while remembering "the uninformed patron," forgets "the uninformed Bishop," who may conceivably be the "misinformed" Bishop also. While dioceses are so large Bishops have few opportunities of knowing the pastoral work and the preaching powers of most of their clergy, and only know by hearsay the character of their normal Sunday services. A complaint by an aggrieved squire may convince the Bishop that the vicar is tactless, and—to use the Dean's phrase—"is not the man for that particular job," when offered a benefice where he might do excellent work.—The REV. A. P. LANCASHIRE, St. Mary Arches Rectory, 18, St. Leonards-road, Exeter.

"SELL BRITISH"

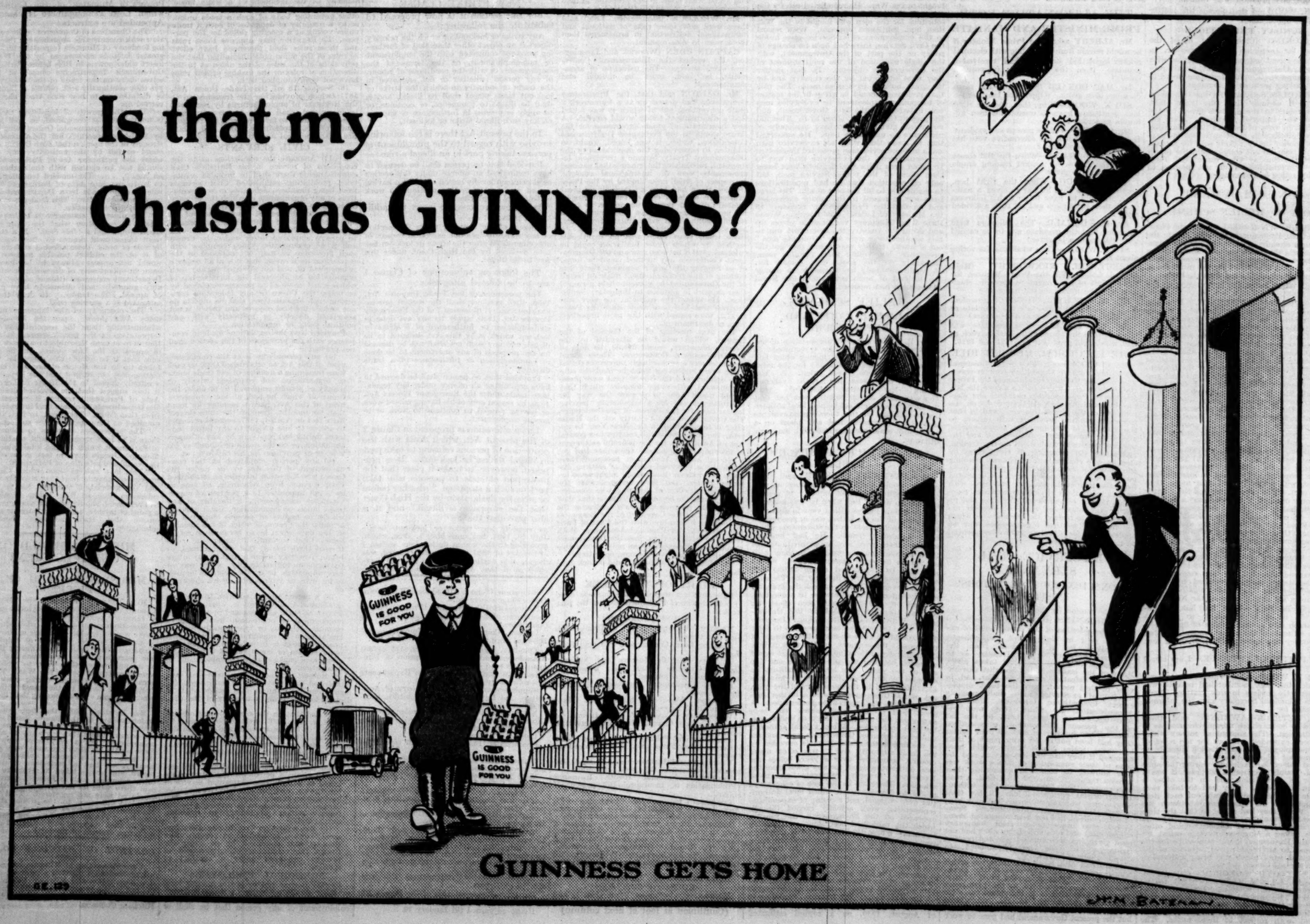
It is not always easy to "Buy British," especially at rush times like the present, when one is occasionally mortified to find one's purchase has come from some country where the hours of work are much longer and the wages much less than in Great Britain. I venture to suggest that if a slogan of "Sell British" was taken up and dinned into the ears of our tradesmen, especially those who manage our big stores, much more would be effected than by the present slogan of "Buy British."—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. C. MYERS, Silver Birches, Bovingdon, Boxmoor, Herts.

MISPLACED HOSPITALITY

May I bring to the notice of the public a grave danger to which it is exposed at this season of the year through the habit of giving home-made wine to drivers of motor vehicles who convey goods and perform other services? In a conversation after a brief appeal in my sermon last Sunday evening on the temptations of the Christmas season, I learnt with alarm that in South Wales (which in this matter certainly cannot differ from any other part of the country) such drivers are specially exposed at Christmas time to this most unfortunate type of "cheer," and some as a result are known to have been rendered far from being fit for their responsible tasks. One wonders if those who encourage this kind of drinking realize for a moment the frightful consequences likely to follow their tragic "kindness." Would not a national wireless appeal on this matter come very timely just now?—The REV. T. DERI JONES, High-street Baptist Church, Abersychan, Mon.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

I agree with your correspondent that it is unwise for official encouragement to be given to the walking public to act as amateur point-duty men to motorists. The Minister of Transport, however, does not suggest that this should be done. The phrase "Give signals yourself" is an invitation to pedestrians to indicate to motorists their own intentions, because, as the code goes on to say, "It is a help to motorists to know when you intend to cross the road." Possibly the code in its final form will be more explicitly phrased to avoid this misinterpretation.—Mr. T. C. FOLEY, Honorary Secretary, The Pedestrians' Association, 134, Fleet-street, E.C.4.



AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

GOVERNMENT BILL

PRODUCERS' BOARDS AND THEIR POWERS

The text of the Government's Agricultural Marketing Bill, presented by Dr. Addison, was issued yesterday. It is described as a measure:—

"To enable schemes to be made for regulating the marketing of agricultural products; to confer powers upon boards and other bodies to be constituted in connexion with, or acting for purposes connected with, such schemes; to establish agricultural marketing funds for the purpose of making loans thereout to the boards aforesaid; to encourage agricultural cooperation, research, and education; and to provide for purposes connected with the matters aforesaid."

The Bill consists of 18 clauses and four schedules. Clauses 1 to 8 are grouped under the heading "Marketing Schemes"; Clauses 9 to 12 under "Marketing Funds"; Clause 13 under "Marketing Reorganization Commissions"; Clauses 14 to 18 are "Supplementary."

An explanatory and financial Memorandum which accompanies the text points out that the clauses dealing with marketing schemes (together with the first three schedules) propose to allow producers of an agricultural product, to which the Bill applies, to regulate the marketing of that product by means of boards elected by themselves and in accordance with schemes submitted by themselves. It is proposed that such regulation should be confined to products produced in the area to which the scheme is applicable (which may be Great Britain or any part thereof); and the scheme will be binding on all producers of the regulated product in that area.

POWERS OF REGULATION

The powers of regulation are set out in Clauses 3 to 5. Below is the text of these important clauses:—

CLAUSE 3.—Subject to the approval of the Minister, a scheme may provide for all or any of the following matters:—

(*a*) For empowering the board to buy the regulated product, to produce such commodities from that product as may be specified in the scheme, and to sell, grade, pack, store, adapt for sale, insure, advertise, and transport the regulated product and any commodity so produced by the board;

(*b*) for requiring registered producers to sell the regulated product or any kind, variety, or grade thereof, or such quantity thereof or of any kind, variety, or grade thereof as may from time to time be determined by the board, only to, or through the agency of, the board;

(*c*) for empowering the board to buy, and to sell to registered producers, anything required for the production of the regulated product;

(*d*) for empowering the board to regulate sales of the regulated product by any registered producer by determining for such period as may be fixed by the board on the occasion of each determination—(i.) the kind, variety, or grade of the product which may be sold; (ii.) the price at, below or above which, the terms on which, and the persons to, or through the agency of, whom, the product or any kind, variety, grade, or quantity thereof may be sold;

(*e*) for regulating the manner in which the regulated product is to be graded, marked, packed, stored, adapted for sale, insured, advertised, or transported by or on behalf of registered producers;

(*f*) for such matters as are incidental to, or consequential on, the provisions of this Act relating to the contents of schemes or are necessary for giving effect to those provisions or for enabling the board to encourage agricultural cooperation, research, and education.

PENALTIES AND ARBITRATION

CLAUSE 4.—Every scheme shall provide for the following matters:—

(*a*) For requiring that no sale of the regulated product shall be made by any producer who is not either a registered producer or a person exempted from registration by or under the provisions of the scheme;

(*b*) for exempting from all or any of the provisions of the scheme producers and sales of such classes or descriptions as may be specified in the scheme or determined by the board;

(*c*) for requiring the board to impose on, and recover from, any producer who contravenes the scheme such monetary penalties as may be specified by the scheme;

(*d*) for securing that any producer who is aggrieved by any act or omission of the board may refer the matter to one or more arbitrators appointed in such manner as may be provided by the scheme, and for the manner in which any such reference is to be heard and determined;

(*e*) for the additional matters set out in the Third Schedule to this Act (dealing with keeping of accounts and such matters).

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

CLAUSE 5.—Every scheme shall provide for the following matters:—

1.—(*a*) For the establishment of a fund (hereafter in this section referred to as "the fund") to be administered and controlled by the board, for the payment into the fund of all moneys received by the board, and for the payment out of the fund of any moneys required by the board for the operation of the scheme;

(*b*) for enabling the board to recover from every registered producer contributions to the fund of such amounts as may be necessary for the operation of the scheme, and for the assessment of the contributions of each producer in such manner as may be provided by the scheme;

(*c*) for requiring the board to pay out of the fund such sums by way of compensation as may be necessary for securing that the provisions of the scheme operate equitably as between all registered producers, and for the distribution to registered producers, in proportion to their respective contributions to the fund, of all moneys standing to the credit of the fund which are not required for the operation of the scheme;

(*d*) for empowering the board to borrow money for the purpose of exercising their functions under the scheme.

2.—Any scheme may empower the board—

(*a*) to lend to any registered producer sums not exceeding the amount which the board estimate that he will receive from the sale of any quantity of the regulated product produced or in course of production by him;

(*b*) to guarantee payment of any sums secured by an agricultural charge created by a registered producer under Part II. of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928.

3.—A debenture issued by the board may create in favour of a bank a floating charge on any farming stock in England the property in which is vested in the board, and any such charge shall be registered in like manner as an agricultural charge under Part II. of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928, and section 9 of that Act shall apply to such a charge in like manner as it applies to an agricultural charge, and the charge, if so registered, shall, as respects such property, be valid notwithstanding anything in the Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882, and shall not be deemed to be a bill of sale within the meaning of those Acts. In this subsection the expressions "bank" and "farming stock" have the same meanings respectively as in Part II. of the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928.

The Fourth Schedule names the products to which the measure applies:—

Milk	Cereals	Pigs
Potatoes	Cheese	Poultry
Hops	Cattle	Eggs
Wool	Sheep	Fruit

PUBLIC AND PRODUCERS

The interest of the public and of individual producers is protected, says the Memorandum, by requiring the Minister, before approving a scheme, to give notice of it and consider any representations made, and further by giving Parliament the opportunity of resolving that the scheme shall not come into force. The interests of producers are further protected by provisions for independent arbitration and either for exemption from the scheme or for representation on the board administering it. The interest of the general public is further protected by the establishment of a special "Consumers' Committee" for every scheme, whose duty it will be to watch, and consider complaints as to, the effect of the scheme on consumers.

The Bill also establishes a "Committee of Investigation" to which the Minister may refer a complaint from a consumers' committee or a complaint which would not fall to be considered by a consumers' committee. If the Committee of Investigation report that any matter requires rectification, the Minister has power to amend or revoke the scheme, and if necessary to replace the board administering it by persons nominated by him. The Minister is also empowered on his own initiative to lay before Parliament the draft of an order (which will come into force unless Parliament resolves to the contrary) revoking or amending a scheme.

A scheme may also provide for the encouragement of agricultural cooperation, research, and education, and may empower a board to make advances to producers and to buy and sell to producers anything required for the production of the regulated product.

The clauses dealing with marketing funds propose that, for the purpose of financing boards administering the schemes, there shall be paid, out of moneys provided by Parliament, into an English Fund, sums not exceeding £500,000, and into a Scottish Fund sums not exceeding £125,000. Out of these funds a short term loan may be made to a board, when it is first set up, free of interest for two years, but must be repaid within that period unless renewed: a long term loan may be made to a board at any time for any period, but the amount of the fund that may be immobilized in such loans is limited. Short term loans may only be renewed, and long term loans may only be made, on the recommendation of a Special Committee appointed under the Bill.

REORGANIZATION COMMISSIONS

Clause 13, which sets up "Agricultural Marketing Reorganization Commissions," enables the Minister to appoint Commissions and direct them to prepare schemes for the consideration of producers; it will be for the producers concerned to decide whether any scheme so prepared is to be submitted for approval under the Bill. Such a Commission is also empowered to make recommendations on matters bearing on the operation of schemes, particularly the promotion of cooperation between the board and other persons and the improvement of facilites for dealing with products to which the scheme relates. A Commission is given the same powers of investigation as a tribunal established under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act, 1921.

The "supplementary" clauses contain a provision (Clause 14) that any expenses incurred by the Minister in connexion with a Commission or Committee appointed under the Bill shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The aggregate expenses incurred under this provision and of any additional staff which may be required by the Bill are not expected to exceed £40,000 per annum. These clauses also include an interpretation clause and special provisions for Scotland, and, together with the Fourth Schedule, define the products to which the measure applies.

MOTOR-COACH LIMIT PROPOSED

NO ENTRY TO CENTRAL LONDON AREA

The Secretary to the Ministry of Transport announces that, in order to relieve congestion in Central London, the Minister of Transport, on the advice of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, proposes to make Regulations under the London Traffic Act, 1924, to come in to force not sooner than February 1, which will have the general effect of restricting the operation of certain classes of public service vehicles within the Central London area. Notice of the Minister's intention to make such Regulations was given in the *London Gazette* yesterday.

The Regulations will apply to all public service vehicles as defined in the Road Traffic Act, 1930, other than contract carriages or stage carriages plying for hire by short stages as defined in that Act. In other words, they will apply to vehicles commonly known as motor-coaches or charabancs (as distinct from the short-stage omnibus) except in cases where the vehicle has been hired as a whole and is used on a special occasion for the conveyance of a private party.

The draft Regulations prohibit these vehicles from entering on weekdays the area enclosed within the following streets, but excluding those streets:—

High Holborn from Kingsway	Grosvenor-gardens
New Oxford-street	Victoria-street
Oxford-street	Broad Sanctuary
New Bond-street	Parliament-square
Old Bond-street	Bridge-street
Piccadilly from Old Bond-street to Hyde Park Corner	Victoria Embankment Approach-road
Grosvenor-place	Norfolk-street
	Aldwych East
	Kingsway

In addition, these vehicles will be prohibited from entering between the hours of 3 a.m. and 7 p.m. on any weekday except Saturday, or between 3 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Saturday, the larger area enclosed within the streets named below, but excluding those streets:—

Euston-road, Marylebone-road, Edgware-road, Park-lane, Hamilton-place, Hyde Park-corner, Grosvenor-place, Grosvenor-gardens, Buckingham Palace-road, Eccleston Bridge, Gillingham-street, Vauxhall Bridge-road, Vauxhall Bridge, Albert Embankment, Lambeth Palace-road, York-road, Stamford-street, Southwark-street, Borough High-street, Tooley-street, Tower Bridge, Tower Bridge Approach, Duke-street, Mansell-street, Royal Mint-street, Leman-street, Commercial-street, Great Eastern-street, Old-street, Clerkenwell-road, Gray's Inn-road to Euston-road.

The Regulations will also provide for the vehicles affected by them to have access by prescribed routes to certain existing motor coach stations and omnibus garages situated close to the fringe of the larger area referred to above.

As regards the boundary of this area, the Minister wishes it to be understood that it may be necessary, at some future date, to apply the prohibition to a larger area.

Copies of the Draft Regulations, price 1d., can be obtained from the Ministry of Transport by individual motor-coach proprietors and representative associations and bodies affected, and any representations in regard to the draft Regulations must be made in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Transport, 7, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.1, not later than January 28, 1931.

SOCIAL WELFARE IN ITALY

LAND RECLAMATION SCHEME

At the British-Italian League, 74, Grosvenor-street, Dr. Carlo Camagna, the London representative of the *Popolo d'Italia*, gave a lecture yesterday on "Social Welfare in Fascist Italy."

DR. CAMAGNA dealt first with the Italian land reclamation scheme, by which it is expected that the total productive area of Italy will be increased by one-eighth (about 5,000,000 acres) within the next 12 years. Speaking of the maternity and child welfare centres established by the Government, he estimated that already 600,000 women and children were being assisted by this State enterprise every year. He drew attention also to the work of the Instituto Nazionale dei Dopolavoro, which provides healthy amusement and instruction for the leisure time of the working classes, as well as special reductions on train and cinema tickets, and even on wireless licences. He explained the work of the "medico condotto," the poor man's doctor, and of the anti-tuberculosis societies, which have already helped to reduce the mortality from tuberculosis from 10 per cent. of the total deaths to 8½ per cent. Passing to the question of unemployment, Dr. Camagna said that the Fascist Government is absorbing the industrial unemployed in land reclamation and other public works, and is also transferring them to rural areas. Italy, he added, does not believe in giving doles to the unemployed except in extreme cases, and considers that the State must provide with work every able-bodied person.

DR. MCCLEARY, of the Ministry of Health, presided, and a vote of thanks to Dr. Camagna was passed.

JUDGE'S CRITICISM OF L.C.C.

Judge Drucquer strongly condemned the attitude of the London County Council in a tenancy case at Greenwich County Court yesterday, when an application was made for an order to evict a tenant on their estate at Downham, S.E. A representative of the Council said that the tenant was four weeks in arrears when the notice to quit was served, and he now owed £3 12s. 6d. In answer to the Judge's question, "How much must this man pay to be allowed to stay on?" it was stated that if he paid the whole of the arrears and the costs he could remain. After hearing that the man was out of work, the JUDGE said that the L.C.C's attitude was "absurd." If an ordinary landlord made such a demand he would be shouted down in Parliament, yet the L.C.C. wanted to turn out an honest working man just because he could not pay £5 12s. 6d. down. He added: "I should like to have an explanation from the London County Council, for no private landlord would act in this way. I want this case presented by a solicitor, and I will adjourn it *sine die* in order that this can be done."

A gold watch lost in a wood in the Lake District 35 years ago by Miss Thornley, of Hawkshead, has just been restored to her by a man who found it near a rabbit burrow, where it had apparently been turned up by rabbits. The glass was unbroken.

PLANNING OF SOUTH ESSEX

COMING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Professor S. D. Adshead, Professor of Town-Planning in the University of London, lectured before the London Society, in the hall of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday, on South Essex and its industrial development.

He said that Essex, before the War a county of wandering lanes, secluded villages, lonely marshes, and wide stretches of pasture land reclaimed from the Thames, was being transformed into a vast area of factories and little houses. Dagenham and Becontree, old villages before the War, were now working-class residential suburbs with a population of about 100,000. So rapid had been the building-up of Essex, indeed, that in so far as compliance with the normal conditions of sanitation and estate development was concerned, large tracts of the county had got quite out of hand.

Residential emigration had affected the development of the centre of Essex, where there were virtually no industries whatever. Industrial emigration had affected the fringes of the river. For how long this separation of interests would last it was impossible to say. The industrial worker at the docks and at the Thames-side industries now lived either in London or in the immediate vicinity of his place of work, as, for instance, at Barking, Grays, and Tilbury. The resident of Hornchurch, Upminster, or Canvey Island had to-day no interest whatever in a Thames-side industry. This, however, was probably only a temporary condition. There was every reason to suppose that in the future the people residing at Dagenham would, instead of going to and from London, work at industries along the river, and the same would probably apply to residents farther east.

He had pointed out in his Regional Report on South Essex that industries along the banks of the river were likely to penetrate the interior of Essex in peninsulas from wharves and docks, rather than in a continuous band. It was his view that, so far as possible, heavy industries should be confined to the low-lying land between the Ripple road and the river.

HOUSING SITES

The problem was to find sites for workers at a reasonable distance from or in close proximity to their work. Assuming that the riverside in South Essex were to develop as a densely packed industrial area interspersed with accommodation roads and branch railways, and employing approximately 23 hands per acre, then the industrial population employed along the banks of the river and spread over the industrial area—which contained 17,000 acres of undeveloped land zoned for industrial development—would amount to 391,000 workers. The speaker calculated that the residential area required for these workers would amount to about 30,000 acres, or 45 square miles.

It was quite clear that the low-lying lands between the Ripple road and the river were destined for industrial development, and subject to access being given at intervals to the river front, for the purpose of obtaining views of the shipping, and in places where a short promenade could be constructed, the land could not possibly be more economically used. With a strip of land averaging three-quarters of a mile in width, and extending from the Beckton Gasworks to Canvey Island, they had here a magnificent industrial area for London. There was any amount of room for wharves, docks, railway sidings, approach roads, and all the accompaniments of a great industrial area. The problem to be solved was how to deal with the housing of the operatives. In his Regional Report he had made proposals for accommodating them in numerous small townships, as reasonably near their place of work as the amenities of a residential area would permit. Residential towns, as such, were not improved by the juxtaposition of industries, and the great advantage of Essex was that the industries could easily be collected along the river with the residential areas in close association behind.

MR. E. M. DENCE, chairman of the Housing Committee of the L.C.C., presided.

NORTH LANCASHIRE

PROPOSED JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE

At Ulverston yesterday a conference was held of representatives of local authorities called by the Lancashire County Council to consider the question of town-planning for that part of Lancashire between Westmorland and Cumberland.

Mr. P. MCDONALD, chairman of the Lancashire County Council, who presided, said the county council was moving from more or less passive to active participation in town-planning.

The Ministry of Health were anxious that the setting up of definite town-planning control in North Lonsdale should be undertaken by the county council. They suggested a joint committee. The scheme, in the county council's view, should include agreements with owners, special zoning to secure control of development, control of the elevation and general appearances of holdings and advertisements, the preservation of trees and footpaths, and road improvements.

The scheme should be prepared as a comprehensive whole and the onus of the inclusion or exclusion of any proposal should be left with the Ministry of Health. Mr. G. L. PEPLER, Chief Town-planning Inspector, Ministry of Health, said that the conference held out a hope that at last planning principles might be applied to the whole of the district. It was not proposed to impose town conditions on rural districts.

After discussion it was resolved that the local authorities be asked to set up a joint committee to draw up a scheme for the area.

KENSINGTON "RAG FAIR"

DECISION AGAINST THE STREET TRADERS

The hearing was concluded yesterday, at West London Police Court, of the case against John Brooks, one of a number of street traders summoned at the instance of the Kensington Borough Council for offering for sale, exposing for sale, or selling old clothes, &c., from a barrow, cart, or stall occupying a stationary position on the public carriageway at Bangor-street, Kensington, without a licence.

It was stated at the first hearing that in Notting Hill a "rag fair" had been carried on for some time past and it was decided by the Borough Council that in the interests of the neighbourhood and of the public, and especially the public health, it ought to be stopped.

Mr. C. L. Henderson appeared for the Borough Council, and Mr. A. S. Comyns Carr, K.C., and Mr. I. G. Kelly for the defendants.

Mr. Comyns Carr quoted authorities in support of the submissions he had made; that no person was duly authorized by the Council to take proceedings; that the Council could not delegate their powers to give authority, and that they had not done so; and that the Council had taken proceedings under the wrong statute.

In giving his decision that the prosecution succeeded, the MAGISTRATE (Mr. Powell) said the technical points on the validity of the summons did not prevail. On the more important part as to whether section 39 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act held good, the point that had been raised was very simple. It was that, owing to the Sunday Observance Act, it was illegal for a borough council to authorize street trading licences on a Sunday, and that therefore the London County Council Act, so far as it affected this matter, did not apply to Sunday. He thought the submission was really more ingenious than real. There was nothing in the London County Council (General Powers) Act which restricted the operation of that Act to weekdays, but if a local authority were to issue licences to people to trade on Sunday, they would be aiding and abetting in the commission of an offence against the Sunday Observance Act. It was not the case that the London County Council (General Powers) Act was limited to weekdays, although it might be that the practical effect was the same, but in law, in his mind, it was not so. Nor did he see any reason for saying or suggesting that the real offence was under the Sunday Observance Act and not under this Act, and that the person ought only to be convicted under the Sunday Observance Act for what was substantially the same offence. The point was that they were not the same offence. One was the offence of trading without a licence, and the other was the offence of trading on a Sunday in contravention of the Sunday Observance Act. It seemed to him that a conviction under the London County Council (General Powers) Act was no bar to a conviction also, on the same facts, for an offence against the Sunday Observance Act and *vice versa*.

The Magistrate said he was aware that the case was a test case. He bound Brooks over for 12 months on his own recognisances of 40s. and adjourned the other summonses *sine die*. He agreed to state a case.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

FIRST SITTING OF THE COMMISSION

AN URGENT INQUIRY

The Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance held its first meeting yesterday at Broadway-buildings, Westminster. The members are:—His Honour Judge Holman Gregory, K.C. (chairman), Councillor W. Asbury, Mr. Henry Clay, Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles, Mrs. C. D. Rackham, and Mr. H. M. Trouncer. All the members were present.

The terms of reference are:—To inquire into the provisions and working of the unemployment insurance scheme, and to make recommendations with regard to:—

(1) Its future scope, the provisions which it should contain, and the means by which it may be made solvent and self-supporting; and

(2) The arrangements which should be made outside the scheme for the unemployed who are capable of and available for work.

Sir Francis Floud, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, was the first witness. He said he took up his appointment as Permanent Secretary less than a month ago, and consequently could not give expert evidence about the Unemployment Insurance scheme. But the Minister thought it desirable that he should state shortly the present position of the Unemployment Insurance problem. The main Unemployment Insurance Act was passed in 1920. From 1921 to 1929 there followed a continuous period of serious unemployment beyond all previous experience or calculation. The weekly number of registered unemployed hardly ever fell below 1,000,000, and on more than one occasion, when trade was dislocated after a serious industrial dispute, the figure reached 2,000,000 or over. Throughout this time unemployment benefit was the main defence of the standard of living of large numbers of people. Moreover, it relieved local authorities of a burden and responsibility under which local government in many areas would have broken down, particularly where the economic foundations rested upon the heavy industries and textiles. At the end of the period came the depression of 1930 affecting nearly every industry and class of workman. In spite of that economic catastrophe the workpeople, as a whole, had not suffered the acute personal hardships and destitution previously accompanying less serious depressions, and the country had been free from any extreme forms of industrial unrest.

TRANSITIONAL BENEFIT

No system of unemployment relief could have survived such an experience without showing signs of strain. Some of the strains set up in the insurance scheme might be temporary, but there were some, more serious, which threatened danger to the whole structure. First, the fund was heavily in debt and the debt was increasing rapidly. When the general scheme came into operation in 1920 there was no debt, but an invested fund of some £22,000,000. The debt on December 6, 1930, was £57,290,000, and was increasing at the rate of £40,000,000 a year. The gap between income and expenditure and the large accumulated debt constituted important problems for the Commission. The increase of debt was taking place although the Exchequer now made an additional grant equal to the whole cost of transitional benefit, thereby relieving the ordinary revenue of the fund.

The second point was the growth of the cost of this transitional benefit, that was, the benefit paid to the large and growing proportion of the unemployed of the age of 18 and over who were receiving assistance of the same amount and almost entirely on the same conditions as persons receiving contributory unemployment benefit. The persons in receipt of this assistance from the Exchequer did not constitute a homogeneous group. They included older people who had been in steady employment for many years, but who, in recent years, had paid few contributions and those irregularly; a number of persons who came into employment only in recent years and who had paid only a small number of contributions, but might be expected to pay contributions again in the future; and at the bottom of the scale there were those who were no more than just within the employment field and did little work at any time, but who were able to satisfy the relaxed transitional conditions. The total of this class had grown from some 140,000 in February, 1930, to some 400,000 up to date, and they were at present costing the Exchequer more than £22,000,000 a year. The problem of what was to be done with persons in that category who, while still mainly in the employment field, could not fulfil the conditions of the insurance scheme proper, was one of the most urgent and important of those which the Commission would have to consider.

CRITICISM OF THE SCHEME

In the third place there was from various quarters growing criticism of the unemployment insurance scheme. That criticism had arisen not only on account of the great rise in the unemployment figures, with the consequent heavy increase in the burden on the public finances, or any general view upon the relation between the volume of employment and the rate of benefit, but also on account of the belief that unemployment benefit was being paid in many cases which were alleged to be outside the proper scope of an unemployment insurance scheme, though within the letter of the present scheme—for instance, in the case of married women, week-end and casual workers, and seasonal workers. There was also criticism of the scheme on the ground that it encouraged uneconomic short-time working, that it facilitated arrangements by employers which led to the casualization of labour, hampered industrial reorganization, impeded the mobility of labour, and resulted in a system of subsidizing wages out of the Unemployment Fund which was thoroughly uneconomic and might in the long run tend to depress wage rates in the trades affected. There were also suggestions that the scheme was having a detrimental effect on the moral of both employers and workers, and that it was leading to undue reliance on State support and to a slackening of individual enterprise and effort. In view of the urgency of the problems before the Commission, the Minister hoped that they would find it possible to present interim reports.

Mr. J. F. G. Price, principal assistant secretary in charge of the Unemployment Insurance Department, gave figures relating to unemployment since 1920, and emphasized the fact that the unemployed were not a standing army of the same individuals. There was a very rapid change over in the great majority of the unemployed. In a year when the register had from 1,000,000 to 1,250,000, they would have 4,000,000 different individuals registered at one time or another as unemployed. That was due to the normal operation of industry. Men are wanted for jobs, and when the work was finished they were discharged. The normal revenue at present was £45,000,000 a year, and for the current year the benefit was estimated to amount to £107,000,000. That was a shortage of £62,000,000 on the normal revenue. The Exchequer was bearing £22,000,000 of that outright by shouldering the cost of the transitional benefit. The balance of £40,000,000 was being borrowed, and would continue to be borrowed until some remedy for the present state of affairs was found.

The witness also referred to unemployment caused by reorganization and rationalization in industries, and told the chairman he did not know of any computation of the number of men placed out of employment in consequence of improved machinery and schemes of reduction.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a matter that must be considered by the Commission.

Referring to transitional benefit, the witness stated that unless something was done before next April that benefit would come to an end, and that affected 400,000 workers.

The next sitting will be on Tuesday, December 30, at 11 a.m.

TRADE UNION ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress, which has decided to send to the Prime Minister a deputation on the appointment of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, has sent out a circular asking all the affiliated unions not to tender evidence to the Commission at present. The circular says:—

"It is possible that the affiliated organizations may be requested to give evidence before the Commission, and in view of the fact that Unemployment Insurance is an important and vital issue to the whole trade union movement, the General Council ask the unions to refrain from taking any action at the moment and to await a further communication from them. Trade unions who may be asked to give such evidence are requested to inform the Congress Secretary, Mr. Walter M. Citrine, of the fact. A further communication from the Council will be made to the affiliated unions as soon as the Council have had an opportunity of considering the situation arising from the report of the deputation to the Prime Minister."

EARLY TEACHING OF ENGLISH

HEADMASTER OF STOWE'S VIEWS

Speaking on the teaching of English at the annual conference of the Preparatory Schools Association yesterday Mr. J. F. Roxburgh, Headmaster of Stowe, said it was on a boy's first reactions to teaching that his future attitude to learning depended.

If a boy learnt at his preparatory school to put up that curious barrier of unfriendliness and suspiciousness to authority which came from unsympathetic teaching he would resist all appeals to ear or imagination and all attempts to make work pleasant and cooperative. Fortunately the other type of boy was far more common—the boy who was friendly and natural to masters and ready to be pleased, interested, or amused by what he was taught. But it was the preparatory school masters who held the key position. They were the master criminals and the public school master only an accessory after the fact; or they were the organizers of victory, and the public schools stepped in and took the credit when the results were good.

Although English teaching had improved 100 per cent. in the last 30 years, the English still used their own incomparable language with less ease, less skill, less care, and less pride than the French showed in using French, or the Germans in using German. The ordinary Englishman was slightly suspicious of a man who showed skill in the art of expression, although, just because he was ignorant of the art, he was more easily taken in than anyone else by it. This weakness was partly due to national temperament and national tradition, but it must be partly due also to the education that the Englishman received. The teaching of English was of enormous importance, both educationally and psychologically. Latin composition was like being taught to row in a tub moored to the banks of the Cam, but English composition was like rowing a boat of one's own and going where one liked in it. If the English teaching was mishandled or neglected the boy's whole development suffered.

English teaching represented the "vitamins" of education; we did not need much of the foods that had vitamins in them, but we needed them regularly, and we needed them good and fresh; English must be well taught, by a man who was fresh and young, at any rate in mind. We had to raise boys' level of taste, but we must start where they could see us, and the natural *tempo* of the modern boy's mind was quite different from that of his elders. A boy did not necessarily enjoy a poem because his master enjoyed reading it aloud to him. To make boys articulate, to get themselves to express themselves, we must get their minds moving eagerly; to provide activity was a large part of the duty of the teacher in every subject, but in English it was almost the whole of his duty. Beauty and correctness and disputation were all needed. But the best teacher was the man who got the most done by the boys, and who did not deprive them of the feeling that they had done something for themselves, or shake their occasional conviction that they had done something good. Pompous people called that the joy of creation—the phrase was unpleasant, but the thing was a reality. That little spark of the creative spirit was the light by which every star-led schoolmaster moved.

PALESTINE MANDATE

GOVERNMENT CONFERRING WITH JEWISH AGENCY

In an announcement from 10, Downing-street, published on November 15, it was stated that, as doubts had been expressed as to the compatibility of some passages of the White Paper of October 21 with certain articles of the Palestine Mandate, and as other passages had proved liable to misunderstanding, his Majesty's Government had invited representatives of the Jewish Agency to confer with them on these matters. Last night the following official statement was issued by the Foreign Office:—

"In accordance with the announcement made on November 15, a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet has been meeting the leaders of the Jewish Agency in conference, and a further meeting was held to-day (Friday) at the Foreign Office. The discussions have not yet been completed, and the meetings will be resumed at the beginning of January."

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND

A DECREASE OF OVER £5,000

The annual meeting of the constituents of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was held yesterday at Merchant Taylors' Hall, the Lord Mayor presiding. The report stated that the past year's collection amounted to £80,090, a drop of £5,109.

MR. R. HOLLAND-MARTIN, moving the adoption of the report, said that £32,547 was collected in churches—£2,870 less than in 1929. For the last four years there had been a falling off, not only in cash receipts, but in the number of collections made. Yet London was continuously expanding and more churches were being built. The fund ought to be receiving returns from more congregations. He hoped that all interested in the fund would do what they could to interest congregations of all denominations. Times were bad, and the rise in the income-tax did not help those who collected for charity. Donations at £11,373 were down by £1,782. The other source of income was derived from the late Mr. George Herring's estate and had yielded a little more at £28,898. Working expenses were a very small proportion of the fund, amounting to £3,666, or 4.57 per cent. The average percentage of working the fund since its establishment in 1873 was 3.92 per cent.

SIR GEORGE MAKINS seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The council was re-elected, with the addition of the Rev. W. H. Elliott, the Rev. Ralph H. Turner, the Right Rev. Abbot Aloysius Smith, Lieutenant-General Sir George MacDonogh, Major Richard Rigg, and Sir William Burton.

On the motion of DR. SCOTT LIDGETT, seconded by the ARCHDEACON of LONDON, June 21 was fixed for Hospital Sunday next year.

CANON WESLEY KANE said that, considering the world-wide financial depression, they had every right to be pleased with what he considered a wonderful collection. At the same time, he thought, in view of the altered habits of the people and the manner in which they now left town and spent Sundays in the open air, that collections outside the churches and in the streets of the vicinity might be organized with advantage.

The REV. WALTER A. LIMBRICK said that people who moved out from London were confronted with appeals from the smaller local hospitals. As a citizen of London, he realized the debt due to the great London hospitals upon which the smaller institutions were largely dependent.

On the motion of the REV. R. H. MUDIE-DRAPER, the council accepted for consideration a recommendation against raising money by means of lotteries.

Replying to a vote of thanks, the LORD MAYOR urged the council to consider some reorganization of the method by which the money was collected. Although many more people now lived outside London, they still received the benefits inside.

TRADE DEPRESSION IN FOREST OF DEAN

LYDBROOK TINPLATE WORKS DISMANTLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLEFORD, DEC. 19

Trade depression and foreign competition have deprived the Forest of Dean of yet another of its once prosperous industries. This week sees the end of the Lydbrook Tinplate Works, which have played a prominent part in the industrial life of the district for over 120 years.

Lydbrook Tinplate Works were the first to be established in the Forest of Dean, and until 1913 had found continuous employment for hundreds of men. During the years when trade was good and before there was so much foreign competition, nearly 700 men were found regular employment, but the works closed down during the War. They were reopened in 1919, but the company was forced to close down again six years later. Now the end has come, and the company has been compelled to dismantle the works.

Machinery, mills, rollers, and boilers valued at several thousand pounds, which had been kept in proper repair in the event of the works restarting, have been broken up as scrap iron, and over 500 tons have gone into the furnaces to be resmelted. This dismantling has been completed, and all that remains of the once famous Lydbrook works are the walls and chimney stacks. The works were the property of Messrs. Richard Thomas and Co., and were the first works to be purchased by the late Mr. Richard Thomas.

News in Brief

Wrexham Corporation has adopted a new sewerage and sewage disposal scheme to cost £27,000.

Three branches of the Great Western Railway Company in the Wrexham district—to Rhos, Moss, and Berwig—are to be closed on December 31.

Jack Lewthwaite, 17, an only son, died on Thursday night at his home in Douglas, Isle of Man, as the result of an injury on a football field in the afternoon.

Miss Ida Priestley, 26, of John-street, Worksop, was killed by a motor-car while walking on the road at Hawkesnest Hill, near Worksop, on Thursday night.

Colonel C. de W. Crookshank has accepted the unanimous invitation of Bootle Constitutional Association to become prospective Conservative candidate for Bootle.

Mr. William Hanbury Aggs, of Goldsmith Building, Temple, has been appointed Treasurer of the Royal Surgical Aid Society, in succession to the late Mr. J. R. Cooper.

Mr. J. R. C. Williams, stationmaster at Taunton, was yesterday appointed by the directors of the Great Western Railway to succeed Mr. N. P. Mansfield as stationmaster at Paddington.

Mr. John Greaves O'Brien, of Southport, yesterday withdrew writs he had issued through his solicitor against six Southport cinemas for contravention of the Lord's Day Observance Act.

James Reddick, of Annbank, a nephew of Mr. James Brown, M.P. for South Ayrshire, died yesterday in Ayr County Hospital from his injuries in the Annbank Pit explosion on December 11. This makes the third death.

Mrs. Mary Ann Heley, 79, of Hook-road, Surbiton, died in Surbiton Hospital on Thursday night from injuries when knocked down by a car just after she had alighted with her husband from an omnibus outside their home.

The British Cycle and Motor-Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union announce that the seventeenth International Cycle and Motor-Cycle Show will be held next year in London at Olympia from November 30 to December 5 inclusive.

At Chesham (Bucks) on Wednesday John Allinson, insurance agent, of Wembley Park-drive, Wembley, pleaded "Not Guilty" to wilfully wounding James Care, of Chesham, by shooting, on November 16, and the charge was dismissed.

Mr. P. A. Marriott, Deputy Governor of Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, has been appointed Deputy Governor of Wormwood Scrubbs Prison, and will be succeeded at Parkhurst by Mr. S. Ennion, Deputy Governor of Wormwood Scrubbs.

The hook of a crane being worked at Hull yesterday caught in the clothing of Herbert William Gill, 46, and swung him into mid air 50ft. from the ground. Gill clutched at the chain to save himself, but missed it, and falling head first, was killed.

The body of a woman was washed ashore at Bulverhithe, near Hastings, yesterday. The dead woman is described as being 6ft. tall and approximately 60 years of age. She was wearing a gold wedding ring engraved with the initials "L. E. T." It is thought that a suit-case with the initials "L. T." left at Hastings Station may have been hers.

George Henry Best, 44, a Leeds Corporation bath attendant, whom Mr. Justice Roche refused to sentence when convicted on Wednesday of bigamy, because, as the Judge explained, he would be passing sentence in anger, was yesterday at the Leeds Assizes sent to prison with hard labour for 21 months. The Judge said that he really deserved penal servitude, for it was the worst case of fraudulent bigamy of which he had ever heard.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Rewards of £100, and other sums, are offered for the recovery of a lost diamond and platinum brooch, a diamond clip brooch, and a gold cigarette case. (p. 1)

The Bank of England gives notice of reclaimed dividends. (p. 1)

The Chair of Modern History, University of Sheffield, is vacant. (p. 3)

Tunbridge Wells and Counties General Hospital invite applications for the post of secretary. (p. 3)

The Royal Academy of Arts give notice that the President and Council will proceed to elect two Turner annuitants. (p. 22)

Lost and unclaimed property in the possession of the Southern Railway will be sold by auction on February 16. (p. 22)

The Royal Air Force Educational Service is offering appointments to civilian education officers. (p. 3)

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, DEC. 19

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 15

In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, Captain G. L. Massey has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King, from Dec. 15, in succession to Captain F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., promoted to Flag rank.

DECEMBER 15.
R.N.

Lieut. (Retd.) H. Thorman to be Lieut.-Comdr. (Retd.) (Dec. 15).

R.N.V.R.

Act. Sub-Lieut. I. Calvert-Jones to be Sub-Lieut. (Dec. 4).

DECEMBER 16
R.N.

Comdr. E. T. R. Chambers, A.F.C., placed on Retd. List at own request, with rank of Capt. (Oct. 31).

Lieuts. to be Lieut.-Comdrs.—L. B. Whetstone, W. G. B. Mackenzie, F. W. W. Wootten, H. C. Cumberbatch, R. A. B. Edwards, H. B. P. Moorhead, G. S. Windeyer, C. R. Garrett, F. H. Jefferson, W. E. Wilson, R. H. Kennedy, P. A. Berry, M. Richmond, D. H. Johnston, A. B. Russell, E. P. A. Brooks

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE COST OF LIVING: A REPETITION

By CALLISTHENES

We have more than once in this column referred to the "official" cost of living figures and said that we disagreed with them and proved they were not right.

We might have been content to let the matter rest there were it not that nearly every day we come across references to it, with deductions about a widening gap between retail and so-called wholesale prices, and accusations, implicit or explicit, against retailers. In face of an almost daily repetition of what we regard as an inaccurate statement we feel it may be right to repeat our protest.

When we first took the matter up we made extensive and prolonged calculations and took a full page of *The Times* to show that the index figure of what is sold in this Store differed from the index figure of the Ministry of Labour by as much as 3/6 in the £1—17½ per cent.

We are satisfied from our knowledge of present prices that the official figure of the cost of living is still 10 to 15 per cent. higher than it would be if based upon prices in this Store.

The figure just issued by the Ministry of Labour, that for December 1, puts the cost of living as estimated from their selected retail prices at 55 per cent. above 1914. Comparative calculations which we are able to make about the goods sold in this Store put the cost of living at not more than 30 per cent. above pre-war level.

We similarly take exception to the monthly statistics about retail trade got out by the Bank of England, for, making use of the Ministry of Labour figure, they assert that during October retail figures were 6 per cent. less than they were a year ago. We can say quite definitely that the average price of the things sold in this Store has dropped in 12 months not 6 per cent. but 8 or 10 per cent. and that foodstuffs have dropped 15 per cent.

Arriving at a correct average of retail prices is not an easy task. It is full of pitfalls. We maintain, for one thing, that if an article is sold in one shop at 10/- and in another at 5/- the cost of living figure should be not 7/6, as an official observer may report, but 5/-, as it will be for any housewife who takes the trouble to shop carefully.

On the general question we suggest that the wide, daily, practical experience of this House is at least as likely to arrive at an accurate figure as the intermittent calculations of those without technical knowledge.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

THE ZOO IN THE HOLIDAYS

CHRISTMAS DAY CLOSING

As usual, the Zoo will be closed to all visitors, even Fellows of the Society, on Christmas Day. A rota of keepers will attend during the day at the times necessary for the care of the animals, but otherwise the Gardens will be completely quiet. Throughout the rest of the holiday season the Gardens will be open as usual.

The improvements made in recent years add much to the attractions of a winter visit. The Aquarium has no visible seasonal changes, and at present is very well stocked, some recent arrivals from Madeira, including an octopus and a very fine sting-ray, being worth a special visit. Some of the small tropical tanks have been provided with new painted backgrounds, which show up the colours of the small fishes to great advantage. The Reptile House is sufficiently warm to be a welcome change even on the coldest day, and contains just now the most representative collection of reptiles it has ever had. The Monkey House, Lion House, Bird House, and Tortoise House are all provided with artificial light and heat, and the animals are as active and contented as at any other time of the year.

The staff held their annual Christmas dinner last Thursday evening in the new Restaurant, at which about 150 keepers, helpers, gardeners, and members of the works staff were present. As an addition to the menu the Duke of Bedford sent pheasants sufficient to provide half a pheasant to each man. The dinner was followed by a concert and entertainment, during which the secretary of the Society took the chair.

The year now coming to an end has been on the whole prosperous for the Society. The number of visitors, the gate-money, and the subscriptions of Fellows have all been in excess of those of last year. The receipts from the Aquarium, on the other hand, were rather lower, the deficiency being due, it is thought, partly to the entrance having been made free on the Thursday evenings when the Gardens were open until 11 o'clock. It was noticed that there were practically no receipts on the afternoons of these Thursdays, visitors preferring to wait until after 7 in the evening. The profits from the refreshment department were also lower, as the new restaurant, although much more attractive, proved more costly in overhead charges. On the expenditure side there was a considerable increase, due largely to the development of the Zoological Park at Whipsnade and also to the payment of £5,000 to the sinking fund for defraying the cost of the new refreshment buildings.

'BOXING TOURNAMENT FOR A SUSSEX HOSPITAL

The Duke of Norfolk will preside this evening at a boxing tournament in the Town Hall, Lewes, at 8.30, in aid of the Tide Mills Hospital for Crippled Children at Bishopstone, Sussex. Many entries have been received from Major Beatty, Mr. Leader, Mr. Cannon, and other Newmarket trainers, and Mr. Stanley Wootton is sending five or six of his smartest lads. Mr. Tom Walls's and Mr. George Poole's establishments will also be well represented. Colin Richards, brother of Gordon Richards, is among those who will appear in the ring, and the ringside arrangements will be under the direction of Lord Howe, assisted by members of the R.N.V.R. Mr. Wilford Smith is to referee. The tournament, which has been organized by Mr. R. Wigram, of Suttons, Seaford, is under the patronage of Lord Gage, Rear-Admiral Beamish, and Sir Dermot Cusack-Smith.

THE CHIEF OF SANGLI AT DOVER

The Chief of Sangli, one of the Indian States' representatives at the Round-Table Conference, accompanied by his brother, visited Dover yesterday, and after being received by the mayor, Captain F. R. Powell, at the Town Hall, inspected the corporation electricity works, water works, and other municipal undertakings.

Entertainments

OPERA REPERTORY

A CHRISTMAS PASTIME

In the days before civilization had discovered the amenities of cocktails, jazz bands, and air balloons there was among the guileless Christmas pastimes of a simpler age a game of planning imaginary dinner parties of famous men and women. Jane Austen would be taken down by King Henry VIII. and Joan of Arc by the Iron Duke. Amusing combinations were possible. Suppose that for the moment we relax our minds from operatic politics, leave on one side official statement and counter-statement, question and answer in the House of Commons, even ideals and practical possibilities, and ask rather in the spirit of such a game, If you had an institution for the furtherance of national opera, what would you do with it?

Since the game belongs to the eighteen-eighties rather than to to-day, we will suppose a situation like that which actually existed in that time. Then, one of the most gallant men who ever "faced the music" of British opera built an opera house in London, formed a brilliant company of artists, and possessing the enthusiastic adherence of a large public held it for upwards of nine months with one opera, Sullivan's *Ivanhoe*. D'Oyly Carte's venture failed for lack of a repertory. Could we do better now?

Probably no composer now living, British or continental, could produce an opera which would hold the public for nine months, but no one would think of looking for one. As a matter of fact no one among the several parties debating the operatic question is thinking of running an opera house for the exclusive production of works by British composers. So far have we receded from D'Oyly Carte's position that even the desire to produce British works at all is kept studiously in the background by all parties, and merely admitted to be a thing which an endowed institution would do eventually when it had consolidated its position. So let us, if only for the sake of a Christmas pastime, bring it into the foreground, declare it to be the only thing worth doing, and ask ourselves, given the house and the company and all things ready, how we should start to form a repertory.

First we want some operas long enough each to make an evening's entertainment. Ruling out along with the completely new works those known to be lying unheard in the desks of gifted composers, we look round among the sporadic productions of more or less recent years to pick out some which have gained a measure of public regard and which would certainly have gained more if there had been fuller opportunity of presenting them. A start must be made with music which has interested somebody; therefore each player of the repertory game should think of what has interested him.

Out of a list of about 20 I (here it is necessary to drop into the first person) make choice of four: *The Wreckers* (Ethel Smyth), *A Village Romeo and Juliet* (Delius), *Hugh the Drover* (Vaughan Williams), and *The Immortal Hour* (Rutland Boughton). That does not represent an order of preference, but either *The Wreckers* or *Hugh* should have the opening night, the one because it is vivid, impulsive, and romantic, the other for its cheerful and peculiarly English characteristics. The Delius and Boughton works live in dream worlds of their own. One or other of them should alternate with the opening work throughout the first fortnight of the season. A third work should be ready for presentation, but not be brought forward too soon. The method should be more that of La Scala at Milan, where the season's repertory is gradually developed, than that of Covent Garden, where four or five operas appear in the first week. Next for contrast something in a lighter vein would be wanted. I should go back for that to Stanford's *Shamus O'Brien* (in its second version, with sung dialogue), and it would be a happy idea to persuade Sir Henry Wood, who took it over from the composer in its original run, to take charge of its revival.

These five operas might carry the season through six or seven weeks, especially if (again following the example of La Scala) the house were closed for one night or more in the week for the preparation of each forthcoming addition. It would be then time for something more experimental, something which though not entirely unknown has not stood the test of a first-rate production before a wide public. Such are Nicholas Gatty's *The Tempest*, rather inadequately produced at the Surrey Theatre some years ago, and later and better done at the Old Vic, and also by the Ernest Palmer Opera Study Fund at the R.C.M.: Donald Tovey's *Ariadne*, well done but in more or less amateur conditions at Edinburgh, and Granville Bantock's *The Seal Woman*, produced at Birmingham. Lawrance Collingwood's *Macbeth*, heard only in a fragmentary concert performance in London, perhaps hardly qualifies here, but enough was heard of it then to justify the assertion that it would provide as interesting a new undertaking as any opera company could desire. I should vote first for *The Tempest* as a fine musical setting of a generally attractive theme. *Ariadne* is a work for scholars; *The Seal Woman* appeals primarily to lovers of folksong; *The Tempest* is Shakespeare in music.

At this stage in the season contrast could be made by one or two double or triple bills. Here one or other of Holst's one-act operas and Goossens's *Judith* (Covent Garden's only novelty of last year) could be brought in. There is plenty of material of this kind. The programmes of the former festivals at Glastonbury and of those delightful seasons of Bristol operas afford evidence. In particular Napier Miles's setting of R. L. Stevenson's story, *Markheim*, awaits the recognition it deserves, and there are innumerable short pieces of comedy and tragedy, some by the composers already named, which can be effectively paired for such an evening. The danger is lest in any season of native opera there should be too many short works.

Nothing has been said of the revival of operas of past times, and one or two would naturally be tried in such a season. There would be room too for an occasional adaptation to the stage. I have often thought, for example, that Elgar's early cantata *Caractacus* might have a new lease of life as a romantic opera. Let it be remembered that almost all the composers here named have other operas ready if the first choice should meet with favour. But enough! The game is played and the scheme has no reality. There is no Richard D'Oyly Carte to-day and no English Opera House. Nevertheless there is a repertory. Perhaps the Imperial League will yet live to make use of some of it.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 6

PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

"MESSIAH" AT QUEEN'S HALL

Some curious inhibition seems to prevent London audiences from coming to Queen's Hall to hear Handel's *Messiah*, which even when indifferently performed will fill any other hall in the country. Last night the Philharmonic Choir gave what was in many ways a superb performance of *Messiah*, but because it was given in Queen's Hall there were a fair number of vacant seats.

The choir excels in precision (the runs in "For unto us" were beautifully executed), in solidity and brilliance of tone, and in crispness of attacking and releasing the note (for example, in "Lift up your heads"). The accompaniments were Handel's own—strings, organ, and harpsichord. Often a single violin or a single desk was used in accompanying solos. The resulting clearness of texture was an added beauty, and the whole performance was of absorbing interest. Mr. Kennedy Scott's vagaries of *tempo* in the orchestral *ritornelli* being the only blot on a fine and remarkable interpretation on the conductor's part. He had cut the oratorio to 2½ hours by omitting most of the Passion music, choruses and all, in Part II., and various solos elsewhere, but he gave us the chorus "His Yoke is easy" at the end of Part I., and the second part of "He was despised." He led "Why do the nations?" without repeat straight into the chorus "Let us break" with dramatic effect. All of Part II., in fact, from "He trusted in God" (taken very fast), was treated dramatically. One small point in a well-considered and non-traditional performance might perhaps have been made—the staccato bowing in the recitative "And suddenly."

The soloists had their own ideas of style and *tempo* which did not agree together or with Mr. Kennedy Scott's general design. Miss Dora Labbette's clear "white" singing is appropriate to *Messiah*, and, though her *tempi* went quicker than Mr. Scott's, no great discrepancy was felt. Miss Mary Morris took recitative slowly, but treated the two big contralto solos in markedly different manner, as is right. Mr. Tudor Davies exaggerated the expression, and in recitatives especially put in so many sobs and extraneous sounds that his actual notes were quite indeterminate. Mr. Harold Williams was equal to Mr. Scott's pace in "Why do the nations?" but his tone is becoming dangerously "open," and in "The trumpet shall sound" his time-keeping was untidy, though his direct manner is well suited to Handel. The chief difficulty of obtaining a consistent and homogeneous interpretation of *Messiah* always lies in the solo parts, and Mr. Scott was no more but rather less unlucky than most conductors in producing a remarkably high degree of unity in the work as a whole. After all, the choir is the chief artist, and Mr. Kennedy Scott is unequalled as a choir-trainer, so that in the end it was his view of *Messiah*, seen steady and seen whole, which prevailed.

"THE DEVIL TO PAY"

MR. LONSDALE'S NEW FILM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, DEC. 19.

Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's film *The Devil to Pay*, with Mr. Ronald Colman in the principal part, was shown for the first time at the Gaiety Theatre here last night. Mr. Lonsdale has made use of stage types and situations with which he and other dramatists of his school have done so much to familiarize the public.

The story displays Mr. Colman to the heart's content of his admirers. It deals with a scapegrace son of a gouty father, who, though previously entangled with an actress eventually wins the true love of an heiress. For his sake she breaks an engagement with an undesirable Grand Duke. The dialogue is almost continuous and often amusing, and there are some very pretty pictures of Epsom Downs on Derby Day.

If this film, with its extensive use of dialogue, proves popular, it may have an effect on the future of talking films, since the prevailing opinion at the moment is that the trend in the immediate future will be away from dialogue in the direction of increased action. It may be noted in this connexion that the long-deferred Chaplin film *City Lights*, which displays exactly the opposite tendency, is to be shown in New York for the first time in February.

It is understood that Mr. Lonsdale is receiving royalties on this film instead of selling it outright, a fact which marks a change in the policy of Hollywood towards authors.

BARCLAYS BANK MUSICAL SOCIETY

A WORK BY ARNOLD FOSTER

A new concerto for piano and orchestra based on country-dance tunes by Arnold Foster was played by Mr. Reginald Paul and conducted by the composer at Barclays Bank concert at Queen's Hall on Thursday. Mr. Foster is one of the few composers who can handle derived material and make it homogeneous with his own, and this concerto successfully avoids the incongruities which often result from a symphonic treatment of folk melodies. The scoring is light and the treatment of the piano is also light in that it is free from the grand manner of the nineteenth-century concerto, without, however, relapsing into the eighteenth-century *concerto grosso* form.

Mr. Foster seemed to force the pace of the first performance in both the first two movements, but he need have had no fears that his work would not hang together, nor that the amateur orchestra would be unequal to achieving an animated performance. The work was well received, and justified the enterprising policy of the society. The male voice choir showed itself a body capable of finished singing in Charles Wood's Vocal Variations on "The British Grenadiers" and in Mendelssohn's "To the Sons of Art." Mr. Herbert Pierce conducted most of the vocal numbers, and Mr. Marblacy Jones the orchestral, which included Delius's "Brigg Fair."

TERRITORIAL ARMY

INCREASE IN NOVEMBER RECRUITS

The latest official returns show that the total strength of the Territorial Army, exclusive of permanent staff, is now 6,549 officers and 127,779 other ranks. This is a decrease of 46 officers and 1,374 other ranks compared with the number a year ago.

In November, 1,740 recruits were finally approved for service in the Territorial Army, an increase of 580 compared with the number approved in October last, and 118 more than in November, 1929. The largest number of enlistments during the month was in the London District, where 411 recruits were finally approved, and the numbers for the other Commands were:—Western Command, 204; Southern Command, 301; Eastern Command, 296; Northern Command, 281; and Scottish Command, 147.

LORD DARLING AT SLOANE SCHOOL

LORD DARLING, addressing the boys of the Sloane (Secondary) School, Hortensia-road, Chelsea, S.W., last evening at the annual prize distribution, said he knew when he was asked to attend that gathering that they would wish him, as an expert, to give them his opinion whether Primo Carnera or Don Bradman kept the straightest bat. (Laughter.) But he really knew nothing of those most important and engrossing subjects. A great part of the British character had been formed on the football and cricket grounds, but in reminding them of the Briton's capability for governing in various parts of the world he would ask them to also bear in mind that the greater portion of those men were scholars.

The HEADMASTER (Mr. Guy Boas) in his annual report stated that the general results had been satisfactory. The prizes were distributed by Miss Diana Darling.

LONGEVITY

On our front page to-day are announced the deaths of one nonogenarian, a woman, and of 10 octogenarians, five men and five women.

In the article on the new tank which is being constructed at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, which appeared in *The Times* yesterday, the length was incorrectly given as 207ft. It is to be 675ft. long, 20ft. wide, and 9ft. deep.

CHRISTMAS APPEALS

PEOPLE AND PLACES THAT NEED HELP

We publish below further appeals which we have received from charitable institutions:—

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, QUEEN-SQUARE.—Cases of sleepy sickness, known to doctors as *Encephalitis epidemica*, are now rapidly diagnosed and can receive early attention at this hospital for diseases of the nervous system. The results are often most gratifying, and patients who would otherwise continue bed-ridden are able to carry on their occupations in a normal way. The hospital is the largest and oldest of its kind. The study of nervous diseases carried on attracts medical visitors from far and near, with the result that the effects of the work at the hospital reach all parts of the world. The board of management desire to close the year without further increase of the overdraft at the bank and appeal for help.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.—An illustrated booklet, entitled "The Gateway to Happiness," has been issued by Dr. Barnardo's Homes, showing that for 64 years they have been dealing with the nation's orphan and destitute children. They have admitted over 109,250 children. On an average five are admitted daily. Of their present family of 8,291 children, 473 are crippled or afflicted in various ways; 1,264 are babies under 5; 1,095 are under industrial and technical instruction; and 400 are in training for the sea services. 1,912 boys and girls entered the Homes last year, and 1,479 were placed out in life. Over 30,000 trained young people have been placed in the Dominions. The hon. treasurer writes: "For 10s. you can have the joy of feeling that you are feeding one destitute little one for 10 days. We are relying upon this appeal to maintain our great family of 8,291 children during the winter." Donations should be addressed to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 18-26, Stepney-causeway, London, E.1.

THE ANIMALS' HELP SOCIETY.—The Governor of Wormwood Scrubs Prison writes:—"Every New Year thousands of dogs whose owners cannot afford to renew their licences are turned out into the street. They become a serious menace to traffic; they put extra work on the police, and eventually many of them suffer and die of starvation. Invaluable work in keeping these dogs—and the consequent danger—off the London streets is done by the Animals' Help Society, 281, Goldhawk-road, W.12, which collects dogs from poor homes in any part of London without charge. The society needs funds just now very seriously. In its present quarters—in a residential district—its useful activities are seriously restricted. Subscriptions are needed at once to buy and equip a new branch."

ST. CLEMENT'S MISSION HALL.—A letter from the Rev. F. E. Baverstock, vicar of St. Clement's, Notting Dale, says:—"This parish has 12,000 souls, all of the very poorest. There is not one 'well-to-do' person in it. Not one house but includes two or more families. There is, by common consent of those who know, no worse area in the whole of London. I am responsible for the upkeep of two churches, our Mission Hall, our coffee tavern and soup kitchen, our institute, and large day schools where some 700 of our children attend. This last summer we have had to spend nearly £1,000 on absolutely necessary repairs. Some 18,500 free meals were given last year. We also have a holiday home to which we send some 300 children and adults each year, for a stay of not less than two, and in many cases for three, weeks each. Please help us as generously as you can. A prompt donation would be of great value. Small gifts even mount up, and if they can be repeated during the year are a great help and encouragement." The Mission Hall is in Mary-place, Potteries, Notting Dale, W.11.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—For three-quarters of a century the society has been engaged in saving the children of tramps, beggars, criminals, and other failures. In addition to the actual rescue of children from immoral or criminal environment, or physical neglect, the society has a complete chain of homes for the care of children from babyhood to adolescence. Nearly 90,000 children have been helped, and each year the number is increased by about 3,000. The prevailing depression has seriously affected the society, and funds are quite exhausted. It costs £25 a day to keep the work going. Two shillings will keep one child for one day. Help is greatly needed for what the Duke of York describes as "the splendid work you are doing." Contributions should be sent to Mr. F. James, Secretary, Victoria House, 117, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The society appeals for contributions to enable it to carry on its various charitable works—visiting the poor, seamen's homes, after-care of boys, deaf and dumb. The smallest subscriptions will be gratefully received. Particulars will be supplied by the Secretary, 66, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

THE BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The foundation of this hospital was mainly due to Queen Victoria, and it has always maintained its place as the leading institution for the treatment of chest affections and diseases of the heart. Since its foundation 100,000 in-patients have been treated and over 4,000,000 patients have attended the out-patient department. The hospital is situated in an ideal position for carrying out its main function of acting as a great consultative centre in all cases of diseases of the chest, while some of the more advanced cases requiring constant attendance and frequent visits are treated as in-patients by eminent specialists who give freely of their time and experience; early cases are drafted to the sanatorium in the pine woods on the Chobham Ridges at Frimley. The out-patient department also is very accessible for all who need it. Special provision is made for children, and the hospital is able to send to the seaside, often for several months, sickly and debilitated children of tuberculous parents, with exceedingly beneficial results. Research also is being continuously carried out at the hospital and every new discovery examined, and, if found to merit a trial, is carefully tested. The ever-growing demand on the special services which this hospital is able to give rendered it imperative to rebuild and re-equip the X-ray department, not only to deal with the many thousands of cases attending annually, but for the protection of the workers in the department who, until recent years, had been compelled to work under conditions dangerous to health. The most recent addition to the work of the hospital has been the provision of wards and private rooms for paying patients in order to meet the need of those who, while unwilling to take advantage of the charitable work of the hospital, are yet unable to afford the fees ordinarily charged at a nursing home. It was therefore decided to utilize one whole floor of the hospital capable of accommodating 50 patients, where for a moderate charge the services which a modern hospital is alone able to give, together with the attendance of the visiting medical and surgical staff, are provided. £1,050 will endow a bed or £525 will endow a cot and constitutes the donor a life governor. Contributions should be addressed to the Secretary, Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL.—This institution is at Tottenham, where George Fox used to seek "refreshment in the country." It is proposed to raise a sum of £1,000 to endow a "George Fox Memorial Bed" at the hospital, which ministers day and night to a wide industrial area, treating over 31,000 patients a year, involving 108,611 attendances. A letter from the director says: "The winter, with all its severity and its attendant great increase in sickness, is upon us, raising the strain upon the hospital to the peak of its activity. May I beg of your readers to respond with a donation as generous as they possibly can, so that not only will the hospital be helped but a fitting and worthy memorial of a great man be created?"

LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL AND ROYAL BRITISH ORPHAN SCHOOL, WATFORD.—Help is needed for 450 fatherless boys and girls. The children are taken from 7-11 years of age, housed, clothed, fed, and educated, and at 15-16 are equipped with outfits and suitable positions found for them. During the last 117 years 11,150 children from all parts of the British Empire have benefited, and the sum of £30,000 per annum is required to carry on this national work. Donations and inquiries are requested by the secretary, Eldon-street House, 2 and 3, Eldon-street, London, E.C.2.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL.—An appeal from this hospital says: "All thoughtful minds deplore the fact that a certain hidden plague is tainting our national life—a plague that claims its innocent victims in new-born children. Since 1746 this hospital has used its utmost efforts to meet the clamant needs of the case. No fewer than 798 babies born in the hospital have entered the world free of disease, through the special ante-natal treatment there provided. It will be recognized that the work of the hospital, from its very nature, is not only difficult to conduct but also difficult to write about. That being so, please read between the lines and, realizing that which cannot be here expressed, send a much-needed Christmas gift to the hospital, Harrow-road, London, W.9."

LEICESTER SQUARE CINEMA

"VIENNESE NIGHTS"

A WARNER BROTHERS VITAPHONE PRODUCTION

Viennese Nights, an operette produced in Technicolour, with which the new Leicester Square Cinema opened last night, leaves us in doubt whether, in praise of its numbers, which Mr. Sigmund Romberg has composed in good round Viennese manner, to overlook the banalities of its story. Yet this is too glib an evasion. How shall we describe, for instance, that awful moment when Otto, the ex-drummer boy, seated at the piano composing the symphony that was to make him famous, heard his wife cry peevishly from the bedroom: "But why don't you go into the pickle factory, Otto?" For in pickles there is more money than in symphonies. Otto's unhappiness, however, was mainly due to Elsa, the cobbler's daughter, who abandoned him in favour of the gay, the sparkling, the irresistible Franz, an officer of title, who not unnaturally ordered his rival off the field.

Otto, 11 years later, is a fiddler in a New York orchestra, still working at his symphony but tied to the wife who sees no fortune in music, but Paradise itself in pickles. Otto and Elsa meet again, but it is only to glimpse the bee passing with its honey, not to taste it. By 1930 Otto's grandson, inheriting musical genius, has reconstructed the symphony, and Elsa, now a dear old lady looking very like Mr. Noel Coward's Marchioness of Shayne, hears it performed to the enthusiastic rapture of all New York, and in ecstasies of remembrance fades out of the picture.

It is impossible not to trace the influence of *Bitter Sweet* on this production, though in dramatic and musical excellence it would be absurd to compare the two. The sentiment and moral, however, are the same. Unfortunately, save for a comic character sketch by Mr. Bert Roach, as the millionaire pickle manufacturer, *Viennese Nights* is entirely lacking in humour, and the bathos of some of its situations is not to be described. Miss Vivienne Segal, Mr. Alexander Gray, and Mr. Walter Pidgeon sing with charm and spirit in a variety of moods and there is no doubt that "You Will Remember Vienna" and "Here We Are" will be immensely popular. But Mr. Romberg's music cannot altogether redeem the piece from its hackneyed style and the determined sentimentalism which inspires the theme.

CIRCUSES

AGAIN AT OLYMPIA (Grand Hall). BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS opens MON. NEXT. Daily, 2.30 & 7.30 (8 Shows Boxing Day & Dec. 27, at 2, 5.30 & 8.30). Box-office open Olympia. Riv. 2727.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
GRAND CONTINENTAL CIRCUS.
Boxing Day and daily, 2.30 and 7.30.
19 Star Turns. Non-stop Stage and Ring.
Thousands of seats, 1s. 6d. Child., 6d.
Res. from 3s. 6d. Box-office, Syd. 7333.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture.
THE LAW OF BROTHERHOOD.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 21st December, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes, Weds., 8.15, "Ocean of Theosophy."
Sats., 2 p.m., "The Secret Doctrine."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

EXHIBITIONS

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 9 a.m. till sunset. Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Additional charge to Aquarium: Mondays 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

ART EXHIBITIONS

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond-st., W.1. 11th Annual Exhibition SOCIETY of WOOD-ENGRAVERS, 10-6. Sat. 10-1. FREE.

ALPINE CLUB GALLERY,
MILL-STREET, CONDUIT-STREET, W.1.
EXHIBITION of ALPINE PAINTINGS by members of the Alpine Club and other artists. December 10-31. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission Free. Catalogue 6d. Closed Sundays, Christmas and Boxing Days.

The WARREN GALLERY, 39A, Maddox-st., W.1.
"5s. to 5 GUINEAS." Inexpensive works of art. Gallery open until 7 p.m. Saturdays included.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS, Ltd.
Drawings by
CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH ARTISTS.
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
174th EXHIBITION. Admission 1s. Last days, Mondays, 10-1; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10-5.

ALFRED H. and LOUISE POWELL.
HAND-PAINTED POTTERY. (Admission Free.)
BROOK-STREET ART GALLERIES,
14, Brook-street, New Bond-street, W.1 (daily 10-6).

P. AND D. COLNAGHI & CO.
WOODCUTS IN COLOUR.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sat. 10-1. Free.

HENRY DE WAROQUIER'S PICTURES of "VENICE."
"A new aspect of her inexhaustible charms."—Observer.
Also Colour Drawings illustrating "Red Magic," &c.
by KAY NIELSEN.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

1. LIONEL EDWARDS: Recent Pictures.
2. ERNEST H. SHEPARD: Boswell's Life of Johnson and other drawings.
3. CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR SPORTSMEN. Pictures—Prints—Books—Bronzes—Clocks—Boxes.
THE SPORTING GALLERY.
32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

GODFREY PHILLIPS GALLERIES, 44, Duke-street, St. James's. Exhibition of Paintings, Water-colours, and Drawings by AUSTIN O. SPARE and JOHN CASE. Daily 10-6.

BARBIZON HOUSE, Paintings and Drawings by Robin Wallace, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1. Closing To-morrow.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. CONTEMPORARY FLOWER PAINTINGS.
2. HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND. W. EGGINTON, R.I.
3. BRANGWYN and other ETCHERS.
148, New Bond-street. Admission free. 10-6. Sat., 10-1.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Continuous from 1 p.m. Three-film programme. MYSTERY OF LIFE," also "SOUS LES TOITS DE PARIS" ("Under the Roofs of Paris"), and Wee Georgie Wood in "THE BLACK HAND GANG."

ASTORIA, Gerrard 5528. Continuous, 1-11. Edmund Lowe and Joan Bennett in "DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART."; 1.15, 4.5, 6.55, and 9.45. Also "Clothes and the Woman." Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. Victor McLaglen & Mona Maris in "A DEVIL WITH WOMEN"; 1.35, 4.15, 6.55, 9.35. Also "Last of the Duanes," with George O'Brien & Myrna Loy, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Gigantic Xmas Laugh Show! "ANIMAL CRACKERS" with 4 Marx Bros. "Funniest Thing since Chaplin."—D. Mail. The Pantomime of the Screen! "All This, and Dix, 2.30, 6.0, 8.45. Sun., 6.0, 8.45. "A Cracker" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to midnight. WILLIAM HAINES in "REMOTE CONTROL" with Charles King and Polly Moran. Crookdom rule by wireless. Not even CHICAGO dreamed of THAT! Also Stewart Home in "THE LAST HOUR." From 11.30 to 12, any seat (except Loges) 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577). 2 till 11. All-Talking—RICHARD ARLEN in "BRING UP BABY." "WHY BRING THAT UP?" MORAN and MACK in "WHY BRING THAT UP?"

LEICESTER-SQUARE THEATRE. Reg. 4666. Daily 12 to 11. Adm. 1s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. VIENNESE NIGHTS. World's Greatest Love Story. On the Stage: RALLIOL & MERTON & VICTORIA GIRLS. Symphony Orchestra.

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30. Sats. 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Continuous, 2.11. Wallace Beery and Chester Morris in "THE BIG HOUSE." 2.55, 5.8, 7.24, 9.39. Gaumont Sound News. Comedy Feature, Mickey Mouse, &c.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con., 2-11. LESLIE HENSON, Heather Thatcher & Connie Ediss in "A WARM CORNER"; 1.15, 4.15, 6.15, 9.15. Also "At the Bottom of the World." British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2544.) Continuous 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12 & 1 dly. Frank Lawton & Madeleine Carroll in "YOUNG WOODLEY" 1.0, 4.0, 6.46, 9.40. Stage: DE GROOT TRIO.

PLAZA. NANCY CARROLL, CHARLES ROGERS in "Follow Thru," Broadway's Greatest Comedy Romance; Talking. Also (Sun. excepted), Revival of "CHANG," Wonder Animal Film. Stage: Paramount Tiller Girls. Adm. 1s. 6d. 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON
Presents with Sound and Dialogue
"BASSAN."
A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, Marble Arch. On the screen: Owen Nares and Dodo Watts in "THE MIDDLE WATCH." On the Stage, "SANTA'S SURPRISE." Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily, 12 noon. Phone, Holborn 3703.
WILL ROGERS and IRENE RICH in "SO THIS IS LONDON" & CONRAD NAGEL in "Second Wife."

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD in 50 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE," the screaming Comedy of the Wild West: daily 1.30, 4.5, 6.40, 9.20. British Movietone News, Comedy Mickey Mouse, &c., &c.

OPERA

STREATHAM HILL. (Streatham 9470.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-DAY, (Matinee) 2.30. MADAME BUTTERFLY
TO-NIGHT, at 8 ∴ DIE FLEDERMAUS

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611.
EVGS., 8.15. To-day, Mon., & Boxing Day, 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S LATEST PRODUCTION.
"EVER GREEN."
Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers
"IT IS A CIRCUS, A REVUE, A MUSICAL COMEDY, A PAGEANT, A PEEP-SHOW, A KALEIDOSCOPE, A MERRY-GO-ROUND, A MIRACLE, ALL HOLLYWOOD AND HALF HEAVEN."
—"Trinculo" in the *Tatler*.
"EVER GREEN" IS EVERYTHING ECSTATIC YOU HAVE HEARD ABOUT IT—AND A FEW STRONG ADJECTIVES MORE."
—Dudley Leslie in *Sunday Disvatch*.

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., WED. and FRI., 2.30.
CLOSED Dec. 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th.
Christmas Mats., Dec. 26, 27, 31, Jan. 1 & 2.
RALPH LYNN
in
"MARRY THE GIRL."
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
MARY BROUGH. WINIFRED SHOTTER
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. At 9. Tu., Fri., & 27 Dec., 2.30.
"TO SEE OURSELVES."
By E. M. DELAFIELD.
Nicholas Hannen. Marda Vanne.

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) Christmas Season. MON. NEXT & TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 & 8.15.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
The Famous Farcical Comedy. POPULAR PRICES.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON
JANET MEGREW W. CRONIN-WILSON
GEORGE PUGHE EMLYN WILLIAMS
DENNIS WYNDHAM JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND.
Prices, 12s. to 2s. 6d. All seats bookable. (Smoking.)
CHRISTMAS ARRANGEMENTS.
Closed Christmas Eve. Matinées, Dec. 26, 27, and 29.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVG

Imperial and Foreign News

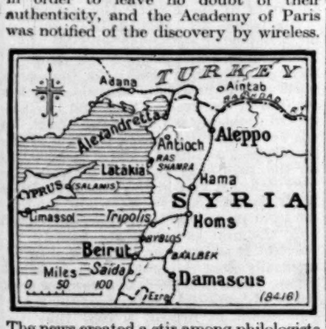
AGE OF THE ALPHABET

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

(FROM OUR BEIRUT CORRESPONDENT)

It will be recalled that in May last year excavations upon the Tell (mound) of Ras Shamra (near Latakia) brought to light tablets bearing cuneiform inscriptions of a character new to epigraphists. M. Virolleaud, formerly head of the Archaeological Service here, and now lecturing at the Sorbonne, has, it is announced, now definitely deciphered these tablets, thanks to the discovery of further and fuller inscriptions.

M. Schaeffer, head of the archaeological mission at Ras Shamra, states that the first tablet he discovered was buried under a thick layer of ashes and stones from a destroyed building. Rebaked by the fire, they were exceedingly fragile. The Governor of the Alawiya State and the Director of Finance were invited to attend the clearing of part of the tablets in order to leave no doubt of their authenticity, and the Academy of Paris was notified of the discovery by wireless.



The news created a stir among philologists and historians, as the tablets bore inscriptions, alphabetic in character, which, it was believed, could be dated about the thirteenth century B.C.

M. Virolleaud, who was the principal person engaged in studying the tablets, published a complete transcription of the texts, with comments on the nature of the language, and the meaning of certain signs; M. Bauer, of Halle University, with the help of this publication, recognized in these texts a Phoenician dialect, and made the first attempt at deciphering them in a short monograph. The Rev. D. H. Orme, of the Biblical School of Jerusalem, also took up the study of the texts. While identifying a portion of the signs, he, unlike M. Bauer, failed to achieve a continuous reading, and it was clear that the discovery of further tablets was necessary before the attempts at deciphering could be continued.

The results of the excavations in the spring surpassed the most sanguine hopes. Not only were new tablets found—the larger ones bearing three to four columns of close texts—but also a lexicon (it has been compared to Larousse) and a bilingual dictionary of the utmost rarity, revealing a new language. All this material must have belonged to a school attached to a sanctuary discovered near by, where young priests used to learn the difficult profession of scribe, as well as the different languages (as many as six) in use at Ras Shamra. It was evidently the situation of the sanctuary at the crossing of several of the most important highways of the Ancient East which gave this polyglot character to its population.

Apart from the Sumerian and Babylonian spelling-books, for the study of which the collaboration of M. Thureau-Dangin, member of the Institut, was solicited, the tablets were again entrusted to M. Virolleaud. They furnished about 1,000 lines of text; and M. Virolleaud was able to consolidate his system in a few weeks. The errors of interpretation of the first attempt being rectified, the deciphering soon became definitive. The writing of Ras Shamra is purely alphabetical, and the alphabet is composed of 28 letters, like the Arabic, while the Canaanite alphabet has only 22.

The outstanding document among the tablets found this year is an epic poem, the chief personage of which is named Taphon. It is, in its present state, composed of about 800 lines. In the first rank of the divinities figures the goddess Anat and the god Alein, son of Baal. There are over 20 others, among them Asharat, Ashtarte, Dagon, El Hokmet (God of Wisdom), and Din El (Justice of God). These tablets belong to the time when, according to tradition, the Phoenician poet Sanchoniathon lived. Only a few lines of his compositions have been preserved in a Greek translation of the early Christian era. It is hoped that the library of Ras Shamra will yet yield his original works.

The tablets of Ras Shamra are of the highest importance for Semitic philology, as they introduce a new element into the much-discussed problem of the origin of the alphabet. One can appreciate, therefore, the eagerness with which the learned world awaits the final publication of these tablet texts, which, it is hoped, will take place at the beginning of next year. At the same time, the result of M. Thureau-Dangin's study of the spelling-book may have some pleasant surprises in store.

SIMPLIFIED CUNEIFORM SCRIPT

Mr. C. J. Gadd, Assistant Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum, writes:—

By far the most interesting feature of the recent excavations at Ras Shamra is the discovery that a purely alphabetic script was being applied to a Semitic language in about the thirteenth century before Christ. Until a few years ago it was thought that the Phoenician alphabet was not much older than the ninth-century Moabite Stone. Recently, however, a Phoenician inscription was found at Byblos on the coffin of a king named Ahiram, and this was dated by certain accompanying objects to the Ramesside period, about the thirteenth century. This dating was not, however, accepted by all scholars. It should be emphasized that the new inscriptions of Ras Shamra are not written in the Phoenician alphabet, but in a much simplified form of the cuneiform script, which reduces its hundreds of syllabic signs to 28 alphabetical letters. This new discovery does not, therefore, in itself prove that the Phoenician alphabet (from which the Greek, and hence our own, alphabet was directly formed) was in use in the thirteenth century, but it does show that the alphabetic idea had then been discovered and renders it by so much the more likely that the Phoenician alphabet itself may have been already invented, as the finders of the Ahiram sarcophagus supposed.

The appearance of this completely new form of writing is certain to revive the old search for the origin of the Phoenician letters, for which the original has been variously sought in Egyptian, cuneiform and Minoan scripts, and most recently in certain monuments of Sinai. Attention is sure to be redirected to cuneiform as the source, though it must be said that the Ras Shamra signs have no apparent formal relation to the Phoenician. Another alluring possibility is latent in the mention of an "unknown language" found in a cuneiform glossary. Several undoubted Mycenaean objects have appeared at Ras Shamra, and it would be tempting to conjecture that the "unknown language" might prove to be the (or one of the) Aegean or "Minoan" languages written upon the undeciphered seals and tablets of Crete, though in a different, native script. The result of M. Thureau-Dangin's studies will be eagerly awaited.

REDUCED CABLE RATE TO NEW ZEALAND

From January 1 the cable rate to New Zealand will be reduced from 1s. 11d. to 1s. 8d. a word. The cable rate to Australia will remain at 2s. a word.

It will be remembered that as recently as December 12 Mr. Lyons, as Postmaster-General of Australia, confirmed the Government's rejection of the agreement concluded last year between Amalgamated Wireless of Australia, Limited, and International Communications, Limited. He then said it was the Cabinet's policy that the Government should control communications. He added that the Post Office possessed the necessary equipment for handling oversea communications.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA

100 LIVES LOST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, Dec. 19

Reports from the Dutch East Indies state that a serious eruption of the Merapi volcano in Java has occurred, and about 100 persons have been killed.

A copious rain of ashes is reported from the surrounding country, and the stream of lava from the crater is more than four miles long, with a width of about 200 yards and a height of about 80ft. The observation post near the volcano was evacuated in good time. This morning the eruption was continuing, more damage being done in the neighbourhood.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Professor Borchardt, of the Hamburg Tropical Institute, and his European assistant lost their lives in the eruption of Merapi. They fell into the crater at the moment of the eruption. Professor Borchardt had been lent by the Hamburg Institute to the Java Institute to conduct climatological investigations.—*Reuter.*

*** Merapi has an altitude of over 9,000ft. and is one of a number of volcanoes which surround the Idjen Plateau, an old crater in Eastern Java. The plateau has an area of over 84 square miles, bounded by walls 2,000ft. high. There is another volcano called Merapi in West Central Sumatra, near the coast, which is frequently in eruption.

THE UNREST IN CUBA

OLDEST NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 19

The *Diario de la Marina*, the oldest newspaper in Cuba, which, except for a voluntary suspension of 14 days carried out months ago as a protest against the censorship, has been published continuously for 98 years, was to-day suppressed by the Machado Government and its editor imprisoned. The president of the Press Association of Cuba has issued a protest, declaring the suppression of "one of the oldest newspapers in the three Americas" to be unconstitutional and unjustified.

A large number of well-known Communist and Nationalist agitators, including many professional men and students, have been arrested at Guines, near Havana. They are accused of conspiring to wreck the lighting system of Guines. At Vento Springs, about 20 miles from Havana, the police yesterday arrested an unidentified Communist as he was placing a number of high explosive bombs under an aqueduct through which flows the water supply of Havana. The attempt is attributed by the police to Nationalists and Communists.

THE REICH BAN ON "ALL QUIET"

REPUDIATION BY PRUSSIAN DIET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 19

In the Prussian Diet to-day the motion of no confidence brought by the Nationalists against the Socialist Premier and Minister of the Interior, Herren Otto Braun and Severing, was rejected by 224 votes to 182, a majority much larger than the normal one.

As the motion was expressly based on the attitude of the Ministers towards the film *All Quiet on the Western Front*, which Herr Braun praised in high terms and for which Herr Severing, as Minister of the Interior, was ready to afford adequate police protection, the vote is in effect the repudiation of the Reich ban on the film. The Prussian State comprises more than three-fifths of the area and population of Germany.

The Reich Union of Disabled Ex-Servicemen issues a strongly worded protest against the ban on *All Quiet*, which says that the film shows the real face of war and ought to be seen by all ex-Service men. The protest speaks of the adventurous spirit of youth, exploited by unscrupulous agitators, and offers this younger generation "a grave warning from the soldiers mutilated in the last War."

NAG HAMADI BARRAGE

OPENING BY KING FUAD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUXOR, Dec. 19

The Nag Hamadi Barrage, near Luxor, which was built at a cost of about £2,000,000 by Sir John Jackson and Co., Limited, was opened this morning by King Fuad. Sir Percy Loraine, the British High Commissioner, members of the Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, and many guests of the Government had gone down for the occasion.

The King arrived at 10 o'clock in the royal yacht Khassed Kheir. After a speech by the Minister of Public Works, his Majesty unveiled a tablet on which it was recorded that the foundation-stone of the barrage had been laid on February 10, 1928, and that the barrage had been opened on December 19, 1930. Accompanied by Mr. Charles Stokes, the managing director of the contracting firm, he then opened the sluice gates. Afterwards the Royal yacht went through the lock, which is about 52ft. long, while the yacht itself is nearly 50ft. long.

BOMBAY COMPENSATION AWARDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Dec. 19

Awards in claims arising out of the communal riots in Bombay during the spring of last year were announced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

There were 248 claims, amounting to more than 20 lakhs [£150,000], and compensation was awarded in 142 claims for about 7½ lakhs [£56,250]. Forty-five claims were for the deaths of relatives and the remainder for damage to property. The Magistrate directs the Municipal Commissioner to recover this amount by an addition to the general tax, from which certain localities are exempt.

*** Grave rioting occurred in Bombay City in February, 1929, following a strike (organized by Communists) of Hindu workers. Pathans were substituted for the strikers, and the dispute developed into a bitter conflict between the Hindu and Moslem communities, which lasted a week, the active agents on both sides being bands of hooligans. About 120 persons were killed and over 700 injured.

SAFETY OF CAPITAL IN INDIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19

Mr. J. H. Sime, of Andrew Yule and Co., speaking at a meeting of the Bengal Coal Company, observed that the withdrawal of capital from public funds and companies in India had been marked during the past year.

This is a regrettable feature, he said, as it shows increasing apprehension in both Indian and foreign investors which I think is not warranted by the facts. Capital in India to-day is as safe as it has been and is just as secure as anywhere. There is nothing to justify pessimism.

Marshal Pilsudski arrived in Lisbon yesterday, and to-day will be entertained at luncheon by President Carmona. In the afternoon he is leaving for Madeira.

THE GHAZI'S TOUR

TURKISH INTERNAL POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY)

Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Turkish Republic, is touring Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace. He left Angora in the middle of November, visited Kaisarieh, Sivas, Tokat, Amassia, Samsun, and Trebizond, and sailed thence to Constantinople. He has now left on a short visit to Eastern Thrace, and will then visit the battlefields in Gallipoli. Eventually, he will visit Smyrna, Adana, Mersina, Konia, and other towns in the southern and western vilayets.

The Ghazi is accompanied by his usual retinue of Deputies and personal friends, and by the Minister of the Interior and representatives of Government departments. His tour began immediately after the dissolution of the Liberal Republican Party and before the reorganization of the Popular Party. The Ghazi wished to study public opinion and the needs of the people.

The Ghazi will proclaim his decisions in a public speech in Angora towards the end of January. Meanwhile the trend of opinion in Government circles is indicated by newspapers in close touch with the leaders of the Popular Party. The ideas of the leaders may be summarized as follows:—Experience has shown that under present conditions an Opposition Party is useless, and even harmful. The leaders of Turkey cannot tolerate a party which does not accept the Republican régime and the reforms introduced by the Ghazi. A party which accepts these reforms and moves within the limits traced by the Ghazi will inevitably find itself in a dilemma. Either it must accept the present régime and its logical consequences, and, therefore, content itself with opposing the Government on secondary matters, and so lose the support of discontented elements; or it must become a rallying point for all persons opposed to the Government, including reactionaries, and so directly oppose the Ghazi. Fethy Bey, the leader of the Liberal Republican Party, found himself in this dilemma and decided that the only thing to do was to dissolve his party.

After concluding that an Opposition Party would impede the peaceful evolution of Turkey, the leaders of the Popular Party decided that their party must be reorganized. The Central Office of the party has accordingly made sweeping changes in its ranks.

ALLEGED ANTI-FASCIST CONSPIRACY

TRIAL TO OPEN ON MONDAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, Dec. 19

Reports that the charges brought against Signora de Bosis, who was recently arrested here for anti-Fascist activities, would not be persisted with on account of her age and state of health have proved incorrect. It is now announced that Signora de Bosis will be tried on Monday before the Special Tribunal together with her companions.

Five other persons are now to be tried, in addition to the original two accomplices mentioned. One of these is Signor Lauro de Bosis, son of Signora de Bosis, who will be tried in absence, and who is generally understood to be in Switzerland. The remaining four persons are all residents of Verona. Two of them are teachers, one is an official in the Government telegraph office, and the last is a married woman, Signora Olga Tentori, who is 41 years of age. The eight accused persons are charged with having, in Rome and in other places, "conspired together and with others to attack the constitutional order of the State, inciting to rebellion by means of the diffusion of clandestine publications, and with the intention of provoking armed insurrection and civil war."

Fresh particulars are also given of the "Alleanza Nazionale," the secret association formed by the accused persons. Its object, it is stated, was to "co-ordinate all the anti-Fascist forces, with the exclusion of the Communists," and, after overthrowing the *régime*, to "take over the government of the country." The association possessed a secret news-sheet, also called the *Alleanza Nazionale*, in which it set the Crown against the Government, the Army against the Militia, and the Vatican and the "Azione Cattolica" against the *régime*, as antagonistic forces. Further, the news-sheet is described as "presenting the activities of the Government in the falsest light, exalting foreign nations to the detriment of our nation, painting the economic conditions of the country in the falsest colours, and attributing those conditions to the policy of the *régime*." All the accused persons, it is stated, have confessed their guilt.

*** Signora de Bosis, who is an American by birth, is the widow of the poet and translator of Shelley into Italian.

THE OUSTRIC INQUIRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 19

The Parliamentary Committee which is inquiring into the Oustric case to-day heard the evidence of M. Robenne d'Azcona, publicity agent for the Oustric Bank. M. Robenne d'Azcona was responsible for introducing M. Besnard, French Ambassador in Rome, to M. Oustric.

Pleading professional secrecy, M. Robenne d'Azcona refused to divulge the destination of 160,000 francs which he had received from the bank. When the president of the Committee, M. Marin, reminded him that in that case the committee had no other course but to regard him as sole beneficiary, and cause proceedings to be taken against him for having failed to mention the sum in his income-tax returns, he admitted of having retained 20,000 francs in payment of his own services, but refused to give the names of those to whom he had made over the balance.

M. Vidal, who has been mentioned in connexion with the quotation of the Snia Viscosa shares in Paris, has asked to be heard by the Committee.

THE HURRICANE IN ALGERIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 19

The violent hurricane, accompanied by torrential rain, which broke over Algiers on Wednesday evening, was still raging this morning. Telegraphic and telephonic communication with the interior is interrupted, and it is impossible to judge the amount of the damage done or the extent of the area which has suffered. It is generally agreed, however, that there has not been so violent a storm since 1898.

The port of Algiers was impracticable to all shipping for 24 hours. Waves 20 feet high are reported to have broken over jetties, and the mooring lines of all ships lying in the harbour had to be doubled. In spite of these precautions two craft, both out of commission, sank. There was no loss of life. Several of the quays were also seriously damaged, and the work of reinforcement and extension which was in progress in the harbour has had to be abandoned.

NEW AUSTRALIA-ENGLAND FLIGHT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, Dec. 19

Captain Mathews, who arrived in Australia by air from England in October, will leave Sydney on a return flight within four days.

He will use his original Puss Moth machine. By travelling day and night he hopes, if the weather permits, to complete the flight from Darwin in 9½ days. The route will be from Darwin to Koepang, Sourabaya, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Jodhpur, Bushire, Aleppo, Sofia or Belgrade, and London. Only about half of the original aeroplane remains, the rest being new. Four trial flights will be held.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED

UPROAR IN CHAMBER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 19

After the tumult of yesterday's debate the Chamber and Senate devoted to-day's sitting to arrears of work of domestic legislation that had accumulated during the period of the crisis. In both Houses there was a marked slackening of the tension between the new Government and the Opposition. But at the close of business decrees were read in both Houses declaring the Parliamentary Session of 1930 closed. The decree was read in the Senate by M. Chéron, Minister of Justice, and was accepted without a murmur. It was read in the Chamber by M. Steeg, the Prime Minister. Although this step was by no means unexpected, it proved the signal for a violent demonstration. The Socialists and the Socialist-Radicals cheered M. Steeg loudly. The Centre retorted by counter cheers and the banging of desks, both sides hooting and shouting at one another. The noise became so great that the President was obliged to order an adjournment before the formal adoption of the minutes could be carried through.

The period of holiday before the reassembly, which by custom will be about the middle of January, will no doubt be utilized by both sides to take stock of the new situation in a calmer spirit. The narrow margin by which the Government escaped defeat is considered to be a clear indication of the fate that awaits it if it continues to live by the help of the Socialists and thereby revive the old Cartel, to which still cling the bitter memories of the 1924 election. In the Socialist newspaper, the *Populaire*, this morning, M. Léon Blum repeats the assertion made by M. Vincent-Auriol in the Chamber that the 100 Socialist votes given yesterday were not given to support M. Steeg, but to defeat M. Tardieu, and he was at pains to add that the Socialists feel themselves in no wise committed as to the future.

The impression gained ground this evening that there was among the groups of M. Tardieu's late majority a strong disinclination to allow the rift between Right and Left to widen. Should M. Steeg's Government continue to rely upon the support of the Socialists, it is realized that this could only be at the price of concessions for which the country has given no mandate. Consequently greater attention is now being paid to the repeated assertions of M. Steeg that his one wish is still to secure a Government of "Republican conciliation." It was thought to-day that the recess might possibly witness fresh developments along these lines. On all sides there is a manifest desire to avoid the alternative conflict, with its prospect of a dangerous clash between Chamber and Senate, and a crisis this time of parliamentary institutions.

THE OTTOMAN DEBT

FURTHER REPRESENTATIONS TO TURKEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19

The Government has received a further note from the Council of the Ottoman Debt, and a long Cabinet meeting, at which the Turkish Ambassadors from London, Paris, and Berlin were present, was held in Angora yesterday.

It is unofficially stated that the Council has again asked the Turkish Government to honour the 1928 Paris agreement, and reminded it of the unfavourable effect its attitude will have on Turkish credit. The Council invoked M. Charles Rist's report as evidence that Turkey can pay the annuities fixed by the Paris agreement.

Although the Council has not definitely refused the Government's invitation to send representatives to Angora to enter into new negotiations, the Council considered that such a visit would at present serve no useful purpose.

FINNISH LIQUOR LAWS

STRONGER BEER BILL REJECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HELSINGFORS, Dec. 19

The Diet to-day, by a vote of 99 to 86, rejected on the third reading the Government's Bill to legalize the brewing of beer of 3 per cent. alcoholic strength. The bourgeois parties were divided, while all the Labour members present voted against the Bill.

Immediately afterwards, the Diet passed on the third reading a supplementary Bill imposing a new tax on beer, and introduced in anticipation of the suitable source of taxation which the stronger beer would furnish. The new tax must now be borne solely by the existing weak beer, which is hardly expected to give the estimated annual yield of 20,000,000 marks. The Bill was passed by the bourgeois parties against Labour opposition.

The Finnish Brewers' Association, in a statement to the Diet, declared that the rejection of the stronger beer Bill would spell ruin to their whole industry and throw thousands of persons out of employment.

ANTI-GANG-RULE LEAGUE IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 18

Under the title of "The Anti-Gang-Rule League of America" an association was to-day incorporated in Albany, New York, of which the declared object is to fight gangsters and racketeers in all the leading cities of the United States. The association, which will have its headquarters in New York, is intended, according to its founders, to "enlist as members all loyal citizens who are devoted to, and willing to work for, the cause of better government, regardless of political affiliation, race, creed or colour, with a view to forming an association national in scope to oppose, and so far as possible eliminate, gang rule and racketeering."

FOREIGN SHOP SIGNS IN PRAGUE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PRAGUE, Dec. 19

The Municipal Council of Prague issued an order yesterday prohibiting the use of any other language than Czech in the description of a firm's business on electric signs over its premises. The German member of the Council objected to the order on the ground that it infringed the Treaty rights of the minorities, and was incompatible with the Constitution. The measure was, however, approved by eight votes to five, the Czech Social Democrats being among the Opposition.

The order was first applied yesterday, when an application for the description "Restaurant Français" was refused and the Czech equivalent for the term insisted upon.

SHEEPSKIN DUTY IN AUSTRALIA

CABINET DIFFERENCES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 19

On the return of Federal Ministers from Canberra to-day after the adjournment of Parliament, it was disclosed that a section of the Cabinet, including Messrs. Fenton, Forde, and Lyons, were not in favour of the export duty on sheepskins announced on Wednesday, but had yielded to the caucus.

At the sheepskin sales here to-day all lots were withdrawn. Exporters are dismayed at the Government's action, having believed that their earlier representations had convinced Mr. Fenton that the duty was unwise. Mr. Glover, chairman of the Federated Sheepskin Exporters, interviewed Mr. Fenton and Senator Daly to-day and will see them again to-morrow. Mr. Glover suggests the alternative of a bounty on scoured wool, this removing the objection that fellmongery was being subsidized at the expense of primary producers. As justifying the duty Labour followers quote the example of New Zealand, where fellmongery plants, valued at £2,000,000, are in operation.

The Tariff Board also advised against the duty, recommending instead ½d. a lb. bounty on skins treated in excess of the present number, with consequent employment of 1,100 additional men. The response of France to the duty is anxiously awaited, as that country takes three-fifths of the exported skins.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 19.—Following a conference of French sheepskin exporters here, the French Consul-General has telegraphed to his Government urging that special duties should be imposed on Australian scoured wool, as a measure of retaliation for the export duty on sheepskins levied by the Federal Government. —*Reuter.*

WOOLGROWERS' ALARM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, Dec. 19

Woolgrowers are greatly alarmed at the decision to place an export duty on sheepskins.

Mr. Cheadle, chairman of the Woolselling Brokers' Association, said to-day that the duty would cause chaos in the industry and was a direct hit at primary producers. Woolgrowers had always refused fictitious assistance like a bounty or bonus, but if impositions on them continued they would be forced to make such demands as would stagger the general taxpayer. Mr. Virgo, secretary of the Stockowners' Association, described the announcement as astounding, for Mr. Scullin, he declared, had given an assurance that the Government would not impose the duty unless satisfied that it was sound, and the Tariff Board in June had reported strongly against it.

"RED DICTATORSHIP OF CHINA"

COMMUNIST AMBITIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 19

According to reports from Moscow, the "First All-China Congress of Soviets," which the Chinese Communist Party summoned on December 11, the anniversary of the disorders in Canton in 1927, intends to proclaim a "Soviet Republic of China," a step which will signalize a new phase in the struggle for a "Red" dictatorship of China.

In accounts of the congress the Soviet Press says that the Chinese "Reds" have organized "200 Soviet regions" in 12 provinces, with a population of 80,000,000, of which Kiangsi has a large share.

A GERMAN "GOLD-MAKER"

CONVICTION FOR FRAUD

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—At Düsseldorf to-day Heinrich Kurschildgen, known as the "gold-maker of Hilden," was charged with fraud. He had claimed that he was able to make gold in such quantities that he could "pay Germany's reparations out of his own pocket." He had obtained money for his experiments from business men, professors, and others.

According to the prosecution, the gold-making process consisted of little more than passing an electric current through a mixture of sand and water contained in a bottle. Somehow or other Kurschildgen, when demonstrating the process, managed to introduce gold into the bottle.

In Court to-day, however, Kurschildgen persistently maintained that he could produce gold and even other precious metals by his process. He denied that some gold solution he is known to have bought was introduced into the bottle. It was used, he said, for making a comparison with the gold produced by his process.

When three Cologne business men who have advanced considerable sums of money to Kurschildgen were called as witnesses, they could not be found, although they had previously been seen in the witnesses' room.

A Düsseldorf lawyer named Schafer, who had given Kurschildgen some £150 and lent him his washhouse in which to conduct his experiments, said that he was convinced there was nothing fraudulent about the process. He himself and a French engineer had closely controlled the demonstrations and gold was actually produced.

The prisoner was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, the Court finding that he was guilty of fraud on 15 counts.—*Reuter.*

ONTARIO LIBERAL CONVENTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 18

At the Provincial Convention of the Liberal Party of Ontario yesterday, Mr. Mitchell Hepburn, Federal member for the West Elgin Division, was elected Provincial Leader on the first ballot by 427 votes to 97.

Mr. Hepburn, who is 34, served in the War as an airman, and manages a large farm and a cooperative cheese factory. He entered the Federal Parliament in 1926 as an Independent Liberal. It is probable that he will retain his Federal seat for one or two sessions, and that Liberal members of the Ontario Legislature will select a temporary Leader of the House, possibly Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, whom Mr. Hepburn has now succeeded as provincial leader.

The Convention has remodelled the whole Liberal platform by adopting new industrial proposals which call for drastic changes in the social and labour laws of Ontario. The delegates also passed a resolution condemning Mr. W. H. Price's administration as Attorney-General, especially in the case of the mining brokerage scandals, and demanding his resignation.

M. POINCARÉ'S PROGRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 19

M. Poincaré passed a good night, and this morning Professor Guillain and Dr. Boidin issued the following bulletin:—

The improvement continues. Temperature, 98.6 deg.; respiration, regular; blood pressure, normal. Absolute rest is necessary. A further bulletin will not be issued before consultation on Sunday morning.

Upon his arrival from Rome last night Cardinal Verdier, Archbishop of Paris, drove straight from the station to M. Poincaré's house, and conveyed to M. Poincaré the Pope's good wishes for his recovery, and a special Papal benediction. Visitors who saw members of M. Poincaré's family to-day confirm the optimistic tone of the bulletin, and are of opinion that the patient is now out of danger.

UKRAINIAN CONFLICT

MANIFESTO PUBLISHED IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 19

A statement published in the name of the High Command of the Ukrainian Military Organization appeared yesterday in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, an extreme Nationalist newspaper, which is in the forefront of the campaign for the revision of the Polish frontier. The statement sets forth the claim of the Ukrainians in Poland to autonomous national status, recalls the proclamation of the West Ukrainian Republic in 1918, and accuses the Allied Powers of sanctioning the military occupation of Ukrainian territory by the Poles in spite of their own avowed doctrine of the right of self-determination.

The statement continues:—

The Ukrainian Military Organization (U.O.W.), descended from the Ukrainian Army, which for years fought against Poland and Russia for independence, has felt bound to assume the leadership of this spontaneous national movement. The U.O.W. feels it necessary and opportune to take up the active campaign against Poland, with the aim of achieving a just and final settlement of the Ukrainian question. The state of war which has thus developed and which continues uninterrupted in Eastern Galicia is the more onerous for the Ukrainian people in that it must at the same time struggle against Soviet Russia, the oppressor of the Eastern Ukraine. The High Command of the U.O.W. therefore declares that all attempts by Poland to suppress the liberation movement of Ukrainian activists in the occupied Ukrainian areas has failed and will fail; that the Great Powers which delivered Ukrainian lands to Poland bear the full responsibility for the intolerable situation which Poland has created there; and that all attempts to solve the Eastern European problem without consideration for the national aspirations of the Ukraine will meet with the resolute and active resistance of the Ukrainian people.

Taken in conjunction with the unremitting campaign in Germany for the revision of the Western Polish frontier the announcement in Berlin of such activities on the part of the U.O.W. in Poland is somewhat significant.

GERMAN MINORITY IN POLAND

THIRD NOTE TO THE LEAGUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 19

A German Note of complaint about the treatment of the German minority in Poland, the third to be presented in less than a month, was handed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to-day.

This intermittent bombardment is presumably part of a policy designed to keep the subject before the public until the League Council meeting in January, as there would seem to be no reason why all the complaints should not have been contained in one Note. The first Note referred to Upper Silesia, the second was merely a supplement, giving details of further cases of alleged terrorism; the third contains complaints of alleged breaches of the Minority Convention during the election campaign in Pomerellia and Posen—that is to say, the "Corridor" districts.

Among other matters, the Note alleges that in the Corridor, as in Upper Silesia, many persons of German origin were deprived of their votes by means of a systematic challenge of their Polish nationality, which they were not given a fair chance to prove. It is stated that in the Posen constituency alone 1,500 members of the German minority were treated thus. In the Graudenz constituency, it is complained, 30,000 persons of German origin were deprived of their right to vote by the cancellation of the entire German list on frivolous grounds.

Telegrams in Brief

At CALCUTTA yesterday the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the new headquarters of the Institution of Engineers of India.

Mr. Arthur Koberwein à Beckett Terrell has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Our WARSAW Correspondent reports that Major Kubala, a Polish airman who has twice attempted to fly the Atlantic, has been arrested on a charge of insubordination.

General Balbo's seaplane, with its five companions, is still stormbound in the little bay of Puerto de Campos, in MAJORCA. Both the crews and the machines are, however, quite safe, and it is hoped to proceed on the next stage of the flight to Brazil to-morrow.

After a journey of some thousands of miles in the CANADIAN ARCTIC Father Duchaussois, official historian of the congregation of missionaries of the Order of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, has returned to Montreal with films of Eskimo life which he took on his journey.

A voluntary agreement has been reached between coalowners and miners in the Ramsbeck mining district of WESTPHALIA for a wage reduction of 6 per cent. Although only a small area is involved, it is thought that the voluntary nature of the agreement may not be without effect in the coming wage negotiations in the Ruhr.

A memorial to Lebanese killed during the War was unveiled yesterday at BEIRUT, in the presence of Marshal Franchet d'Esperey and M. Pansot, the French High Commissioner in Syria. The memorial, which is the work of a nephew of the Maronite Patriarch, shows a Christian woman and a Moslem woman face to face, with hands outstretched as a sign of union.

According to a statement made by Mr. Imrie, managing director of the EDMONTON *Journal* and chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce delegation to the Orient, the removal of restrictions on Chinese students attending Canadian universities is being suggested to the Dominion Government. The delegation is to lay before the Government suggestions for the development of trade with China.

SENEGALESE SOLDIER RUNS AMOK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 19.

A soldier and two elderly civilians were shot dead at Perpignan to-day by a Senegalese rifleman who had apparently become insane. He then made his way to a neighbouring fort, firing on and seriously wounding two more persons as he fled. He is believed to be hiding in the fort.

STATE TRADING IN W. AUSTRALIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PERTH, Dec. 19

A Bill giving the Government permission to dispose of State trading concerns without further consultation of Parliament has been passed by both Houses. The Labour opposition in the Legislative Assembly strenuously opposed the Bill and "stonewalled" for three days.

RYKOFF RESIGNS

Moscow, Dec. 19.—The official Tass Agency states that the central executive committee of the U.S.S.R. has relieved Rykoff, at his own request, of the presidency of the Council of People's Commissaries and of the presidency of the Council of Labour and Defence. Viacheslav Molotoff has been appointed president in the place of Rykoff. Molotoff has been since 1922 secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Russian Communist Party.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page

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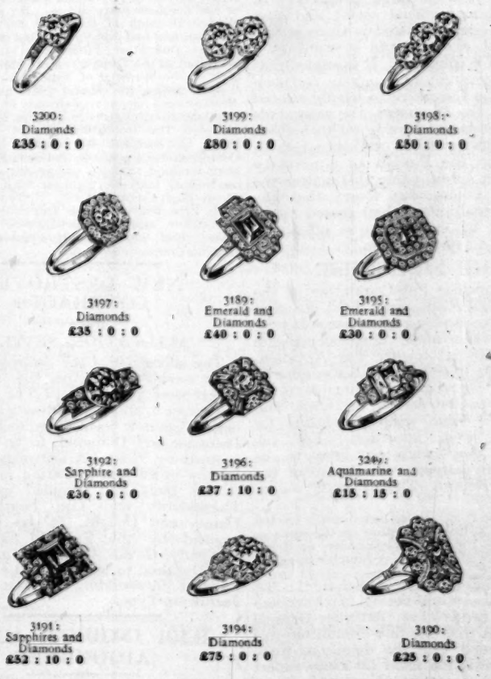

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NEW VICEROY OF INDIA

LORD WILLINGDON APPOINTED

FROM OTTAWA TO DELHI

FIFTEEN YEARS AS GOVERNOR

The King has been pleased to approve that the Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Governor-General of Canada, be appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India in succession to the Right Hon. Lord Irwin, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Lord Willingdon, who is 64, has had much experience as Governor of Bombay, 1913 to 1919, and of Madras, 1919 to 1924, and as Governor-General of Canada from 1926. The son of Mr. Freeman Frederick Thomas, of Ratton and Yapton, Sussex, he went in 1879 to Eton, to Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell's house, and under the guidance of that famous cricketer and coach he played for three years in the Eton XI., and was captain in his last year. He also played in Oppidan and Mixed Wall, won School Fives twice, and was President of the Eton Society ("Pop"); going up to Trinity College, Cambridge, he played for four years, 1886 to 1889, in the University XI., and also for Sussex and I Zingari. He married, in 1892, Lady Marie Adelaide, daughter of the first Earl Brassey, and was A.D.C. to his father-in-law when Governor of Victoria.

Returning home, he was elected Liberal member for Hastings and afterwards for Bodmin, and was appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1905. In July, 1910, he was created a Baron, and was appointed a Lord-in-Waiting. On the conclusion of his Governorship of Madras, after 11 years of continuous service as Governor of a Presidency, he was raised to a Viscounty.

In going directly from Canada to India Lord Willingdon follows the late Lord Lansdowne and the late Lord Minto; the late Lord Elgin and the late Lord Dufferin held both offices, but in each case there was an interval of some years between.

HINDU AND MOSLEM

THE LUCKNOW PACT

Some additional signatures to the document drawn up by the Hindu Liberal group proposing a resumption of the negotiations with the Mohamedans on their minority safeguards were obtained yesterday.

At an earlier stage in the discussions the Mohamedans were not unwilling to consider the possibility of an accommodation whereby the surrender of separate electorates would open the way to Hindu acceptance of their other claims. But the negotiations broke down, and in view of the telegraphic messages which have poured in from Moslems in India there is little or no prospect of their resumption on lines which do not postulate the maintenance of Moslem constituencies, which are held to be essential for Moslem solidarity.

It has been suggested in influential quarters in private discussions this week that the Lucknow Pact should be regarded as a corollary of the continuance of separate electorates. The Pact, made in 1917, was based on the principle that in Provinces such as Bengal and the Punjab, where the Mohamedans form a majority of the population, they receive fewer seats than their proportion of population might justify, while in other Provinces where Mohamedans are a minority they receive a "weightage" sufficient to give them a more effective position in the Council. In the Punjab and Bengal, where they form nearly 55 and 53 per cent. of the population respectively, they constitute some 50 and 40 per cent. of the elected Indian members. On the other hand, in the Central Provinces and Madras, where they are 4.1 and 4.6 of the population, they have 15 per cent. of the seats.

The Moslem delegates point out that this arrangement was made under the old Morley-Minto constitution when there was no responsibility to the Legislature and there was a large proportion of nominated and official seats; and that under the present Reforms there is still the official element and a substantial measure of nomination. It is argued that with the prospect of complete responsibility of the Executive to wholly elected Houses in the Provinces, the safeguards for the community must be on lines which do not deprive them of their rights in Bengal and the Punjab as a majority people. In investigating this matter the Statutory Commission found that the Lucknow conpromise had ceased to be "accepted by either side as offering a fair basis of representation."

THE FRANCHISE

The Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round-Table Conference held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at St. James's Palace under the chairmanship of Sir William Jowitt, the Attorney-General. It is charged with the duty of reporting "On what main principles is the franchise to be based for men and women?" Some suggested heads for discussion were approved. For the provinces they were on lines to be expected by anyone who has read the Statutory Report. The last entry was as follows:—

Should the franchise for any directly elected Federal or Central Legislature be the same as that for the Provincial Legislature, or if not in what way should the provincial franchise be modified?

The Sub-Committee added to the list the subject of plural voting. In introducing the heads the Attorney-General pointed out that the Sub-Committee was not concerned with the details as these would have to be fixed by some expert franchise committee. Nor had it to discuss any question which properly fell within the province of the Minorities Sub-Committee, such as communal electorates, the representation of minorities and the separate representation of special interests.

The discussion turned largely upon the first head—"Number of voters. Should the basis of the franchise be broadened? If so, what increase in the number of voters is now practicable or advisable?" Disregarding the warnings given in the Statutory Commission's Report that it would be impracticable a representative of Labour took a leaf from the book of the Nehru Report and advocated adult suffrage. He remarked that they wanted Dominion status not for the few but for the many. They had not come to London merely to exchange masters, as would be implied by a limited franchise, but to establish a real democracy.

It was pointed out in other quarters quite sympathetic to the broadening of the franchise that there were many practical difficulties in the way of universal franchise which could not lightly be brushed aside; and that even under the existing restricted franchise there were many physical and other obstacles to its exercise. The possibilities of dividing the population of the villages into groups to be represented at the polling booth by a headman or "voice" were referred to. One Indian speaker pointed out that even after the passage of the Reform Act of 1832 the electorate in the United Kingdom constituted only 3 per cent. of the population, and that this was raised only to 4.65 per cent. by Disraeli's Act of 1867.

FEDERAL SUBJECTS

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee had a further meeting yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lees-Smith, the Postmaster-General. It gave further consideration to the schedule of subjects not already classed as Federal and in regard to which control is at present exercised by, or may have to be retained by, the Central authority.

It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to examine the list and make a provisional allocation into three categories: (1) exclusively Central; (2) exclusively Provincial; and (3) subjects in which the Centre and the Provinces are both interested and which may therefore be subject to Central co-ordination. The sub-committee may make suggestions as to the methods to be adopted for securing this co-ordination, and may confer with any sub-committee which the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee may set up. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, who has delayed his departure for India until January 2, was appointed to the sub-committee, together with Mr. Sastri, Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Sir M. Shafi, Sir Sultan Ahmad, Mr. Gavin-Jones, and Sardar Ujjal Singh.

The British India delegation is to give a banquet to members of the Government and other political and social leaders at the Park Lane Hotel on January 13. The delegates are hoping that this date will be near the time when they can return to India.

RAILWAY WAGES

MEETING OF CENTRAL BOARD

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Central Wages Board for the railways met in London yesterday to consider the claims made respectively by the companies and the unions of the men in the traffic grades of the service for revisions of the conditions of employment. The companies are claiming large reductions of wages and the unions very substantial improvements both of wages and other conditions of service. Agreement was impossible.

Any of the parties can now remit its claims to the National Wages Board, on which representatives of the companies and of the unions sit with representatives of the users of railways. Sir Harold Morris is the independent chairman. All the claims will be sent forward, but no action will be taken until after Christmas. It is expected that the National Board will meet about the second week in the New Year.

STEAMER SUNK IN THE KATTEGAT

CREW AND PASSENGERS TAKE TO THE BOATS

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 20.—The Finnish steamers Arcturus (Copenhagen to Hull) and Oberon (Hull to Copenhagen) came into collision just before midnight in a dense fog near the Laesoe Trindel Lightship in the Kattegat. The Oberon, which was badly damaged, disappeared in the fog, the crew and passengers taking to the boats. Four steamers have gone to the rescue and the Arcturus is remaining in hope of finding the survivors.

The Oberon carried a crew of 60 and 19 passengers, among whom are believed to be several English people.—*Exchange.*

IRISH FREE STATE HIGH COMMISSIONER

MR. J. W. DULANTY APPOINTED

The Irish Free State Government announce that Mr. John W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E., has been appointed High Commissioner in London, which office was vacated recently by Professor T. A. Smiddy on his becoming a member of the Government Tariff Commission recently set up in Dublin.

Educated at the University of Manchester, Mr. Dulanty held the post of Secretary to its Faculty of Technology, and was also educational adviser to the Indian students in certain of the northern universities. He entered the Higher Division of the Civil Service before the War, and had rapid promotion as Examiner in the Board of Education, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions.

After acting for several years as managing director and deputy chairman of a leading retail distributing store in London, Mr. Dulanty accepted the invitation of the Irish Free State Government to become their Chief Commissioner for Trade in Great Britain. It is understood that he will continue his work on trading matters, together with the duties of the High Commissioner. He represents the Irish Free State on the Imperial Economic Committee and on the Empire Marketing Board, and was formerly President of the London Commercial Club.

NEW DESTROYER CONTRACTS

ALLOCATION SETTLED

The allocation of the destroyers of the 1930 naval programme, the names of which were published in *The Times* on December 8, and the contracts on December 18, has now been settled as follows:—Defender and Diamond, to be built and engined by Vickers-Armstrongs, Limited, Barrow-in-Furness; Daring and Decoy, to be built and engined by John I. Thornycroft and Co., Southampton; Dainty and Delight, to be built and engined by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, Govan, Glasgow; and Diana and Duchess, to be built and engined by Palmers' Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Jarrow-on-Tyne.

R 101 INQUEST AGAIN ADJOURNED

Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Westminster Coroner, yesterday again formally adjourned the inquest on the victims of the R 101 until Friday, January 30.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

Samuel Allsopp and Sons.
Baku Consolidated Oilfields.
Carreras, Limited.
Cow and Gate, Limited.
Frontino and Bolivia Gold Mining.
Orient Steam Navigation Company.
Scottish Australian Investment Company.
Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN U.S.

GRAVE SITUATION

CONGRESS AND RELIEF MEASURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19

Congress will adjourn to-morrow until January 5, providing always that the Senate and House of Representatives reach agreement on certain disputed features of the two relief measures. It has been decided that whatever sum is appropriated for public works—either $110,000,000 or $116,000,000—shall be subject to discretionary allotment by the President, a victory for Mr. Hoover which he owes to one or two Democrats; but there is a division of opinion between the two Houses as to two or three other questions, notably Senator Couzens's amendment giving "local labour" priority in employment and ordering its compensation at "the highest prevailing rate." The House of Representatives is standing like a rock against these provisions.

Then there is the Bill which would set up a fund from which loans might be made to farmers in States suffering from drought for the purchase of seed, feed for live-stock, and fertilizers. The suggestion that the borrowing power might be extended to cover "food for human beings" caused, and still causes, more trouble than seems necessary when it is remembered that a farmer who secures money ostensibly, say, for feed could hardly be prevented from spending it on food. However, a comfortable formula will doubtless be discovered in which the word "food" as distinct from "feed" will not appear, and nothing will then remain but to agree on the amount of the fund—probably $45,000,000 (£9,000,000).

TIDE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

This latter fund could and will be immediately effective as a means of relief, where relief is needed, but only a besotted optimist could assume that much of appropriation for public works and roads will work any ameliorative magic in the next six months. And it still remains to be seen whether want and distress in the United States can be alleviated by private contributions alone, whether in the months immediately ahead resort to the public Treasury can be avoided. The situation is far worse than has ever been responsibly admitted. Those in authority are obviously proceeding upon the theory that a doctor should not tell the patient how sick he is, and if the analogy between doctor and Government and patient and public is not a false one they may be right.

Mr. Hoover in his message to Congress implied that in his belief the tide would turn by next spring. It was the least he could suggest, but the number of men whose opinion is worth having who are ready to agree with him can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Bankers and wholesale merchants, for instance, are aware, as the American public never has been aware, how unescapably this country is to-day part of a vast world system; how complete is its interdependence with commercial countries whose depression is deeper than its own. Yet the man in the street still thinks that an American can lift himself by his own boot-straps, that this nation, while all others suffer, should be able to maintain its high standard of living by the operation humorously known as "taking in each other's washing." And while this is so there is little hope in a time of depression for any other than severely selfish activity in the international economic field.

"SOVIET" IN SPANISH VILLAGE

FIGHT WITH CIVIL GUARD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Dec. 19

There was a sharp encounter yesterday between villagers and the Civil Guard at Aspe, in the Province of Alicante.

The villagers had declared a Soviet, and attacked eight men of the Civil Guard. Reinforcements for the Civil Guard arrived in a lorry, and after a sharp fight order was restored. Three peasants were killed and five wounded, and one Lieutenant and one man of the Civil Guard were wounded. It is reported that when the Civil Guard had subdued the village, they ordered all the front doors of the houses to be thrown open and the inhabitants to assemble on the threshold and shout, "Long live the King!"

Normal conditions are elsewhere rapidly returning. The grave political problems Spain has to face are again coming to the forefront, while the immediate preoccupation of maintaining a minimum of law and order is receding, at any rate for the moment. Taking into account casualties all over Spain, it is calculated that the "revolution that failed" has cost some 25 deaths and 130 wounded. The cost is far less than that of many combats during the long campaign in Morocco, but it nevertheless makes many people wonder what would have happened if the conspirators had been better organized or the Government less resolute. The gratitude felt towards the Civil Guard is taking practical form in a national subscription.

In daily *communiqués* the Minister of the Interior indicates in detail the great improvement in the strike situation. There are to-day no towns where a general strike is in progress.

COMMITTEE ON EAST AFRICA

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

Lord Stanley of Alderley, the chairman of the Joint Committee on East Africa, has received information that it has not been found practicable to arrange for witnesses from East Africa to attend before the Committee until after the Easter recess.

INVALIDS

Mr. Philip Snowden, who is suffering from a chill, was much better yesterday.

Sir Harry Perry Robinson, who is lying ill at Minehead, was in a critical condition last night.

It was stated last night that there was no change in the condition of Sir Charles Wilson, who is ill at Osgodby Hall, Yorks.

Mr. H. R. Oswald, the former coroner for West London, who was knocked down by a motor-car at Bath-road, Chiswick, on Thursday night, was confined to his bed yesterday with an injury to his knee. He expects to be about again in a few days.

TRADE UNIONS BILL

1927 SAFEGUARDS REMOVED

OPPOSITION AT ALL STAGES

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The text of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill was issued yesterday and is summarized on page 7. The second reading has been put down for Thursday, January 22. The Conservatives have already indicated that they hope the Government will give not less than three Parliamentary days for the second reading stage.

The Opposition parties are not likely to define their attitude to the Bill officially until the House of Commons reassembles early in the New Year, but it is certain that the Conservatives will oppose the measure at every stage inasmuch as it repeals most of the provisions of the Act of 1927, which was passed after the general strike of the previous year.

The Bill includes a new definition of what constitutes an illegal strike or lock-out; Contracting-in is to be abolished and the old procedure of contracting-out of the political fund of a trade union is to be reverted to;

Civil servants and municipal employees are to be given their old right of joining a political trade union;

To a certain extent peaceful picketing is restored. It is provided, however, that only a man's body and his property are to be immune from damage. His "business, occupation, employment, or other source of income" will now apparently be open to attack, but the proviso that pickets must not "watch or beset" the home of a worker remains in operation.

A TACTICAL NEED

The general feeling among the Liberal members of the House of Commons yesterday was that the Bill would be given a second reading, though none of them was willing to speculate on the subsequent fate of the measure. The Bill is so abstrusely drawn and is so completely incomprehensible without reference to previous legislation on the subject that the Liberals feel that the only possible course is to allow the Bill to be read a second time in order that every point in it may be scrutinized in Committee. This is probably as much as the Government are hoping for at the present juncture, for Ministers realize that the Committee stage must be long and wearisome.

From a tactical point of view, however, they are desperately anxious to obtain a second reading for the Bill. They realize that defeat at that stage would be a major issue and that the resignation of the Government must follow as a matter of course. On the other hand, they would probably be prepared to accept defeats during the Committee stage as incidents which any minority Government must be prepared to face. The feeling at Westminster yesterday was that however many times amendments were carried in Committee the Government would be prepared to accept them. They would argue that by obtaining a second reading for the Bill they had implemented the promise made in the King's Speech to deal with the matter; for any unpleasant incidents later on they would put the blame on the Opposition parties, but they would not make them an issue on which to go to the country.

DOUBTFUL DEFINITIONS

Some of the advisers of the Government are still hoping that the Committee stage will be taken in Standing Committee and not on the floor of the House of Commons. Approaches to the Liberals on these lines have not, so far, been received with enthusiasm, and they would be strenuously opposed by the Conservatives. Whatever procedure is resorted to, however, the Committee stage will be a long-drawn-out affair. On the whole the representatives of the trade unions among the Labour members are satisfied with the Bill, but there are many points on which they will require elucidation during the second reading debate. There are, for instance, many doubts even now as to what precisely is meant by the new definition of an illegal strike or lock-out and much may depend upon the one word "primary" in the first clause of the Bill. Apparently no general strike would be illegal if it were "primarily" concerned with the employment or non-employment, or conditions of labour, of any person whether or not employed in the industry in which the general strike took place.

The Conservatives argue that it would be intolerable to permit a general strike, based on such wide terms, to continue regardless of whether the action of the strikers was likely to coerce the Government of the day or to inflict hardship upon the community. Objection is also taken to the proposal that the High Court shall have no power to declare that a general strike or lock-out is illegal unless the Attorney-General is a party to the proceedings. Apparently if the Attorney-General of the day refused to act the strike might continue indefinitely and it would be impossible for members of trade unions to take any legal steps to prevent the funds from being dissipated.

OPPOSITION PRINCIPLES

The decision to restore the contracting-out system will cause no surprise. Miss Bondfield recently stated that the number of members of registered trade unions who had contracted in was 1,668,470, or 43·6 per cent. of the total membership. At the end of 1927 the old law in 32 of the largest unions, with an aggregate membership of over 2,500,000, was only 78,000; in 1928, the first year of the new law, the number exempted in the same unions was over 990,000. In these circumstances it is by no means certain that the Liberals will support the Government in returning to the old practice.

When he moved the second reading of the 1927 Act Lord Hailsham, then Sir Douglas Hogg, laid down four principles, that:—

A general strike is illegal and that no man should be penalized for refusing to take part in it;

Intimidation is illegal and no man should be compelled by threats to stop work against his will;

No person should be compelled to subscribe to the funds of a political party unless he so desires; and

Any person entering the established Civil Service must give his undivided allegiance to the State.

It is on these four broad principles that the Conservatives will fight the new Bill when the House meets again in the New Year.

PARLIAMENT ON HOLIDAY

VOTING REFORM

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

WESTMINSTER, Friday

The House of Commons gained some knowledge to-day, when it met for the last time before the Christmas recess, of the probable contents of the Government's Bill for electoral reform. MR. CLYNES had a mixed reception when he formally presented it. The encouraging cheer which was raised by Ministerial members was drowned by the derisive laughter of the Unionists. The Bill, according to the description on the Order Paper, will provide for the alternative vote and for the division of two-member constituencies. University constituencies and the business premises qualification for registration are to disappear, and there is to be restriction of "the purposes for which the funds of political organizations may be applied." There will be provision, besides, for regulating the use of vehicles at elections and reducing the maximum scale of election expenses.

When the PRIME MINISTER at question time was asked by MR. ALBERY whether he would refrain from proceeding with the Bill until he received a mandate from the country, he claimed that a mandate had already been given. "A mandate from Mr. Lloyd George" a Unionist member suggested, and the House laughed. A Ministerial member suggested that an explanation of the meaning of the mandate should be given for the benefit of Unionists, and MR. MACDONALD declared that it "had been given to stop the abuse of a situation such as that which held good between 1924 and 1929." He promised a fuller explanation in the second reading stage.

EX-SERVICE MEN

The House then proceeded, on the motion for the adjournment, to discuss a variety of questions. In the first place MR. GUINNESS charged the Government with a breach of the agreement which he had arranged in 1925 for the employment of ex-Service men in the Civil Service. While the time during which conscientious objectors were suspended from work was to be allowed to count in the computation of their pensions, there was less generous treatment for ex-Service men. The agreement stipulated that ex-Service men appointed to the permanent class would be eligible for exceptional promotion to the established clerical class, but the Government had flooded the clerical classes with unqualified entrants. There had been "open and unabashed" breach of the letter of the agreement that preference should continue to be given to ex-Service men in making fresh temporary appointments. MR. W. J. BROWN, while disagreeing with the references to conscientious objectors, conceded that there was a real grievance behind what Mr. Guinness had said. SIR ROBERT HUTCHISON deprecated the continuance of distinctions between ex-Service men and conscientious objectors, of which ex-Service men themselves disapproved, so long after the War.

MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE described Mr. Guinness's speech as intemperate and unjustified by the facts, and he repudiated the suggestion that the present Government were less solicitous for ex-Service men than their predecessors. No change of policy had taken place, with the single exception of the reinstatement of conscientious objectors, a step which the bulk of ex-Service men supported. The method of recruitment to the Civil Service could not be changed until the report of the Royal Commission was received.

WORK ON RELIEF SCHEMES

An unsuccessful effort was then made by MR. E. BROWN to obtain from the Financial Secretary to the Treasury a statement of the amount expended by the Treasury and likely to be expended during this financial year on schemes for relief of unemployment. MR. PETHICK-LAWRENCE explained that many of the schemes had been started by local authorities before they received a penny from the Treasury. There was, therefore, no relation between the amount actually expended for relief of unemployment and the money paid out of the Treasury in the same period. MR. LLOYD GEORGE expressed great dissatisfaction with this answer. Surely the Treasury had records of the relief schemes in progress and could discover within 24 hours how much would be expended by local authorities during this financial year. If this information were not provided, the Government would be deliberately withholding the figures from the House. He flatly refused to believe the Government's claim that 186,000 men are being employed on relief schemes, and was "perfectly certain" that the Prime Minister was being misled as to the amount of work of this kind now in progress. When the facts were brought home to him, Mr. MacDonald would feel it "incumbent to take strong action to put this matter right." MAJOR ELLIOT pointed out that State-aided building, as a source of employment, had greatly declined since the Government took office.

At the end of the debate the House adjourned till January 20.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

It was officially stated at York House, St. James's Palace, yesterday morning, that the Prince of Wales had passed a very good night. The slight chill which had confined him to his room on Thursday and caused him to cancel his engagements was pursuing a normal course; and he had slept very well. It was understood last night that the Prince continued to make satisfactory progress.

Sir Stanley Hewett, the King's physician, called during the day.

CHRISTMAS AIR MAILS

The Postmaster-General announces that there will be no dispatches of letters or parcels to the Continent by air on December 25 and 26. The Belgian night air mail will not operate on the nights of December 24, 25, and 26. The air mails for Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will be closed at the General Post Office, London, at 12 midnight on Wednesday, December 24; the air mails for U.S.A. and Canada will be closed at 2 a.m. on Saturday, December 27.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. T. Farfan, D.S.O., O.B.E., Royal Artillery, has been appointed Commandant, School of Artillery, India, with effect from next April.

"THE TIMES"

In common with other newspapers, *The Times* will not be published on Christmas Day or Boxing Day.

TRANSATLANTIC FARES

LOWER FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19

The Atlantic Conference, the headquarters of which are in Brussels and which includes all the North Atlantic passenger shipping companies, has just decided on reductions in the cost of first-class passages between Europe and the United States and Canada. The reductions will come into force to-morrow (Saturday).

The minimum first-class fares are at present very low, and the charges for superior accommodation, including state-room suites, have been greatly reduced compared with former charges. Although the reduction will be greater for winter passages, the summer charges, which have not varied for years, will be much modified. The delegates of 12 companies took part in the discussions.

THE REDUCTIONS

(FROM OUR SHIPPING CORRESPONDENT)

The reductions in North Atlantic passage rates which have been agreed by all the companies—British and foreign—in the routes between Europe and the United States and Canada apply only to first-class fares and mainly to the highest-rated accommodation. The practice in determining passage rates in the North Atlantic services is to agree for each ship minimum fares for the different seasons, and then to make additions to these basic rates according to the particular attractions of the accommodation. Additional charges are, for instance, made for bed-rooms with private bath-rooms. Although reticence is at the moment observed by the companies, there is reason to believe that the minimum or basic rates have now been little changed—the reduction amounts to about 10s.—but that heavy reductions have been made in the rates for higher-priced rooms and also for the elaborate suites.

The present action is known to have been under consideration for two or three months, and the experience of the companies during the summer season would have been taken into careful account. There has been a big decrease in the volume of Transatlantic travel in the first class this year, amounting to about 30,000 in the west-bound and east-bound travel together, although the volume of travel in the tourist class has been very encouraging to the lines. In determining on heavy reductions for the superior accommodation in the first class, the managements would have had in mind the severe trade depression, which would have affected the volume of travel in the luxury class, and the intention is evidently to encourage the volume of first-class travel by lower rates.

Minimum rates during the winter season in the first class range from a little below £50 and upwards according to the ship.

Hitherto rather more than £100 might have to be paid for a bed-room with a private bath-room in one of the big liners during the winter months, and it would not be surprising to find the price now reduced by about 30 per cent. The corresponding charge in the summer season would have been about £160, and under the new scale it would probably be about £120.

Summer prices for suites in the big ships have ranged from about £300 to £700 and are now likely to be very much reduced, so that in the highest-priced suites the reductions might amount to about £100. During the winter season some of the best suites might be priced at about £500, while under the new scale the charges may be reduced to about £300.

The summer and winter seasons have also been modified, with the effect of reducing the limits of the summer season, for which the maximum rates are charged. In accordance with the new arrangements, the winter season will extend from November 1 to July 15, and there will then be a short intermediate season from July 16 until August 15. The summer season will only extend from August 16 until September 30, and then in October there will again be an intermediate season, when rates between those of the summer and winter will rule. Altogether the changes now being made represent serious efforts to reduce the cost of luxury travel, although the expenses of the companies remain on a level much above those before the War, and the lines doubtless will hope to make good some of the loss in an increased volume of Transatlantic travel.

ORIENT LINE AND AUSTRALIA

Presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Sir Alan Anderson discussed the economic disturbances in Australia and the means of overcoming them. Trade with Australia and New Zealand supplied, he said, 80 per cent. of the revenue of the company, and they needed Australia to prosper and progress. They must not expect profits until Australia had made her recovery, but there was no need to be either too much surprised or depressed.

Referring to improved accommodation in the third class in the ships, the chairman said that it was becoming more and more customary for professional and business people to travel third class at sea. The company still described the class which was not first as third, but the title had been a misnomer since they ceased to carry three classes five years ago.

The meeting is reported in our City columns, where comment is made.

TROOP-CARRYING AEROPLANES

CAPE TO CAIRO RETURN FLIGHT

(From Our Aeronautical Correspondent)

Troop-carrying aeroplanes of the type which evacuated Europeans from Kabul during the troubles in Afghanistan last year will begin a flight from Cairo to the Cape and back in the middle of next month and will spend two months on the journey of about 11,240 miles. In the course of the flight they will go through troop-carrying exercises at three of their halts, and this will be the first occasion on which African native troops have been transported by air. In Central and South Africa troop-carriers have never before been seen.

The expedition is to be undertaken by three Vickers Victoria troop-carriers of No. 216 (Bomber) Squadron, stationed at Heliopolis. These are big machines fitted with two Napier Lion 450 h.p. engines, and are each capable of carrying 23 soldiers and their equipment. With full load they have a cruising speed of about 80 miles an hour and a range of nearly 500 miles.

The flight is due to leave Heliopolis on January 12, and is likely to reach Capetown at the end of the first week in February. The return flight will be begun four days later, and should be completed by the middle of March.

Group Captain E. M. Murray (commanding station headquarters, Heliopolis) will accompany the flight as the representative of the A.O.C. Middle East. Squadron-Leader H. W. G. J. Penderel will command the flight, and the officers will be Flt. Lts. D. D'A. A. Greig, C. E. W. N. C. Pelly, and J. B. Knapp. Sergeant-Pilots W. Manning, R. Harding, and J. Harrington, and five aircraftmen will also take part.

CANADIAN WHEAT CRISIS

PRAIRIE PROVINCES' DISTRESS

MR. BENNETT'S TASK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Dec. 19

Mr. Bennett, since his return to Ottawa, has been preoccupied with the collapse of grain prices in the West, and the resulting embarrassment, not only of the wheat pools, but of the whole business community. He found awaiting him, in the shape of menacing resolutions from agrarian bodies and communications from party supporters, urgent representations that some remedial action for the Western economic crisis be taken without delay. The speech delivered a fortnight ago by Mr. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., indicated that the financial interests of Eastern Canada were prepared to support such action. Specific proposals that have been made range from the pegging of the price of wheat to the acquisition of all the pools by the Federal Government.

Meanwhile Mr. Bennett has had an opportunity of conferring with Mr. John MacFarland, who assumed the management of the selling agency for the wheat pools and is now fully appraised of the realities in the west. These, and the connected problems, fall under two heads. On the one hand the financial position of the pools, which admitted a loss of $20,000,000 on the 1929 crop alone, is undoubtedly very delicate, and in the fortunes of the pools the Canadian banks, whose guarantee from provincial Governments covered only the crop of 1929, are heavily involved. It is, however, taken for granted, especially since the latest slump in wheat prices, which took them to a new low level below 53 cents, did not produce any heavy liquidation of wheat stocks, that the banks have some definite guarantee of protection from the Federal Government, and this impression is confirmed by a recent speech of Dr. Anderson, the Premier of Saskatchewan. Undoubtedly the banks have been exercising strong pressure for stabilization, but a group of Ministers are known to be dubious of the wisdom of wholesale commitments on the part of the Government for the purpose of salvaging the pools and helping the banks out of their difficulty. Their view is that the Government will be accused of making the interests of the banks their chief concern, and they hold that special help to the pools would not be popular with that half of the Western farmers who are not members of the pools.

FARMERS' PLIGHT

These Ministers strongly believe that from the political point of view it would be wiser to leave the pools and banks to extricate themselves from their troubles and to concentrate effort upon the other part of the problem—the actual succour of distressed farmers and plans for the re-encouragement of Western agriculture. It is estimated that to-day 5,000 prairie farming families are in actual want, that 10,000 more are almost at the end of their resources, and that before the winter ends 30,000 will have to be accorded relief in the shape of food and clothing. Moreover, unless crop acreage is materially reduced, 10,000,000 bushels of seed wheat will have to be supplied to indigent farmers next spring.

Mr. Bennett, although indisposed and confined to his room, is working hard at these problems, and it is intimated that after spending Christmas in New Brunswick he will go west before the New Year and announce his policy for relief in a speech at Regina. He has been exercising general supervision over the negotiations with the Australian Minister of Markets, and, although the terms of the draft treaty will be kept secret until the Australian Government considers them, Ministers here profess satisfaction at the result of the negotiations. It is also intimated semi-officially that following Mr. Bennett's visit to Paris plans are afoot for a readjustment of trade relations with France. Unemployment is also taxing the resources of the Government.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Streatham Hill	MADAME BUTTERFLY	2.30
	DIE FLEDERMAUS	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	9
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	8.30
Criterion	GENERAL JOHN REGAN	2.30 & 8.40
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	2.30 & 8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.15
Embassy	BLACK COFFEE	2.30 & 8.15
Fortune	THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	2.30 & 8.40
Grafton	CINDERELLA	8
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG	8
Little	CAVIARE	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric	TOAD OF TOAD HALL	2.30 & 8
Lyric, Hammersmith	CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET	8.15
New	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	2.30 & 8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	THE QUEEN BEE	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	2.30 & 8.15
Rudolf Steiner	GINGER AND PICKLES	2.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	WONDER BAR	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	HANSEL AND GRETEL	2.30 & 7.45
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	2.45 & 8.45
Victoria Palace	CHELSEA FOLLIES	2.30 & 8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Albert Hall	ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY 2.30

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MYSTERY OF LIFE	1 to 11
Astoria	DETECTIVE CLIVE, BART.	1 to 11
Capitol	A DEVIL WITH WOMEN	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	REMOTE CONTROL	12 to 12
Kensington	BURNING UP	2 to 11
Leicester Square	VIENNESE NIGHTS	12 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE BIG HOUSE	2 to 11
New Gallery	A WARM CORNER	2 to 11
New Victoria	YOUNG WOODLEY	12 to 11
Plaza	FOLLOW THRU	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE MIDDLE WATCH	1 to 11
Rialto	LITTLE ACCIDENT	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SO THIS IS LONDON	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	WHOOPEE	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light westerly to variable breeze; mainly cloudy; local fog; rather mild.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—In the South and South-East, quiet and mild, becoming somewhat colder; remaining mild in the West and North; fog locally in England and Wales. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The text of the Government's Agricultural Marketing Bill was issued yesterday. (p. 9)

Sir Francis Floud, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, and Mr. J. F. G. Price, a departmental officer, gave evidence yesterday at the first public sitting of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. (p. 9)

Henry Gladwyn Grayson, 25, was charged on remand at Bow-street Police Court yesterday with perjury in connexion with a suit for divorce brought by him against his wife and Sir Guy Sebright. Grayson, who pleaded "Not Guilty," was committed for trial. Bail was allowed. (p. 3)

Further evidence for the applicants was given yesterday in the inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the Fulham Borough Council's proposal to extend its generating station, and the case for the L.C.C. and other councils which are opposing the scheme was opened. (p. 14)

The Minister of Transport has issued draft regulations under which motor-coaches would be prohibited from entering a large area in Central London. (p. 9)

Continuing his evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service yesterday, Mr. W. E. Llewellyn commented on the way in which an adverse report on an officer might bar his whole subsequent promotion. (p. 6)

POLITICS

Both Houses of Parliament yesterday adjourned for the Christmas recess, and will reassemble on January 20. The Electoral Reform Bill was introduced in the House of Commons, where discussions took place on ex-Service Civil servants, the cost of unemployment relief schemes, and disarmament. (p. 7)

The text of the Government's Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill was issued yesterday. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, to be Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Irwin. The Franchise and Federal Structure Sub-Committees of the Round-Table Conference met yesterday. (p. 12)

The United States Congress will adjourn to-day for the Christmas holiday, provided that the two Houses come to an agreement with regard to the relief measures for farmers and the unemployed. Our Washington Correspondent says that the economic situation is far worse than has been admitted in responsible quarters. (p. 12)

The French Parliament adjourned yesterday after an uproar in the Chamber during the reading by the new Prime Minister of the decree closing the Session. (p. 11)

Mr. Bennett has been preoccupied since his return to Ottawa with the financial embarrassment and economic distress caused by the collapse of wheat prices in the Canadian West. He is expected to make a pronouncement on his policy in this respect early in the New Year. (p. 12)

The Atlantic Conference, which includes all the North Atlantic passenger shipping companies, has decided to reduce the cost of first-class passages to and from Europe and the United States and Canada as from to-day. (p. 12)

Three men were killed and seven wounded in an encounter at a village in Alicante, Spain, between peasants and the Civil Guard. (p. 12)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The slight chill from which the Prince of Wales is suffering is taking a normal course, and last night he was making satisfactory progress. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 3.

SPORT

A race meeting was begun at Hurst Park yesterday, when Castlederg won the Osterley Hurdle by three-quarters of a length from Parson's Well. (p. 4)

The Old Rugbeians beat the Old Etonians I. in the semi-final round of the Noel-Bruce Cup for Rackets at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 4)

The Royal School of Mines beat the Camborne School of Mines in a Rugby football match at North Wembley yesterday by 17 points to none. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Higher Treasury Bill Rate ; the American Banking Failures ; Orient Steam Navigation Meeting ; Carreras' Resumed Progress ; Venezuela's Financial Position ; a Rubber Debenture Scheme ; Tea Company's Smaller Crop ; and Low Temperature Carbonization Accounts. (p. 17)

In Lombard-street money was in fair demand for a Friday. Discount rates were very firm, the three months rate being 2¼ per cent. The Bank sold £524,000 in bar gold. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Swiss rate moved sharply against sterling. The Italian and Belgian rates were also lower, but the Berlin and Madrid exchanges advanced. There was a reaction in the Argentine peso. Silver advanced ⅛d. to 14⅛d. per oz. (p. 17)

The Stock Markets yesterday made a further recovery, although the closing prices were below the best. There were numerous gains in Industrial shares, and a general rise took place in South American Railway stocks. Brazilian bonds were weak. (p. 17)

CHALLENGING THE STATE

The Government have produced, with a flourish of Ministerial signatures, the Bill to amend the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927. That Act provided the country with a defence and a safeguard against a repetition of the events of 1926, when the general strike threatened the wealth, the health, and the life of the community. Trade union discontent with the existence of that defence has never been disguised, but the endeavour of the General Council of the unions to stimulate a public agitation against the legislation of 1927, while it was yet before Parliament, was an admitted failure. Nearness to the event, first-hand acquaintance with conspicuous perils, and a sight of the precipice over which the success of the general strike would have toppled the security of the State, kept public opinion—even the opinion to which the General Council directly appealed—on the side of those who not only said "Never again" but framed the measure which gave legal force to the common judgment. Nevertheless official trade unionism has persisted in the demand for the cancellation of the Act which put a limit, in the public interest, to the right to strike. It has at last prevailed with a Labour Government, and an amending Bill is presented by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and supported by the PRIME MINISTER, MR. SNOWDEN, MR. CLYNES, MR. HENDERSON, MR. ADAMSON, and the LORD ADVOCATE. All this backing proclaims it to be, in the opinion of the Government, a measure of the first importance. The contents of the Bill justify the external signs. No Bill of equal importance has been, or is likely to be, before this Parliament. Its significance can scarcely be exaggerated. The provisions of the Coal Mines Act were of vital concern to the interests and welfare of a great and essential industry. The Housing Act was immediately concerned with the comfort, health, and well-being of large sections of the people. But the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill tampers with principles that lie at the foundation of order and security in the State.

In the first place the Bill would again make legal a general strike not differing in character or extent from that of less than five years ago. Provided that "the primary object" of a strike were "an object furthering purposes connected "with" the employment or unemployment or the terms or conditions of employment of any person, a strike of any dimensions would be possible and the Law could not be invoked to stop it. This is therefore a general strike enabling Bill; it might almost be described as a general strike incitement Bill. The history of the Bill warrants this severe indictment. What the organized trade unions have demanded is the reversal of the legislation that prohibited them from bringing the activities of the country to a standstill. In the Act of 1927 there is no prohibition of a general strike of miners for any reason connected with their employment which the miners consider adequate. Railwaymen, seamen, cotton operatives, wool workers—in short the workpeople of any and every industry—are free to organize strikes within that industry on the largest scale in support of what they conceive to be their interests. What they are debarred from is the organization of a vast "sympathetic" strike, extending from industry to industry, that would paralyse the whole of the business on which the livelihood of the nation depends. It is not lawful to-day for the General Council to issue orders to the men of this industry to stop and of that industry to work, and to declare that no trade and no supplies must pass without its permit. The amending Bill would make that possible again. It is one thing for the unions corporately to have possessed that power—the community not realizing it—in 1926. It is a totally different thing for Parliament to restore to them that power knowing how it was used and that the only reason for recovering it is that it may be used again. A general strike is, and must be, by its very nature, a challenge to the State. A passage from an article written by MR. MACDONALD, when the general strike was fresh in his mind, will show that he had then no doubt about that. After saying that a general strike for political purposes "can only be done "with arms in our hands, otherwise it is mock "heroics in tragedy," and that "that being so, "it can be dismissed from the calculations of "anyone outside a lunatic asylum," he added:—

> If, however, the strike is like that which has just ended, and is solely for industrial purposes, one or two conclusions are obvious at any rate to those who were in London during those days. The first is that a general strike obscures the original issue and raises others not so easy to fight upon. It very soon appears to be a blow aimed at the whole community and must draw in the Government with all its resources of money, men, broadcasting, and provocation.

Provocation was a strange idea to introduce in such a context, but MR. MACDONALD had one eye at the moment on party advantage. But here is his admission that a general strike becomes a blow aimed at the community which "must draw in the Government." In other words a general strike, whatever the "primary" object, must become a challenge to the State. The Government of which MR. MACDONALD is the head proposes to legalize such a challenge. Beside this major issue of the Bill the others are inferior though still important. Complete freedom of political association is certainly not a matter of little moment, and the large decrease since 1927 in the number of trade union contributors to the political funds is a clear indication of where free will ended and some measure of constraint began. Again, to remove the prohibition that established Civil servants shall not be associated with trade union organizations outside the Civil Service—the Trades Union Congress for example—or with organizations having political objects would be to weaken the principle of Civil Service allegiance to the State, the more so since the procedure of 1926 is now to be made positively lawful. The omission of penalties for municipal employees guilty of breach of service causing "injury or danger or grave inconveni-"ence" to the community would also withdraw a safeguard for the continuation of essential services which the public cannot allow to be suspended. Lastly, to limit the definition of intimidation to reasonable apprehension of personal injury or of violence or damage to a man's property would leave a workman still subject to threats to take away his employment. "You take my life, When you do take the "means whereby I live." The Bill does not completely undo everything the Act of 1927 did, but it gives the trade union movement the right to do all that it did in 1926 ; and that is more than the country can rightly tolerate.

Lord Willingdon as Viceroy

The appointment of LORD WILLINGDON to succeed LORD IRWIN as Viceroy is not to be criticized for the reasons which have damned (and eventually dismissed) some of the Government's earlier and more fantastic ideas. There is certainly no lack here of distinguished service overseas—LORD WILLINGDON comes, like more than one of his predecessors, direct from Ottawa ; nor of special experience in India, where he spent the unprecedented period of eleven consecutive years as a Presidency Governor. Neither is it to be regarded as an appointment made for party considerations. The new VICEROY, if he has any party label at all, must be counted as a Liberal ; so that MR. MACDONALD may fairly claim that he is carrying on that admirable tradition of indifference to considerations of this kind which led MR. BALDWIN, for instance, to entrust the Statutory Commission to another Liberal in SIR JOHN SIMON. Finally LORD WILLINGDON possesses in abundance the qualities of charm and tact and freedom from pedantry which were among those enumerated in these columns a month ago as the foundation of a Viceroy's character.

The real doubt about the appointment must be whether at the age of sixty-four, with so many years of continuous Governorship behind him, LORD WILLINGDON can in the nature of things possess the physical strength, the freshness and the resource, the capacity for work, and the grip of realities in a world of rhetoric, which are needed at Delhi more to-day than at any previous period in the history of India. LORD IRWIN will be barely fifty when he completes his term of office next April, so that he began it earlier than his successor by nearly twenty years. The appearance of those members of the Government, even the youngest of them, who are grappling at this moment with the Indian problems in London, does not suggest that they find it a rest-cure. Whatever the results of their labours the ultimate burden will fall upon the man on the spot, who will need something more vigorous than charm and tact if he is really to inaugurate a new epoch of peace and progress. It is to be hoped at all events that the bracing climate and the comparative leisure of Canada, where he has won universal popularity, may have given LORD WILLINGDON a new lease of active life. It is certain that he will be welcomed by hosts of old friends in every part of India.

A Case for Reason

The Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance began their task yesterday in circumstances which should attract wide-spread sympathy. They have been asked to give a verdict in a case which appears more and more clearly to have been prejudged by those upon whom their report might be expected to have some influence or who might be expected to act upon it. The Commission must already be suspicious that they have been asked to waste time—and to waste their own time. The whole of the evidence so ably and impartially tendered by officials of the Ministry of Labour yesterday might have been equally well impressed upon the Commission by half an hour's perusal of the introduction to the Blanesburgh Report and of MISS BONDFIELD'S recent speeches in the House of Commons. The Commission were comprehensively informed of the history of unemployment insurance, of the different categories upon the unemployment register, of the condition of the Insurance Fund, and of the so-called "legal" abuses possible under the existing law. They were told, in short, all the facts which have been well known to the Government, to the House of Commons and to the public for months past. It was no part of the duty of the very able witness, who gave them this synopsis, to suggest remedies, and in his official evidence he "gladly" resigned that task to the Commission; but when he was asked by their chairman the leading question what remedy was possible, he replied unhesitatingly and unofficially that the remedy was to restore a relation between contributions and benefits. That is the inevitable answer, so far evaded by the present and by every Government since 1921, and it is the only answer which, as MR. BUCHANAN feared and foresaw in a remarkable speech in the House of Commons last week, the Commission can give within its terms of reference.

The Commission, however, has reason to fear not only that it has been appointed to delay the repetition of the inevitable but also that the repetition, when made, will still be ineffective. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress are reported to be about to impress upon a Government which is known to attribute overwhelming importance to their views the opinion that no unemployed person shall be allowed to fall out of insurance. This amounts to the complete rejection of the whole and not, as the General Council seem to think, of a part only of the Commission's terms of reference. Unless the principle of insurance be recovered, with the consequence of excluding temporarily large numbers of the unemployed from the insurance scheme, the solvency of the Fund cannot be restored. The reported suggestion of the General Council that the Fund can be made solvent by bringing into compulsory insurance those industries now uninsured, betrays a complete misconception of the position. Agriculture, private domestic service, and the railways together may be taken as employing at most 2,750,000 persons. Even assuming, which is far from being the case, that nobody is ever unemployed in those industries, and that it would be fair and just to bring them into the scheme, the contributions which they would make or attract to the Fund would not amount to more than £13,000,000. The deficit on the Fund, therefore, would still be over £26,000,000 a year. The General Council have clearly given only the most superficial consideration alike to their suggestion and to the reasons which have led them to make it.

Those reasons are founded upon a very natural dislike of the prospect that some of the unemployed, all of whom are assumed to be equally deserving and unfortunate, should be treated differently from others. The prospect is indeed distasteful to others besides trade unionists. Everybody would wish to see trade so good that every wage-earner would be covered by his contributions against occasional periods of unemployment. But the facts are not so, and they cannot be ignored without departure even from the pretence of insurance. It may be hoped that even now the General Council will refrain from advocating the exploitation of a national fund in a way which no trade union would tolerate for a moment if it were suggested as a principle applicable to its own funds. After all, the original Acts of 1911 and 1920 were founded upon the practice of trade unions which had previously organized unemployment benefit for their members; and the Acts included not only a fixed relation between contributions and benefits but also a limit on the amount of benefit payable in any one year. The national unemployment insurance fund is generically the same as any trade union fund, and is held in trust for (among others) every trade unionist who contributes to it. Do the General Council really mean to say that a virtually non-contributing trade unionist and a contributing trade unionist should have for all practical purposes the same claim upon the fund? Finally, the General Council appear to have completely misconceived the probable lines of any scheme that the Commission may devise for those who fall out of insurance. There is no possibility that they will be thrown on to the ordinary Poor Law, or permanently excluded from insurance, or "branded" in any way. It is surely reasonable to ask the trade unions to keep an open mind on this matter, and it is really essential that they should. In unemployment insurance as in other wide fields of public policy their cooperation can admittedly make or mar the success of reforms; and if they reject in advance the policy which the Government has asked the Commission to explore, the Commission may as well cease to sit.

Good Will Towards Men

Good will, having figured so far in the year as a rather mysterious but often highly priced item in business statements, has now made its annual entry into a kingdom peculiarly its own. For a time it is on all lips and in many hearts. No doubt it still means different things, and represents different values, to different men. To some it may seem very much an affair of the season and of the weather. They remember Christmases almost as correct as Christmas cards—days of deep snow, hard frost, and bright sunshine, when the blood ran gaily in their veins and their hearts warmed spontaneously to their fellow-men. They find it not so easy to call up the same glow of good will under the grey skies and the mild dampness which, to the jaundiced eyes of middle age, seem much more characteristic of Christmas nowadays. Others see Christmas good will as a purely *ad hoc* cheeriness, which custom and decent feeling require of them for a few brief weeks or days. They feel it their duty to be really hearty, to shake hands with immense vigour, to clap their friends on the back, and to be boisterous with children. Others again see in the Christmas display of good will a bath of charity, to be taken once a year whether they need it or not; a time when cheques are more easily extracted by knowing philanthropists, when hampers are sent to poor relations, and when the thin disguises of begging that haunt the streets get coppers in unwonted quantity. And there are those—usually, and with great excuse, the very young—to whom Christmas good will means a natural duty on the part of parents, relatives, and friends to load them with gifts and give them a good time generally.

All these varying interpretations have one thing in common. They all look upon Christmas good will as an isolated phenomenon, a brief outburst of seasonal activity, dating at the earliest from the beginning of Christmas shopping and coming to an abrupt and timely end on Boxing Day. It is not seen as a living and lasting quality, but as something like the stock Christmas tree, innocent of roots, and, for all its gay trappings, without hope of any future save death and discarding. But wisdom may be learned even of Christmas trees. For Christmas trees may be had which have kept their roots, which return from time to time to mother earth, and which live to do their Christmas duty year after year, gaining in stature and comeliness in the intervals between the great occasions. The real good will is of that tribe too. It is no apparatus picked up hurriedly against the recurrent need and as lightly laid aside, but a living growth of the spirit which can be planted, tended, trained, and brought to high perfection, just as surely as it can be withered by neglect and killed outright by icy selfishness. For its present glory it needs roots fixed firmly in the past. Christmas good will should be the fine flower of that enduring charity which is the greater sister of faith and hope. Any man may bear it at the price, easy to quote but hard to pay, of trying, year in year out, to give happiness without asking what is to be had in return. Not that there is any need to be anxious on that score. The man of real good will, the last to require that others should show good will to him, receives it in fullest measure. To him Christmas means no strained assumption of an unfamiliar and ill-fitting frame of mind, but the supreme occasion for the exercise of a sustained and happy faculty.

THE TELEPHONE IN AN EMERGENCY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You will be doing a great public service if you can bring about a system of special attention by the telephone service in cases of obviously genuine urgency.

Last night, shortly before 8 o'clock, I tried to ring up a taxicab, which was urgently required to take my wife to a nursing home. The number, Frobisher 2971, was reported out of order, and I am to-day told by the supervisor that it has been out of order for several days. I then tried five other numbers (Western 2241 and 3006, Flaxman 6964 and 6306, and Kelvin 8797). I explained to the operator the urgency of the case. Failing to get any taxi stand at all, I tried to get the supervisor. Not only did I not get the supervisor, but I could get no answer to my constant flashings for 20 minutes.

Eventually I had to go and get my own open car from a distance, and on the way to the home we passed three of the stands, all having several taxis waiting. A few hours later a daughter was born. Even supposing that five taxi ranks had refused to answer calls, there can be no excuse for the exchange taking no notice of my flashing for so long a time. I have had trouble on this line for years, and have had to report to the Controller on several occasions. Nothing seems to have any effect, but perhaps you may be able to bring about some improvement.

R. B. DENNY, Major, Somerset Light Infantry (Retired).

80, Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5, Dec. 14.

"FOR ADULTS ONLY"

STRICTER CONTROL OVER FILMS

POWERS OF A CENTRAL CENSORSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The fact that the member for Dorset, E., on Thursday, December 11, asked the Home Secretary whether he proposed to inquire into the question of film censorship shows that this serious problem is arousing increased public interest.

While Mr. Clynes's reply was in a sympathetic tone and indicated that he is alive to the inadequacy of the present degree of censorship, he stated that he was "not prepared to appoint a Committee of Inquiry." He expressed the view that responsibility for allowing or prohibiting the exhibition of unsuitable films lay, in the last place, not with the British Board of Film Censors but with local authorities. It seems that, in most cases, these local bodies, which have a final power of censorship, are either unaware of that power or neglect to exercise it. The Home Secretary therefore recommends that "more continuous contact between the Board and representative local opinion" should be secured.

In view of the great amount of labour involved by the close and conscientious examination of films it is not a matter for surprise that most local authorities in the United Kingdom have considered themselves justified in relying entirely on the decisions of the central Board which was created for that special work. In any case centralization of authority is of prime importance in this problem, and if the merits of a film are to be decided by a variety of local authorities all over the country we would find pictures exhibited in one locality which would be banned in another. All sorts of difficulties, inequalities, and conflicts would arise and the industry would be severely handicapped. Far from allowing the fate of films to be decided parochially the problem should, on the contrary, be treated nationally.

I submit that it is not a change of system that is wanted, but a stricter exercise of the power of control over certain aspects of the films. We want a strong, independent, and broad-minded central censorship which may be relied on to resist the natural but often excessive desire of the "Trade" to satisfy the demands of the box-office for "spicy pictures." We need a Board which, without hampering the legitimate scope of a great and growing industry, will vigorously put the blue pencil through parts of pictures which manifestly cater for ultra-emotional and demoralizing influences. It is unnecessary to specify distinctly the objectionable characteristics referred to; every one knows them. They are of very recent growth and most of them are merely excrescences. The desire of sections of cinema audiences for "strong meat" can be reasonably satisfied without presenting to decent young people and children most of the erotic and vicious episodes which are manifestly put in with a special purpose and the omission of which would in no way spoil a good story.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Cannes. HESKETH BELL.

THE DEATH PENALTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I observe a letter in your issue of to-day from Dr. Joseph Hunter, M.P., a member of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment. I recognize the valuable service that Dr. Hunter rendered to the Committee, and I highly appreciate the spirit in which he writes, and greatly value the more than kind references he makes to myself. There is, however, one sentence in his letter that calls for comment—this namely:—

> The decision was only taken after the exercise of his casting vote by the chairman, and thus the unavoidable absence of one member resulted in the presentation to Parliament of a report which on the face of it conveys no impression of a dissension so acute.

As to the latter point, the Report was presented in common form, in the manner always followed with the reports of Select Committees, with no indication, any more than a Bill passed by the House contains intimation, whether it was passed unanimously or by a stated majority. The Minutes of Evidence, with the Minutes of Proceedings, which will be issued shortly, will contain an account of the Committee's transactions, including the names of those who took part in the division on the proposal that the Committee adjourn.

Further, the former part of the sentence quoted must be supplemented and balanced by the fact that another member of the Committee, Mr. Joseph Toole, a supporter of the Report, was also unavoidably absent on the occasion to which Dr. Hunter refers; and the fact remains that the Report has the adherence of eight out of the 15 members, an absolute majority of the Committee, and that these eight were all present to give their approval to the Report in the form in which it has been issued, and all supported the usual final motion—"That the Report as amended be the Report of the Committee to the House."

I am yours very sincerely,
JAMES BARR, Chairman of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment.
House of Commons, S.W.1, Dec. 19.

POLITICAL PATRONAGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The announcement of the appointment of a First Church Estates Commissioner to succeed Sir Lewis Dibdin must arouse comment. The duties concern the management of estates bringing in a revenue of £3,000,000 a year for the maintenance of the national Church. The remuneration, paid out of Church funds, is £1,200 a year *plus* Civil Service bonus, with pension recently voted by the Church Assembly. The appointment for life is made by the Crown on the recommendation, presumably, of the Prime Minister; but as the office is not one "of profit under the Crown" it does not involve a member of Parliament, so appointed, in a by-election.

The member now appointed is one for whom nothing but respect and friendship can be felt by his colleagues and fellow-Churchmen in the House. But, as a member of the Church Assembly, I feel bound to ask if a trade union official—any more, say, than a medical man—without special experience, can possibly have the special qualities required to fill this key-position; whether the Church authorities were consulted and agreed; and, if not, whether any steps can be taken to rectify what appears to be a flagrant abuse of political patronage in total disregard of the sacred objects of the post.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. FREMANTLE.
House of Commons, Dec. 19.

PICCADILLY-CIRCUS FLOWER GIRLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to support Mr. Battiscombe's letter in to-day's issue of *The Times* pleading for the retention of flowers around the base of the Shaftesbury Memorial when re-erected in Piccadilly-circus. Sentiment apart, it would appear that in this case considerations of traffic are tending to be the dominating factor and, as such, constitute a definite threat to the decorative aspect of the memorial, and I feel that the authorities should encourage, rather than discourage, the massing of flowers in central spaces such as Piccadilly-circus and Trafalgar-square. Other northern Continental cities, such as Copenhagen, delight in this floriation.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR W. KENYON.
22, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C.2, Dec. 18.

AN AUSTRALIAN BUCCANEER

THE MAN AND HIS BRIG

SPANISH MAIN BOOTY

(By an Australian Correspondent)

Australian bushrangers have had a very fair share of publicity. Ned Kelly's ploughshare armour and the late date at which he practised his profession, together with his final blazing exploit, have made his name as widely known as Scullin or Hughes. The pirates and buccaneers of Australia, on the other hand, have fallen into an undeserved oblivion. Few know that any buccaneer later than William Dampier had anything to do with Australia. In Australia itself the story of William Campbell, "the Last of the Buccaneers," who raided the Spanish Main over a century after Dampier carried away a Spanish ship of war from Caldera, and brought about the dispatch of Australia's first diplomatic mission to a foreign Power more than a century before Canada took advantage of the new Dominion status to send a Minister to Washington, is hidden away in official records.

Like some of his predecessors on the Atlantic side of America in the spacious days of Elizabeth, Campbell began as a smuggler. After one or two voyages from India to Sydney he decided to try trading on the coasts of Chile and Peru, in spite of the Spanish embargo on the importation of goods in foreign vessels. According to the Sydney shipping lists, his 180-ton brig

Harrington cleared "in ballast" when she sailed from Port Jackson for the coast of Peru on October 8, 1802; but on her return to Sydney on April 22, 1803, Governor King remarks in an official letter to Lord Hobart:—

> He [Campbell] went from hence some months ago with a quantity of those articles that could not be sold here owing to the quantity of goods of all kinds that abounded in this Colony. He touched at Masafuero (Juan Fernandez), where he found a number of English and American sealing parties. From thence he went along the coasts of Chile and Peru, stopping at such places as had no fortifications or Cruizer to prevent his object. He went to the northward as far as Coquimbo, and on his return to the southward he was chased by an armed vessel that took his boat and thirteen men.

DON FELIX OF COQUIMBO

Campbell's chief customer or agent was a certain shadowy Don Felix, a citizen of Coquimbo, of whom we shall hear again. Like a prudent and careful mariner, Campbell took good note of the Spanish forces in those parts, and reported to King that they consisted of "two frigates, a ship of 50 guns (that sails very ill—built in Peru), two armed whalers, a cutter-brig and a lugger." He had been told that the whaler Redbridge had been seized with a quantity of specie received for English goods, and, together with five American vessels, had been sent to Lima to be condemned.

As a good free-trader King had no objections to the smuggling of goods from Sydney into South America. At a later date he observed that he saw considerable advantages in such a trade, in moderation, but that he would not allow any Government-controlled vessels to engage in it unless under specific advice from headquarters in London. Campbell was certainly not the man to sit down calmly under the loss of a boat and 13 men, even though the copper Mexican dollars and florins he brought back from his trading showed a fair profit. When he came back to Sydney from a run to Madras he had provided himself with a commission as captain in the Bombay Marines and a letter of marque against France and the Batavian Republic from the East India Company, signed on behalf of the Presidency of Fort George by Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Fort St. George, General James Stuart William Petrie, and John Chamier. To back this document the Harrington carried six guns and a crew of 40 men, which Campbell strengthened in Sydney to 50, exclusive of officers. In addition he picked up two white seamen, Arnold Frisk and William Tozer, and some Tahitians at Tahiti on his way across the Pacific. Explaining to King why he wanted the extra hands, Campbell wrote:—

> The object of my voyage is to collect a cargo of Skins at Massafuero and the Galapagos Isles and, if I am able to collect certain information of a War existing between his Britannic Majesty and the Crown of Spain, in that case to Cruize upon the Spanish main in quality of an English Privateer.

King, in his reply, highly approved of the idea of collecting sealskins, but pointed out that Campbell had no letter of marque against Spain, and warned him that if he brought any Spanish prizes to Sydney they would be taken away from him. He did not object to the increase in the numbers of the Harrington's crew. The Harrington returned to Port Jackson from the west coast of America on March 23, 1805. It was the year of Trafalgar; but, though the dispatch telling King that Spain had declared war on Great Britain was dated January 11, 1805, it did not reach Sydney for nearly 12 months. Campbell had taken good care not to bring any Spanish prizes into Port Jackson. Nevertheless, strange stories of wild doings on the coast of Chile soon reached the ears of King, who impounded the log-book of the Harrington and the journal of the chief officer, Francis Gardner. In Campbell's log-book he found the following entries:—

> September 26, 1804—Light Airs and pleasant Weather. Sailed into Coquimbo alongside a Spanish Brig; fired one gun and ordered them to haul down their Colours then boarded them and sent all their men ashore; at 7 a.m. hauled her alongside. On 27th Brisk Wind and Clear; perceived them very busy ashore; expected were making preparations against us. At 5 p.m. weighed and sailed for Goasco; the Prize astern.
>
> On 28th hauled our Wind and stood into Goasco Bay at Sunset, anchored. On 29th Employed clearing the Hold, expecting Don Felix from Coquimbo to take our Cargo for copper. At 3 p.m. the Governor came on Board and informed me that he (Don Felix) was detained at Coquimbo, sent the boat several times in the night to see what was doing on Shore; at daylight found he had removed all the Copper.
>
> October 1st—At 8 a.m. saw a Sail lying in Caldera bay; bore up for her; at 9 she hoisted a Spanish Flag and got a Spring on her Cable; Shewed our Colours; she fired three Guns; We fired one Gun shotted at her which she returned with all her Guns, the shots going between our Masts; fired broadside over her; she cut her Cable and set her on Fire—all the Crew left in their Boats; boarded her and extinguished the Fire; got her hove off the Shore and got her under Way in company with us; she proved to be a Spanish Cruizer.

THE SPANISH CRUISER

Campbell's grammar is a little shaky, but his last words show a masterly touch. The Spanish merchant brig was named the San Francisco and San Paulo, and the King of Spain's cruiser was the Estremina or Estramina. It might seem from Campbell's log that the "pigs of copper" were removed by the Spaniards, but when the Harrington was searched at Sydney certain cargo of that kind was found under the casks of salt pork in the hold. From the log of William Tozer, who was put in charge of the Estramina, it appeared that Campbell took 52 dollars and a pair of stone knee-buckles from the Estramina. Poor booty as it seems for the Spanish Main, it was all that the Spaniards had left on board. As for the merchant brig, she had a collection of cables and ropes, flour, beans, sugar, syrup mate, tallow, and sheep-

skins—a disappointing collection. Tozer, by the way, was an old hand on the Spanish Main; he had been left at Tahiti by Captain Donald MacLennan, of the brig Dart, who had done business on the coast of Peru at an earlier date.

From the statement of John Reynolds, boatswain of the Harrington, the hero of the raid appears to have been one Cummins. It was he who boarded the merchant brig and took possession of her, and he also went in charge of the boat to put out the fire on the Estramina and bring her off. Francis Gardner deposed that the master, chief mate, and supercargo of the San Francisco, and the harbour master of Coquimbo, came on Board the Harrington after the seizure and "kept her people in conversation for the purpose, it was supposed, of giving time for the mounting of some guns on an eminence." The Harrington did not wait for the carrying out of this dark design. Asked by King whether he had any certain information that hostilities had started when he took the first vessel, Campbell replied that American sealers at Masafuero had told him that war had begun between Spain and Portugal and that an English ship with a letter of marque was cruising on the coast, not to speak of the Americans having been ordered to leave Masafuero lest it should serve as a place of supply for English privateers.

Campbell had sent the Estramina to Jervis Bay and the merchant brig to Kent's Group, at the eastern end of Bass Straits, to wait till he was ready to take them to India, but King held the Harrington at Sydney and dispatched naval vessels to bring the two prizes to Sydney. Fearing international complications with Spain, King ordered Lieutenant Robbins, in the Colonial cutter Integrity, to Valparaiso with a flag of truce, and a letter written in English and French (Sydney's linguistic equipment at the time not running to Spanish) addressed to Don Louis Munoz de Guzman, Captain-General of Chile. In this he apologized for the actions of Campbell and invited the Captain-General to send witnesses to give evidence at the trial of Campbell and his officers on a charge of piracy. Unhappily neither the Integrity nor any soul of her company was ever heard of again.

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

Things dragged on in Sydney until the dispatch announcing the outbreak of war arrived, when the officers and men of H.M.S. Buffalo, then lying in the harbour, claimed the Spanish vessels as lawful prizes. The two vessels and the Spanish property found on the Harrington were sold by auction, fetching £2,100. King bought the Estramina for the Government and also some of the pigs of copper. The Estramina remained in the service of the Colony, but in 1816 was wrecked at the mouth of the Hunter River.

As to the Harrington, Campbell received her back. On the evening of May 15, 1808, however, while he was ashore at Sydney, she was seized by 50 convicts, at whose head was Robert Stewart, once a lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy. Stewart and his followers got clear away, but in March, 1809, they met H.M.S. Dédaigneuse off the coast of Luzon in the Philippines. They fought the ship, being the only crew of convicts who ever matched themselves with a British man-of-war. When they were worsted they ran the ship ashore and most of them escaped.

In 1813 Campbell received a grant of 2,000 acres of land as compensation for the loss of his vessel. He called his seat Harrington Park and became a country gentleman. He even had a mountain named after him. When Hume and Hovell made their overland journey to Port Phillip in 1825 they recorded a Mount Campbell, "after William Campbell, Esq., of Harrington Park."

PROTESTANT LIBRARIAN IN COUNTY MAYO

FREE STATE GOVERNMENT TO INSIST ON APPOINTMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, DEC. 19

As a result of a Sworn Inquiry by the Free State Local Government Department, the Mayo County Council has been given until December 31 to reconsider its refusal to ratify the appointment of a county librarian.

Miss Letitia Dunbar, a Protestant graduate of Dublin University, was chosen some time ago by the Free State Local Appointment Commission to fill the post of county librarian for Mayo, and the county council was under a statutory obligation to ratify the appointment. The council, however, by a large majority refused to accept the Commission's choice, on the ground that Miss Dunbar's knowledge of the Irish language was inadequate. Several members of the council also declared that she was an unsuitable candidate because she was a Protestant, and consequently unfit to take charge of a library in an overwhelmingly Roman Catholic county.

The Free State Government is determined to insist on Miss Dunbar's appointment, and if the Mayo County Council does not revoke its decision before the end of the year it probably will be dissolved, and replaced by a paid commissioner.

KENT CASTLE SHOOTING

INQUEST ON MR. R. LAWSON

The inquest on the body of Mr. REGINALD LAWRENCE LAWSON, who was found on Wednesday night lying dead with a gunshot wound in the head in the grounds of his home, Saltwood Castle, Hythe, was opened yesterday at the Saltwood Working Men's Club. The CORONER said a gunsmith would say that the release action of the gun was not normal, the front trigger being rather light and sensitive to the touch. It was quite possible the gun was discharged by falling on the ground. It was probable that the gun was fired in a vertical position.

Walter Edward Skipp, Mr. Lawson's business secretary, said Mr. Lawson was of independent means. A few days ago Mr. Lawson, who was of cheerful disposition and had no worries, was making arrangements for Christmas.

Bernard W. Turner, gardener at Saltwood Castle, said he saw Mr. Lawson going with his gun towards the spinney. Mr. Lawson had previously said that he was going "to try for a pigeon or two." The witness then described finding the body.

Police-sergeant Brooker said that the body was lying on a muddy slope near a fence. There were one or two signs of slipping, but other footprints had pretty well blotted them out, so he could not swear to it. The gun was not at safety and the right barrel had been discharged.

A juryman said he thought the pull on the trigger was very stiff. It was not a gun that would go off accidentally.

Charles William Churcher, a gunsmith, of Ives, said the pull on the right trigger was 3½lb., and on the left 4lb. The pull was rather late. He had made certain experiments, but could not get the gun to go off by jolting it. The only way it could be fired was by trigger pressure.

Dr. E. O. Rayner said that from the nature of the head wounds Mr. Lawson's head must have been turned to the right when the shot was fired. Possibly the gun had been leant against the fence and Mr. Lawson was reaching for it.

Mr. Skipp, recalled, said that Mrs. Lawson was unfit to attend the inquest. She and her husband were ideally happy. Mr. Lawson had recently had a motor accident in which a child was killed, but it did not worry him any more than it would any normal person.

The CORONER, summing up, said that whatever evidence there was went in the opposite direction to showing Mr. Lawson had any design on his own life. Could the jury consider it their duty to return a verdict of suicide in such a case? There was no evidence of it at all.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

John Lucien, 21, of Manor-road, West Ham, was admitted to hospital with burns on the face and hands as a result of a fire which broke out early yesterday in the fur dressing factory of Messrs. Jacob Woolf, in Upper East Smithfield, Tower Hill.

FULHAM POWER STATION

HEAT OF FLUE GASES

A REQUEST FOR DELAY

The inquiry into the application of the Fulham Borough Council for consent to extend their generating station in Townmead-road, Fulham, was continued yesterday by the Electricity Commissioners (Sir John Brooke, Mr. W. W. Lackie, and Mr. T. P. Wilmshurst) at the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment.

Dr. R. Lessing (consulting chemist and chemical engineer) continued his evidence on behalf of the applicants. Cross-examined by Mr. J. E. SINGLETON, K.C. (for the London County Council and other authorities) with regard to the elimination of sulphur or sulphite from the effluents, he said that the type of apparatus erected was selected because it appeared to offer the least chance of clogging.

Counsel.—If your plant did get blocked or clogged that would affect extraction of sulphur or stop you working?—It would have to be worked under very bad supervision to get into that state.

Replying to Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C. (for the applicants), the witness said that he could not see that carbon dioxide could possibly remain in the concentration in which it came out of the chimney for any distance or length of time so as to become any danger.

Mr. A. J. Fuller, Borough Consulting Electrical Engineer at Fulham, gave comparative figures of the development of the undertaking for the years 1920-21 and 1929-30.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones.—At present have you any sulphur extraction plant whatever?—No.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones.—If you were to extract only 95 per cent. of the sulphur in the coal from 2,000 tons at the new works, the result would be exactly the same, would it not, as regards sulphur content of the air in your generating station as your present consumption of 600-700 tons a week?—Yes; I think rather less.

The case for the applicants was then closed.

OPPOSITION CASE

Mr. Singleton, opening the opposition case for the London County Council, and the Kensington, Westminster, and Chelsea Councils, said that no one doubted now the existence of danger to health and to buildings if there was further pollution of the atmosphere. The area was already polluted and congested. The real danger of sulphur in the atmosphere had not been realized till quite recently. It had been said that the Fulham Council were subject to the nuisance laws, but the difficulty was to prove the nuisance. If you had many stations belching out sulphur fumes you could not attribute the nuisance to any particular station. For a cure they must have some perfect appliance which had not yet been found. Health was the most important consideration. The Commissioners, in giving consent to the Battersea power station in 1927, told the applicants to take the best known precautions for the due consumption of smoke and preventing, as far as was reasonably practicable, the evolution of oxides of sulphur. Since then the London Power Company at Battersea had occupied much time in making tests, the results of which showed a great advance. Let them have an opportunity of seeing tests in operation over a period before there was any large extension. If the test was satisfactory, well and good. Otherwise let them keep back this large development. The cost of the proposed station (£5,500,000) was a large sum. If there was no means of meeting the trouble it should not be spent. They had no desire to interfere with the supply or cheapness of electricity. Supposing that super-station were built at Fulham, what was to be done if, before 1940, there was an increased demand for electricity? Was it to mean another and yet another station on the river in the middle of London? The time must come when they would have to go farther, and the sooner that was faced the better.

Mr. SINGLETON asked for six months' postponement of the matter pending further information. They attached importance to the questions of carbon dioxide and the temperature of gases. They must have warm gases in order to make them go up. If they came down in very large quantities without sufficient dilution there was danger to health. If the application was granted he hoped the L.C.C. would be allowed to inspect at proper times the manner of carrying on the works and the precautions adopted. But quite apart from that they would like to see the works and the processes suggested. They were not satisfied yet that these matters could be properly dealt with, and until then their objection must remain.

CONDITIONS PRODUCING FOG

Dr. J. S. Owens, superintendent of observations of atmospheric pollution under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, was then called. He said that fog was formed in the presence of sulphuric acid particles at a much lower relative humidity than in their absence. The smaller the particles, the more effective they were in producing fog. The dilution of flue gases depended on the velocity of the wind for one thing, and if the wind failed that cause of dilution disappeared and fog was caused. There was another cause; although the wind might fail at the ground level there was nearly always a wind farther up if the gases could get into it. Untreated flue gases were emitted at a high temperature and penetrated up into the wind usually available. Unless the flue gases were at least 30deg. F. higher than the surrounding air they would sink through it and down to the ground.

The air temperature normally fell as one went from the ground upwards. But sometimes the vertical temperature rose instead of falling. There was always such an inversion over the top of a fog. He had records of inversions of about 17deg. or 18deg. taken at Kew, at approximately 350ft. above ground level. That must be added to the 30deg. excess temperature of the gases if there was any hope of the gases getting through in such conditions, so that on a day when the ground temperature was 80deg. the temperature of the gases would have to be 128deg. or more before they could get away. If they did not, and the volume was very large, there would be danger by the time they reached the ground of flue gases being present in almost their original concentration. He had formed the opinion that a concentration of sulphur not exceeding .01 of a grain per cubic foot might be safely permitted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tyldesley Jones, the witness said that if the whole of the flue gases from the proposed station settled down over a given area—say a square mile—it would cover it to a depth of 30ft. Counsel suggested that the records mentioned of inversion in the temperature conditions were all in the winter months. The witness replied that the suitable conditions had to occur only once to be fatal.

After Dr. J. S. Haldane had given further evidence on behalf of the L.C.C. with regard to the permissible sulphur content of the atmosphere, the inquiry was adjourned till to-day.

COUNTRY HOUSE FIRE

Newton House, Buckland, near Faringdon, Berkshire, the residence of Mr. Leo Francis Page, J.P., was very badly damaged by fire last evening. The outbreak was first observed about 4.30, while Mr. and Mrs. Page were absent. The Faringdon and Abingdon fire brigades were engaged for several hours trying to overcome the fire. Valuable furniture and old silver were saved, but other furniture and pictures on the upper floors were destroyed.

CITY CORPORATION ELECTIONS

As St. Thomas's Day falls on Sunday, the annual election of members of the Corporation of London usually held on that day will take place on Monday next. The City is divided into 25 Wards, of which two return 16 members each; two, 14 each; 12, eight each; seven, six each; and two, four each—206 in all. These, with the Lord Mayor and 25 Aldermen, constitute a total membership of 232. The councillors are subject to annual election. Next Monday's elections are held in the various Wards, the Alderman of each presiding. The Lord Mayor will conduct the Wardmote in his own Ward of Lime-street and will afterwards preside in Walbrook Ward in the place of Alderman Sir Percy Vincent, who is on his way to South Africa, and in Aldersgate Ward owing to the absence, through illness, of Alderman Sir Charles Johnston.

SEAPLANE ACCIDENT

A seaplane used for research in connexion with high-speed flying came down and capsized at Felixstowe yesterday. The machine, which was of the Schneider type, turned turtle on landing close to the air station. Flight Lieutenant J. N. Boothman, the pilot, clung to the seaplane until a tender boat rescued him. The machine was afterwards towed in.

MORE LOOMS TO A WEAVER

EMPLOYERS' NOTICES OF NEW SYSTEM TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 19

A notice to weavers will be posted to-morrow in every weaving shed controlled by firms who are members of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association or of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, stating that, in the case of weavers engaged on the new system of six, eight, or 10 looms to a weaver, wages will henceforward be "paid on the basis and conditions of the list set forth below." The basis and conditions are those now in controversy with the operatives' organizations and have already been published in detail. A full general council of the Weavers' Amalgamation is being held to-morrow to discuss the situation.

The notice makes it clear that the new rates will only apply to work done under the new system, and that the existing uniform list will still apply in the case of those weavers engaged on the system of weaving hitherto obtaining in the mills. The terms of the notice have been specially drafted with an eye to the requirements of section 116 of Part VII. of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The notice is being posted in the mills to-morrow so as to ensure that seven clear days' notice before January 5 is received by the weavers at mills which may be closing for a longer period than usual at Christmas.

It is emphasized by the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association in their covering letter to member firms that, "in cases where seven days' notice is necessary to terminate the contract of service of workpeople, such notice should be given to individual weavers whose services will not be required when the new system is put into operation."

Repudiating a statement in the House of Commons that the cotton trade employers have taken no steps towards reorganization, the employers' organizations state:—"Any thing that can be done to so reorganize the industry as to bring about a reduction in the costs of production is being done, or is receiving the attention of the employers. It is, however, a matter of regret to find that in some directions where the employers are endeavouring to place themselves in a more competitive position, no assistance is being received from the operatives' organizations."

BUILDING TRADE WAGES

EMPLOYERS' REPLY TO UNIONS

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers has issued a statement from which we take the following:—

Recent Press reports concerning the wage-situation in the building industry have given prominence to statements calculated to create an unreal atmosphere. . . . Shortly stated, the actual facts are:—

(1) Negotiations initiated by the operatives proceeded from April to September, 1930, when it was found that their "new programme" consisted essentially of (*a*) shorter hours for the same, or higher, weekly wages; (*b*) a sliding scale which would provide only higher hourly rates than at present and would preclude reductions. Consequently the negotiations broke down in September and have not been resumed.

(2) The "normal" course was naturally the continuance of the present National Joint Council Agreement. The operatives' organizations, however, gave notice in September to terminate their affiliation after March, 1931. Their spokesmen stated clearly that they would instruct their local branches to secure thereafter all possible concessions from local employers instead of operating a national agreement as hitherto.

(3) Meanwhile, the existing national agreement continues until March and, under its sliding scale provisions, wages are varied (either by increase or by decrease) in accordance with the cost-of-living figures. The operation of this scale on February 1 of each year should be automatic under the agreement.

(4) No "negotiations for a new agreement" are pending, and therefore the suggestion that such negotiations have been imperilled is incorrect.

(5) The suggestions communicated to the Press by the operatives' organizations are thus merely an endeavour to evade the normal operation of the present national sliding-scale agreement, on the pretence that the operatives' notice to terminate affiliation (and their avowed intention to seek local concessions thereafter) ought "normally" to be the subject of fresh "negotiations for new conditions."

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

TWO HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS CONFERRED

Our Dublin Correspondent telegraphs:—

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, by virtue of the powers acquired under its charter of 1911, have decided to confer honorary fellowships of the College on Dr. E. M. Walker, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, and Sir Almroth Wright. This is the first occasion that the right to confer honorary fellowships has been exercised.

MOTOR PATROLS

ROAD FUND GRANTS TO POLICE AUTHORITIES

The Home Secretary has issued to all police authorities in England and Wales a circular setting out the terms on which grants from the Road Fund will be made towards the cost of providing and maintaining the vehicles for patrols.

Contributions will be paid in respect of a limited number of motor vehicles provided and maintained by police authorities and used regularly for police traffic patrols. The contribution will be at a rate calculated to cover depreciation as well as running costs and repairs, and will be based on the mileage run on traffic patrol. The choice of vehicle will be at the discretion of the police authority, but all vehicles must be of British manufacture. The grant will be paid in advance in the initial stages of the scheme, in order to facilitate purchase of vehicles.

The Home Secretary says that for the proper supervision of traffic and the detection of traffic offences, the use of motor vehicles is not only advantageous, but for some such duties it must be regarded as essential. The maintenance of effective motor patrols, he adds, is calculated in itself to be a potent measure of prevention of motoring offences, but the police must also prosecute if need be. They should use every opportunity to check (preferably on the spot) acts which impede the flow of traffic or are calculated to interfere with the safety or convenience of other road users. Police employed on these duties will need to be specially selected, and instructed not only in the law and customs of the road, but with regard to the manner in which they should intervene, and, in particular, when they should proceed by way of warning and when by report with a view to prosecution.

It is important that arrangements should be made for co-ordination between neighbouring forces. The Home Secretary is advised that in most instances the scheme need not involve any addition to the total strength of the force. It is particularly important that the scheme should be brought into effect with the least possible delay.

TROOPER FOUND SHOT AT TIDWORTH

Maurice Archibald Bell, 23, a trooper of The Royal Scots Greys, was found shot dead at Mooltan Barracks, North Tidworth, early yesterday morning, and Jack Healey, a civilian barber employed by the regiment and living in rooms at Faberstown, near Ludgershall, is in Tidworth Military Hospital with bullet wounds. Bell was due to leave on draft for India yesterday. The Chief Constable of Wiltshire has taken charge of the inquiries.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION

News was received at the Humber wireless station last night that the Newcastle steamer Heworth (2,855 tons, owned by Burnett and Co.) had been in collision with the Aberdeen steamer Glen Derry (1,060 tons, owned by J. Cook and Son), near Haisborough. The Glen Derry was sinking by the head, and all her crew were on boarl the Heworth, which was standing by. At midnight the Glen Derry was still afloat, the bulkheads holding. The Heworth received damage to her starboard bow, but did not need help.

Obituary

ADMIRAL WOOLLCOMBE

CAPTAIN OF THE VALIANT AT JUTLAND

Admiral Maurice Woollcombe, C.B., retired, died yesterday at his residence at Plymouth, at the age of 62. He served for 41 years on the active list, and held commands afloat as a captain during the War.

The fourth son of Mr. W. J. Woollcombe, of Plympton St. Maurice, Devon, he was educated at Plympton grammar school and at Eastman's Academy, Southsea. Entering the Royal Navy as a cadet in July, 1881, he took four out of five "firsts" in passing for lieutenant, to which rank he was promoted in October, 1889. He specialized in gunnery, and was afterwards gunnery lieutenant of various ships, including the battleship Edinburgh; from January, 1901, he was first and gunnery lieutenant of the cruiser Terrible under Captain (later Admiral Sir) Percy Scott, in China. After his promotion to commander in 1901 he became executive officer of the cruiser Argonaut on the same station. In September, 1904, he commissioned the light cruiser Prometheus at Devonport for the Australia Station, and in 1907 was promoted to captain. In this rank he held several commands afloat with success. From April, 1910, he commanded the cruiser Brilliant in the Fourth Squadron, America and West Indies Station, and he was also in command of the Europa, the Irresistible, and other ships in home waters.

When the War broke out he had been for nearly a year in command of the Commonwealth, one of the battleships which were allotted to the Grand Fleet. From this vessel he was transferred, in October, 1915, to the new battleship Valiant, of the Queen Elizabeth class, and commanded her in the Grand Fleet for three years. In the Battle of Jutland the Valiant was with the Fifth Battle Squadron under Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, acting in support of the Battle-Cruiser Fleet under Vice-Admiral Beatty, and although she was in the thick of the fighting, and was straddled several times, she does not appear to have been hit, except by shrapnel, and may be said to have borne a charmed life. Captain Woollcombe was made C.B. for his services in the action. He was promoted to rear-admiral in October, 1918, and in the following April was appointed in command of the Reserve Fleet, Devonport, hoisting his flag in the Colossus. He retired in 1922, and was advanced to vice-admiral in 1924, and to admiral in 1928.

Admiral Woollcombe married, in 1897, Ella, daughter of Colonel Roberts, C.B., and had two sons and one daughter. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Devon.

The funeral will be at St. Gabriel's Church, Plymouth, on Monday, at 12.15.

M. CHRISTENSEN

DANISH LIBERAL LEADER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 19

The death is announced of M. Jens Christian Christensen, the Danish Liberal leader and former Prime Minister. He was 74 years of age.

M. Christensen was a peasant's son and began his career as a schoolteacher. In the nineties he became leader of the "Reform Party" in the Rigsdag, but remained in opposition until in 1901 he was given the portfolio of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Liberal Cabinet of M. Deuntzer. In the following years he carried through important reforms in the Church schools. He had a special interest in these questions, but his constructive policy came to an end with the historic Liberal split of 1905. In that year he formed a Cabinet of his own. For years afterwards he gave his energy to the prevention of further disruption in the party, now called the Left. The scandals resulting from frauds committed by his former Cabinet colleague, M. Alberti, made this task still more difficult, and he was obliged to resign in 1908. He was impeached as being partly responsible for M. Alberti's transactions, but was acquitted, though severely reprimanded by the Court.

The cause of the Liberal split in 1905, the defence controversy, was a constant difficulty also in the following years. While M. Christensen was at the Ministry in the short-lived Holstein-Ledreborg Cabinet of 1909, he carried several new defence measures. During the Great War M. Christensen was for a short period "Minister of Control" in the Radical Cabinet of M. Zahle. Later, when the elections of 1920 for a short time re-established the prestige of the Liberal Party, he again took the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs, this time in M. Neergaard's Cabinet, and made far-reaching reforms. He resigned in 1922 on grounds of ill-health, and did not seek re-election in 1924. He had of late years given his attention to the afforestation and drainage of the heath-clad moors of his West Jutland home country, where he spent the intervals of his political career and the last years of his life.

MR. J. T. B. SEWELL

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—

Mr. John Thomas Beadsworth Sewell, LL.D., solicitor to the British Embassy in Paris, has died in his 72nd year. Mr. Sewell was educated at Uppingham and Downing College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1881. Mr. Sewell started practice in Paris in 1884, when he took the place of Mr. R. O. Maugham. Later he took Mr. C. O. Maugham into partnership, and upon the latter's resignation, in 1924, he was joined by Mr. C. D. Branch. Mr. Sewell had two sons and three daughters. His eldest son has held the post of Air Attaché in Paris.

An Exchange telegram from Bridgeport (Connecticut) states that Mr. Henry Alonzo House, the reputed inventor of the first steam-driven motor-car in America, in 1866, has died at the age of 90. In 1889 Mr. House collaborated with Sir Hiram Maxim in experiments with a steam-propelled helicopter.

Mrs. Selwyn, widow of J. R. Selwyn, the missionary Bishop of Melanesia, died yesterday at Bournemouth. She was his second wife, and was married to him in 1885. He died in 1898, having become Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, founded in memory of his father, the first Bishop of New Zealand, and afterwards Bishop of Lichfield.

Mary Lady Sempill died at Inverness on Thursday at the age of 82. A daughter of Mr. Henry Sherbrooke, of Oxton, Notts, she married in 1890, as his third wife, the seventeenth Lord Sempill, who died in 1905. The funeral will be at Leochel-Cushnie Churchyard, Aberdeenshire, on Monday, after service at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness.

The wife of Mr. Alexander West Russell, Unionist member for Tynemouth since 1922, died suddenly at her home in Hamilton-terrace, N.W., on Thursday. She was the daughter of Mr. David Sturrock, of Glasgow, and she was married to Mr. Russell in 1914, and leaves a son and two daughters. Mrs. Russell took an active part in public affairs, was a member of the Marylebone Borough Council and the committee of the Ladies' Carlton Club, and chairman of the Barclay Workshops for the Blind and the Home for Female Orphans, St. John's Wood.

IMPORTS OF GRAIN FROM RUSSIA

In a written Parliamentary answer to Mr. Turton, Mr. W. Graham, President of the Board of Trade, states:—"The total quantities of wheat, barley, and oats imported into Great Britain and Northern Ireland and registered during the month of November, 1930, as consigned from the Soviet Union (Russia) were 5,500,106cwt., 1,126,932cwt., and 768,234cwt., respectively. The corresponding declared values were £1,616,097, £211,400, and £157,223."

PROPOSED BAN ON SLOW TRAFFIC IN OXFORD-STREET

Replying to Mr. George Oliver, who asked if he could state whether any recommendation had been made to him by the London Traffic Advisory Committee to close Oxford-street to horse-drawn traffic; and, if so, whether he would, before acting upon the recommendation, meet the interested parties in order to obtain a clear expression of opinion from those directly affected by the recommendation, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, in a written Parliamentary answer, stated: "I am advised that slow-moving traffic—including horse-drawn traffic—is likely to prejudice the satisfactory operation of the proposed traffic control signals in this street, and I am considering whether some restrictions, and if so what, could be placed upon such traffic during certain hours of the day. My hon. friend may rest assured that before any regulations are made persons who would be affected thereby will be given every opportunity of making representations on the subject."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF LORD MONCK

The RIGHT HON. HENRY POWER CHARLES STANLEY, fifth VISCOUNT MONCK, of Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, who died on August 18, 1927, aged 77, left unsettled personal property in the Irish Free State valued at £34,271, in addition to trust property in England valued at £784. He left:—

£100 to his faithful attendant, Joseph Wheeler; one year's wages each to James Douglas, Lucy Campbell, and James Gaskin, if respectively in his service at his death.

Mr. WILLIAM FITZPATRICK MERES, B.A., B.C.S., of Torquay and Totnes, sometime Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma, and Judge of Midnapore, who died on September 8, in his 89th year, has left £92,528, with net personalty £90,366.

Mr. HARRY VERNON NIND, of West Worthing, retired bank premises manager, who died on October 30, aged 61, left £24,854, with net personalty £24,699. After some personal bequests, he gives:—

£1,000 to the Bank Clerks' Orphanage.

The ultimate residue between St. Dunstan's Hostel, the Cancer Free Hospital, Fulham-road, the Middlesex Hospital for Cancer Research, and the West London Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VINCENT CRANE RICHMOND, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.R.C.S., Assistant Director of Airship Development, officer in charge of design and research during the time R 101 was designed and constructed, who was killed on October 5 at Beauvais, has left £2,229, the net personalty being £561.

Mr. ERNEST HORSEY LANKESTER, of Northampton, wine and spirit merchant, who died on November 6, left estate of the gross value of £50,668, with net personalty £34,073. He gives:—

£250 each to James Frederick Clipstone, manager, and James Pearson, head cellarman, if still in his employ; 4 per cent. of their annual wages to each of the persons in his employ for three years; and £5 for each year of service to his servants.

MAJOR WILLIAM EDWARD CHAPMAN, of Lancaster-gate, W., who died on November 6, left unsettled property of the gross value of £41,854, with net personalty £41,431. He left:—

£500 to Nurse Marie Jowett Edwards; £200 to Emma Moss, cook; £100 to John Home; and £50 a year to his wife's maid, Emma Sellick, if still in his employ.

Mr. JOHNSTON HADLEY HIGGINS, of Woking, and formerly of Birkenhead, who died on October 25, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £74,270, with net personalty £68,577.

DAME MARGARET HANNAY CLERK, of Ewhurst, who died on September 16, aged 77, wife of Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S., left estate of the gross value of £35,312, with net personalty £35,258.

MRS. LOUISE JULIETTA HULDA DE KEYSER, of Jena, Germany, and formerly of Westcliff-on-Sea, who died on July 20, widow of Polydore W. de Keyser, of de Keyser's Royal Hotel, Blackfriars, E.C., left £3,577 in England. She left:—

£300 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, W.C.

Mr. JOHN SAYRES FREDERICK HOLMES, of Pilton, Devon, who died on October 17, left estate in this country of the gross value of £12,763, with net personalty £6,115. He left:—

£1,000 to James Maxwell, manager of his estate in New Zealand, "in consideration of 27 years' faithful service he has rendered me in connexion with my New Zealand property."

£100 to his gardener, William Spear; £75 to his under-gardener, John Edmonds; £100 to his chauffeur, Horace French, if respectively in his service at his death; £100 to his parlourmaid, Mary Grace Pardon, "in consideration of her faithful services to me and my late wife"; and £75 to his housemaid, Florence Emily Moon, "in consideration of her faithful services to me and my late wife."

Mr. CALVERT GREENWOOD TETLEY, of Colwyn Bay, managing director of Tetley and Whitley, Limited, Manchester, who died on September 5, left estate of the gross value of £67,381, with net personalty £64,368.

DR. HAROLD LITTLEDALE, M.A., D.Litt., of Bournemouth, Emeritus Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, Cardiff, who died on May 11, aged 77, a native of Dublin, left £2,265, with net personalty £704. He left:—

£250 to Winifred Tessimond Windsor, if in his service and not under notice either given or received.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
EVANS, Mr. Arthur James, of Wood Green, N., solicitor (net personalty £1,400)	£1,508
FYNMORE, Mr. William Humphrey Jenner (48), of Marylebone, W., and of the Bank of England (net personalty £2,710)	2,798
HAYES, Mr. Francis George, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (75), of Dunster (net personalty £6,116)	6,174
HENDERSON, Mr. Wallace Carter, of the Constitutional Club, Northumberland-avenue, W.C., and of Menton-Garavan (net personalty £2,284)	2,675
HUTCHIESON, Mr. James Cruickshank, of Bournemouth, and formerly of Aberdeen (net personalty £3,563)	49,331
LILLY, Major Richard Bridge, of Wolverhampton, late tuberculosis medical officer for Wolverhampton and Dudley (net personalty £890)	1,699
MASON, Mr. Leonard (58), of Welbeck, West Witton, Yorks, a noted breeder of Wensleydale long-wool sheep (net personalty £273)	1,022
MATHESON, Mr. James Allan (or James), of Cambuslang (personal estate)	14,718
ORR, the Rev. Robert Workman (92), of Brechin, senior minister of St. Ninian's Church, Brechin (personal estate)	5,277
PEARSON, Mr. Alfred Hetley, J.P. (78), of Lowdham, Notts, until lately senior director of Messrs. J. R. Pearson and Sons, Limited, nurserymen and seedsmen (net personalty £19,362)	20,671
VOSS, Miss Helen Margaret, of Bryanston-square, W. (net personalty £10,830)	10,919
WALSHE, Mr. Thomas Wilson, J.P. (94), of Blackheath, near Guildford, late of Garristown, Co. Mayo, a member of the Royal Irish Yacht Club (net personalty £7,461)	7,488
WHITE, Dr. Charles Powell (63), of the British Home for Incurables, Streatham, S.W., and formerly of Withington, for some years director of the Helen Swindell's Cancer Research Laboratory at Manchester University (net personalty £2,258)	2,304
WIX, Mr. Edwin Walter (76), of Eastbourne (net personalty £38,019)	40,209
WYATT, Mr. Herman Richard, of Northwood (net personalty £10,114)	12,236

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The Rev. W. J. SIMMONS, vicar of St. Matthias, Poplar, and chaplain to Langley House, Poplar, will be instituted to the vicarage of Shoreditch early in the New Year.

The Bishop of Chester has appointed the Rev. A. H. BLENCOWE to the vicarage of Backford. Mr. Blencowe, who has been principal of St. John's College, Rangoon, from 1921, is a son of the late Canon Blencowe, of Chester Cathedral.

A joint committee of the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph yesterday appointed the Rev. W. G. SIMON, of Crewe, as warden of Bangor church hostel.

The Rev. A. A. GILES, vicar of St. Saviour's, Bacup, Lancs, has been appointed rector of Peldon, near Colchester.

The Rev. F. W. HAWORTH, curate of Christ Church, Blackpool, has been appointed Organizing Secretary of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society for the North-Western District.

The London Missionary Society has appointed Miss JOYCE RUTHERFORD as its woman secretary. Miss Rutherford, who is the daughter of an ex-Lord Mayor of Liverpool, has for some time been Travelling Secretary for the Student Christian Movement in the North of England.

SHEFFIELD STOCKBROKER ACQUITTED

The hearing was concluded at Leeds Assizes yesterday of the case in which Mr. ARTHUR STANIFORTH, 80, a stock and share broker, of Sheffield, was charged with fraudulent conversion of clients' securities to the total value of £7,275. At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution the jury intimated that they did not require to hear the defence, which had been indicated in the cross-examination, and a verdict of *Not Guilty* was returned. Discharging him, MR. JUSTICE TALBOT said: "May I just say this, Mr. Staniforth, that you owe a great debt of gratitude to your friends who unwillingly were compelled to take action against you, but on whom you, unintentionally, as it has now been found, inflicted serious loss. You are under a great debt of gratitude to them for the way in which they have spoken of you, a fact which I have no doubt you fully appreciate. This was a very proper case for investigation."

MOTOR-TANKER LAUNCHED ON THE TYNE

The Elise motor-tanker, 11,500 tons deadweight, which was built for Mr. Carl Bech, Oslo, and which was launched yesterday, is the last launch of this year on the Tyne, and was also the last vessel on the stocks at the Walker shipyard of Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. The output on the Tyne is 355,970 tons, an increase of 71,809 tons over last year. Five more vessels were launched last year.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

OPENINGS FOR SHEFFIELD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 19

Mr. Arthur K. Wilson, ex-Master Cutler of Sheffield, and Mr. C. R. Hodgson, president of the Sheffield Junior Chamber of Commerce, members of the industrial mission which went out to South America in August last to study trade conditions there, arrived in Liverpool to-day. It was intended that they should be received at the town hall by the Lord Mayor, but fog delayed the Pacific liner Orduna and the visit had to be abandoned. The mission numbered five, the other three being Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. L. Halpin, and Mr. A. Harrison, and these are remaining in South America for some time yet. The party went out under the auspices of the Overseas Trade Department. In their tour through Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Peru, a total of over 22,000 miles, the delegation made 469 calls on importers and manufacturers, interviewed 79 Ministers and officials, made many speeches, and collected 400 samples of goods which had been imported by foreign competitors.

Mr. Hodgson, in a statement to-day, said:—"We have come back full of confidence that Sheffield can materially increase its sale of goods in South America. We were very much impressed by the extent of these markets and the possibility of increasing them in the future. The main reason we have lost trade in South America is that we have not attended to them as energetically as our foreign competitors. Sheffield has not covered South America sufficiently. It is not sufficiently visited by travellers, salesmen, and more particularly by directors of firms.

"There should be an enormous trade done in Sheffield goods in the future. The South American countries are under-developed, and as yet are only scratched. The population is very small and there are large quantities of minerals not yet worked. British goods have an excellent reputation for quality, and everybody said if they were well presented and prices were reasonable they would prefer to buy them rather than the goods of our competitors. Like us, South America is suffering from the effects of world depression, but they have wonderful recuperative powers, and they will recover much more quickly than is anticipated or than would older and more developed countries."

Mr. Wilson added that he had a good many suggestions to make to the Chamber of Commerce, who would pass them on to the Manufacturers' Association. They were also making a report to the Overseas Department of the Board of Trade, and this should be ready some time in January. They had not attempted to take any orders. The goods they were more particularly interested in were cutlery and engineers' and carpenters' tools. Among other people they had interviewed were the Presidents of Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile, and the Provisional Governor of Peru. There had been revolutions in four out of the five countries they had visited, but they had never been held up, and there had been no exciting adventures.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST OFFICER

DEFENDANT SENT FOR TRIAL

At Greenwich Police Court yesterday CAPTAIN DESMOND CHARLES METHUEN, 31, of the Royal

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5229	2253	2458	4088
3027	3344	6527	4507
3349	1693	3501	4983
4108	5830	863	761
2005	2054	6345	4221
1589	5731	6041	4096
3402	4402	1581	1406

GALLANTRY OF SELSEY LIFE-BOATMEN

The Royal National Life-boat Institution has awarded its bronze medal for gallantry to coxswain Frederick Barnes, of the Selsey motor life-boat, and its thanks inscribed on vellum to each member of the crew, for the rescue on November 2 of two men from the yacht Lucy B., of Rye. It has also given extra monetary rewards to coxswain and crew. The yacht was on its way from Poole to Littlehampton, and was caught in a whole gale. Some of its gear was carried away, and the auxiliary engine would not start. It anchored near Selsey Bill, but was exposed to the full force of the gale. The life-boat was launched at 10.30 in the morning, and on rounding Selsey Bill found the yacht drifting rapidly towards the shore, and the two men on board were just about to make a desperate effort to reach the shore by swimming. Without hesitation the coxswain took the life-boat right into the breakers and ran alongside the yacht. One of the two men jumped into the life-boat. Then the yacht veered off. Twice the life-boat tried to get alongside again, but failed, for the drifting yacht was now in very shallow water. Finally, a line and buoy were got to the yacht, and the remaining man was hauled through the water into the life-boat. At 10.40 on the same evening, the life-boat was again called out, this time to the help of a Greek steamer, the Messinos, when she rescued seven men. On these two services the life-boat was out for nearly six hours.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Dec. 19

Nawab Sir Muhammad Akbar Hydari (Minister of Hyderabad State) and Sir Mirza Muhammad Ismail (Diwan of Mysore) had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

145, PICCADILLY, Dec. 19

The Duchess of York, attended by the Lady Helen Graham, was present this afternoon at a *Matinée* at the Cambridge Theatre in aid of the Winter Distress League.

Prince George will celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of his birthday to-day.

Princess Helena Victoria will leave London on Wednesday to spend Christmas with the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry at Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees.

Princess Marie Louise will leave London on Tuesday for Lyndridge, Bishop's Teignton, Devon, where she will spend Christmas with Lady Cable.

Princess Marie de Croy has arrived in London, and is staying at 16, Eaton-place.

The Italian Ambassador will leave London to-morrow for Rome, where his marriage with Donna Diana Theodoli Piercy will be celebrated very quietly on January 15.

The Earl and Countess of Inchcape leave London to-morrow for the South of France on their way to Egypt. Letters will be forwarded and attended to.

The Earl of Malmesbury left London yesterday for Heron-court, Christchurch, where the Countess of Malmesbury will join him on Sunday. They will entertain a small family party there for Christmas.

Lady Dorothy Mills left Plymouth on Wednesday for Venezuela. She will not return to England until April.

Lord Stanley of Alderley left 1, Gloucester-square yesterday to join Lady Stanley of Alderley at Alderley Park, Shelford.

Lord and Lady Strathspey celebrated their silver wedding yesterday.

Lord and Lady Selborne have gone abroad for three months and no letters will be forwarded.

Lady Burghclere, who was to sail by the Naldera yesterday, has been obliged to counter-order her passage.

Lady Fairhaven expects to leave 37, Park-street on Tuesday for Anglesey Abbey, Cambridge, where she will spend Christmas.

Lady Congleton left London on Wednesday for Minstead Lodge, Lyndhurst, Hants, where Lord Congleton expects to join her on Monday.

Sir Laming and Lady Worthington-Evans will leave 6, Eaton-place to-day for Cannes, where they expect to stay until the middle of January.

Sir Malcolm and Lady Robertson have left London for Switzerland, and expect to return to 2, Rutland-gate, S.W.7, on January 11.

Captain the Hon. Henry Denison will leave 72, Upper Berkeley-street on Monday for Cowes.

Sir Banister and Lady Fletcher have had to cancel their Christmas cruise in the Mediterranean, as Lady Fletcher has had to undergo an operation in a nursing home.

Lady Beauchamp will leave 26, Grosvenor-place next week for the Continent.

Sir George Noble has left England on a long sea voyage for the benefit of his health. Correspondence will be dealt with during his absence.

Captain and Mrs. T. Fairfax-Ross have moved to Hanlye, Cuckfield, Sussex, which will in future be their permanent address.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliott Alves leave London to-day for Bryn Bras Castle.

Sir William Henry Wells and Mr. Robert Cron Henderson, O.B.E., J.P., have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Surrey.

We have to announce the death of Mr. J. T. B. Sewell, C.B.E., LL.D., formerly Solicitor to the British Embassy in Paris and one of the oldest and most respected members of the British colony.

FUNERAL SERVICES

THE HON. KEITH TURNOUR-FETHERSTONHAUGH

The funeral of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Keith Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh took place yesterday at Harting, Petersfield. The Rev. A. J. Roberts officiated. The chief mourners included Miss Fetherstonhaugh (daughter), Earl Winterton (nephew), Countess Winterton, Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Herbert Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Turnour, Miss Field, Lady Holland, Miss Price, Lady (Keith) Price, Mr. David Price, Mrs. Bradshaw, and Miss Evelyn Rawlence. Among others present were:—

Lord Leconfield, Sir Percy Wyndham, Miss Wyndham, Lieutenant-Colonel John Carter, Mr. J. F. Rugg, M'es Seeley-Hodges, Mrs. H. Lascelles, Colonel O. Hawkshaw, the Rev. A. H. Hildebrand, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Frisby, Major E. G. Pemberton, Captain R. G. Blackwell, Major-General Sir Steuart Hare, Mrs. Hutt, Mr. C. Hutt, Mr. R. Hutt, Mr. A. S. Williams, Captain C. J. F. Cave, Miss Cave, Mr. G. H. D. Coates, Mr. A. W. Copeland, Sir William Reid, the Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Verschoyle, Mrs. Telling, Miss Monkhouse, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. H. Warren, Commander F. S. Watson, Captain E. H. Wellar Poley (chairman, Chichester Div., Conservative and Unionist Association), Admiral R. S. Phipps Hornby, Dr. W. P. Pinckridge, Captain Huges England, Mr. Fred Powell, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Hutton, and Miss Roberts.

MR. T. D. LAWRANCE

The funeral service for Mr. Thomas Dalton Lawrance, Assistant Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal, was held at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, yesterday morning. The Rev. B. F. Simpson officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Elliott, and the chief mourners were:—Mrs. Lawrance (widow), Miss Audrey Lawrance (daughter), Lady Lawrance (mother), Miss Lawrance (sister), Colonel W. King-Fane (brother-in-law), Mrs. King-Fane, Mrs. Lambert (sister-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Lambert, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. F. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Roxburgh, Miss Joan Lambert, and Colonel and Mrs. Verey.

Among others present were:—

Lord Ilkeston, Lady Pane, Sir Leonard Kershaw (Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal), Lady Kershaw, Mr. W. E. Stone, the Hon. Phillis Coleridge, Lady Macnaghten, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. John Bailey, Mr. Edward Hall (representing the Lord Chief Justice), Lady Harvey, Mabel Lady Mellor, Sir George Bonner, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alfred Welby, Lady Mathew, Miss Mathew, Mr. Theobald Mathew, Mrs. Seymour Mellor, Mrs. Hindeland, Miss Watson, Mrs. Fenwick, Mr. Edward Angel, Miss Woods, Mrs. Arthur Legh, Miss Nixon, Mr. George Marris, secretary, Mr. T. Hollis Walker, president, and Mr. Sidney Gamble (representing the London Lancashire Society), Mr. H. W. Burleigh (representing the Western Ophthalmic Hospital), Mr. F. Cole Marshall (Senior Surgeon of the Western Ophthalmic Hospital), Mr. Wenham Smith, Mrs. Robert Lyzon, Miss Trollope, Miss Hilda and Miss Margaret Kekewich, Miss L. Everton Warburton, Mrs. Whitmore, Mr. Joseph Billiat, Mr. Wilfred Carter, Miss Butler, Mrs. John Llewellyn, Miss Margaret Maitland-Crichton, Mrs. Seymour Fort, Mrs. Mowbray Howard, Major and Mrs. Amcotts, Miss Conybeare, Mrs. Scott Fox, Mrs. MacInnes, Miss Dashwood, Mr. H. Dashwood, Mrs. Ferguson Frampton, Mr. and Mrs. Crichton-Stuart, Mr. Oliver Walker, Miss Florence Learmonth, Dr. Rayner Batten, Dr. Henry Burroughs, Canon and Mrs. Hobart-Hampden, Commander and Mrs. Towse, Miss Tower, Mr. H. F. Manisty, Miss Manisty, Mr. R. W. Cracroft, Miss Marrable, Mr. H. Stuart Moore, Mr. G. E. Woods, Mr. C. Davie, Mr. H. Skipwith, Miss Evelyn Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pollock, Mr. C. J. F. Kynaston, Mr. John Carter, Mrs. Ralph Bankes, Mr. Edward Cave, Mrs. Jungman, Miss Jungman, Miss Edith Dashwood, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve, Mr. A. G. Farrard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Admiral and Mrs. Ley, Miss Violet Chichester, Miss Irish Fox Reeve, Mr. J. H. Woodhouse, Mrs. Brabazon Combe, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Cross, Mr. Algernon Fisher, Miss Frere, Miss Fardell, Mr. H. V. Wright, the Misses Pane, Mr. Welby Everard, and members of the household staff.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 14

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN H. POTT, R.N., AND MISS M. GRANT

The wedding of Captain Herbert Pott, M.V.O., Royal Navy, and Miss Mary Grant will take place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on Thursday, January 8, at 2.30 p.m.

CAPTAIN J. H. C. CURRIE AND MISS M. E. COLYER

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly on January 24 at All Saints' Church, Hove, between Captain John Harry Cavendish Currie, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Currie, of Cawsand, near Plymouth, and Margherita Eleanor, daughter of the late James Colyer and Mrs. Colyer, of Hove.

CAPTAIN F. V. L. DUNDAS AND MISS J. M. CRAWFORD

The marriage between Captain F. V. L. Dundas, 60th Rifles, and Jessie Meikle, daughter of the late Hugh Crawford, J.P., of Beith, Ayrshire, and Mrs. Mary Crawford, will take place on February 7, 1931.

MR. C. A. MILLER AND MISS M. J. GOODBODY

The engagement is announced between Charles Antony Miller, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Miller, of The Old Court House, Knutsford, Cheshire, and Marion Joyce, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Goodbody, of Northwood, Haslemere, Surrey, and Limerick, Ireland.

MR. A. MCQUEEN AND MISS A. ESSER

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on January 14 at Rustenburg, Transvaal, between Angus Hamilton, second son of James McQueen, of Crofts, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Alice, younger daughter of Dr. Esser, Rustenburg.

MARRIAGES

MR. G. A. NEUMANN AND THE HON. JEAN LOCH

The marriage took place at Stoke Church yesterday of Mr. Guy Arthur Neumann, younger son of the late Sir Sigmund Neumann and of Anna Lady Neumann, of 146, Piccadilly, and the Hon. Jean Loch, second daughter of Major-General Lord Loch and Lady Loch, of Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk.

Canon Woodward and the Rev. F. Barnes officiated. The singing was led by the choir of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length gown of white georgette, with a train of the same material falling from the waist. The long sleeves were edged with white fur, and the same fur formed bands down the centre of the gown. Her veil, of old family lace, was held in place by a wreath of real orange-blossom, and she wore pearls and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. The train was carried by Miss Mary Stourton and Master Robert Grimston. The bride was also attended by eight other little children, the Hon. Helen Loch, Miss Celia Coke, Miss Mary Percy, Miss Laura Knowling, Miss A. Neumann, Miss P. Birkin, and Lady Rosemary and Lady Kathleen Eliot. The page wore long trousers of white faille and a frilled shirt, and the little girls wore long frocks of geranium-red velvet. They carried red velvet muffs, and their close-fitting caps of the same material were edged with white fur. Mr. Pease was best man, and a reception was held at Stoke College after the marriage, when among the guests were:—

The Hon. Mrs. Robert Grimston, the Dowager Lady Loch, Lady Neumann, Mr. Cecil Neumann, Mr. Grimston, Miss Anna, Lady Newman, Mr. L. Neumann, the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Earle, Lady Eustace Percy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, Brigadier-General the Hon. Robert White, the Hon. Helen Loch, and the Misses Neumann.

The honeymoon is being spent at Compton Wynyates, Kineton, Warwick (lent by the Marquess of Northampton), and the bride travelled in a brown coat trimmed with fur and a brown velvet hat.

CAPTAIN R. W. SPRAGGETT, R.M., AND MISS POWER

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Captain Richard William Spraggett, Royal Marines, elder son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Spraggett, and Miss Mary Lois Cecil Power, eldest daughter of Sir John Power, Bt., M.P., and Lady Power, of 38, Belgrave-square, and of Newlands Manor, Lymington, Hants. Prebendary J. J. Langham (uncle of the bridegroom) officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. McGowan.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment-tinted satin, with a close-fitting, long-sleeved bodice and a very full skirt, from which fell the long train. Her veil of parchment-tinted net, edged with fine silver thread, was draped over old Honiton lace. She carried a sheaf of deep red roses. Master John Power (nephew of the bride) and Master Robin Boas were the trainbearers, and there were also six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Cynthia and Miss Lilian Power (sisters of the bride), Miss Joan Power (cousin of the bride), Miss Mary Gorton, Miss Patricia Jackson, and Miss Margot Bell. The pages wore knickers and frilled shirts of rose-pink satin, and the bridesmaids had ankle-length frocks of fine rose-pink lace with wide berthe collars and very full skirts. They had headdresses of pink rosebuds and lace, and carried small bouquets of pink roses tied with tulle. Major J. Gordon Johnstone, Royal Marines, was best man, and, like the bridegroom, wore full dress uniform. Senior and junior non-commissioned officers of the 1st Division, Royal Marines, Chatham, formed a guard of honour as the bride and bridegroom left the church. Mrs. Power-Lambert afterwards held a reception at 38, Belgrave-square, when among the guests were:—

Mrs. J. J. Langham, Mr. and Mrs. S. Langham, Mr. Elden Power, Lady Worsfold, Mrs. Ivan Power, Lord and Lady Meston, the Hon. Dougall Meston, Lady Bennett, Lady Head, Sir Somerville Head, Lady Hadfield, Lady Allen, Canon and Mrs. Munro, Major-General Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Drury Lowe, Miss Pamela Drury Lowe, Lady Gower, Miss Pauline Gower, Major-General Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gathorne Hardy, General the Hon. Sir Neville and Lady Lyttelton, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, Sir Benjamin and Lady Morgan, the Hon. Lady Wells, Admiral Sir Frederick and Lady Field, Lady Worthington-Evans, Lady Fuller, Miss Fuller, Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., and Lady Caird.

The honeymoon is being spent in the South of France, and the bride travelled in a pale green georgette dress under a cloth coat of the same colour and a green hat.

LIEUTENANT N. V. DICKINSON, R.N., AND MISS R. S. BRAITHWAITE

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Brompton, yesterday of Lieutenant Norman Vincent Dickinson, R.N., Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, South Devon, son of Dr. and Mrs. Vincent Dickinson, 39, Russell-road, London, W.14, and Miss Rosamund Sylvia Braithwaite, daughter of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Lawrence Braithwaite, 9, Penlee-gardens, Stoke, Devonport. The Ven. W. K. Knight-Adkin, Chaplain to the Fleet, officiated, assisted by Prebendary Gough.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of white panne velvet, with a gauged train of the same material, lined with pale pink chiffon. Her veil of pink-tinted tulle was held in place by a halo of pointed crystal leaves, and she wore a long crystal necklace and earrings to match. She carried a bouquet of Harrisii lilies. There were four grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Evelyn Marriott, Miss Diana Maud, Miss Hannah Luard, and Miss Nancy Martin. They wore long frocks of deep rose-pink panne velvet and long-sleeved coatees of the same material. They had halo headdresses of deep rose-tinted crystal leaves, and they carried posies of shaded pink and red anemones. Lieutenant-Commander Loriston-Clarke, R.N., was best man, and a guard of honour was formed by brother-officers of the bridegroom. A reception was held at the Rembrandt Hotel.

The honeymoon is being spent in Paris, and the bride travelled in a dress of bottle-green satin with a velvet hat to match and a black coat trimmed with white fur.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. John Tennant took place yesterday at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The Rev. A. H. Thompson officiated, and the child was named Anthony John. The godparents were Lord Glenconner, Mr. E. A. H. Oddy, Lady Askwith, and the Hon. Theodora Benson.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MAJOR-GENERAL BLACK

A memorial service to Major-General Walter Clarence Black was held at St. Peter's Church, Budleigh Salterton, yesterday. The Rev. T. A. Edmonds officiated. Among those present were:—

Brigadier-General A. J. W. Dowell, Brigadier-General Martyn, Major Gray Simpson (representing Major-General Sir Edward May), Colonel G. and Mrs. Couchman, Colonel and Mrs. Aplin, Colonel S. Aplin, Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Anderson, Colonel and Mrs. Bateman-Champain, Colonel and Miss Milne, Colonel Finch, Colonel and Mrs. Gunter, Colonel E. W. Maunsell, Colonel M. G. Rowlandson, Colonel M. C. Barton, Colonel J. R. Macfarlan, Surgeon Commander R. S. Osborne, Surgeon Commander Slaughter, Commander and Mrs. Brant, Major Miller, Major Mitford, Major Writhall, Major Ross, Major C. Kitchen, Captain and Mrs. Hawkes-Cornock, Captain Lancaster, Captain L. S. Baskell, Captain Caffyn, Lieutenant C. R. Nute, R.N., the Rev. H. W. Gardiner, the Rev. and Mrs. Baker, and Dr. and Mrs. Marsden.

DANCES

HAMPSHIRE HUNT

The Hampshire Hunt ball was held at the Guildhall, Winchester, last night. Among the parties were:—

Lieutenant-General Sir George Jeffreys and Viscountess Cantelupe, Mrs. R. E. K. Leatham, Miss Jean Hay, Lady Jane Egerton, Lady Rosemary Agar, Captain Gregson Ellis and Mrs. Gregson Ellis, Viscount Somerton, the Hon. Keith Rous, Mr. Ilbert, Mr. Christopher Jeffreys.

Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Hermione Cassel, the Hon. Daphne Strutt, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis, Miss Monica Duncan, Miss Elizabeth Culme Seymour, Mr. Simon Huxton, the Hon. Charles Strutt, Mr. Harry Stanley, Mr. Charles Stanley, Mr. Rovan Nelson.

Mr. and Lady Margaret Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Nicholson, Miss Bovill, Miss Blake, Miss Olivia Hawkshaw, Miss Joan Nicholson, Mr. David Nicholson, Mr. William Nicholson, Mr. Vernon Harriss, Mr. Hallowes.

Mr. George Evans, M.F.H., Mrs. Phipps Foster, Miss Phipps Foster, Mr. Neil Phipps Foster, Captain Selby-Lowndes, Mr. Massey.

Mrs. Henry Dutton, Commander and the Hon. Mrs. Bower, Miss U. Dutton, Miss J. Dutton, Captain Birch-Reynardson, Mr. L. Clough-Taylor.

Sir William and Lady Portal, Mrs. Evan Thomas, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Miss Nancy Brooke, the Hon. Mary Monck, Miss Ann Gibson Watt, Viscount Monck, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. A. M. Russell, Mr. P. Clay.

Colonel and Mrs. Baxendale, Captain and Mrs. Guy Baxendale, Miss Baxendale, Miss Diana Baxendale, Miss Anne Baxendale, Miss Claire Davidson, Miss Barbara Donald, Lieutenant Colin Donald, R.N., Sub-Lieutenant Rylands, R.N., Flight Lieutenant Johnson, Mr. Michael du Boulay, Mr. Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Laming, Miss Rosemary Wilson, Miss Betsy Findlay, the Hon. Pamela Stanley, Miss Ann Eliot, Mr. Iain Murray, Mr. Derek Schreiber, Captain Ian Erskine, Captain Trappes Lomax.

Captain and Mrs. Jerroise Scott, Miss Bentinck, Miss Powell, Miss Campbell, Miss Sophie Portal, Commander Jacomb, R.N., Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, Lieutenant W. Bentinck, R.N., Mr. Kenneth Malcolm.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Philippi, Miss Katherine Horlick, Miss Violet Fraser, Mr. John Mason, Mr. Peter Horlick.

Sir Fitzroy and the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Miss Sheila Tollemache, Miss Calthorpe, Miss Barbara Calthorpe, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Reginald Saulsbury Treswavy, Mr. Percival Goode.

Viscount and Viscountess Lymington, the Earl of Caledon, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Doelen.

Among others who took tickets, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Sir George and Lady Hennessy, Mrs. Windsor Lewis, Lord and Lady Templemore, Lord and Lady Basing, Mrs. Standish, Lady Young, Colonel and Miss Hawkshaw, Captain Petre, Colonel and Mrs. Butchart, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Knight, Major-General and Mrs. Astley Cubitt, Lady (Rudolf) Bentinck and Miss Bentinck, Lady Verner, Mr. and Mrs. Lort Phillips, Mr. A. F. Coryton, Mr. and Mrs. Tudor Owen, Brigadier-General Green, Sir Austen and Lady Hadow, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Seymour, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Courage, Mrs. Cyril Tubbs, Major and Mrs. Robert Bruce, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry and Lady Burstall, Major and Mrs. Jervoise, and Mr. and Mrs. Mostyn Davies.

The Embassy band played.

CHESHIRE COUNTY ASSEMBLY

The Cheshire County Assembly was held at Arley Hall (lent to the committee by the Hon. Mrs. Waters) last night. Sir William Bromley-Davenport, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, was chairman of the committee, and Mr. J. Baskervyle was chairman of the ball sub-committee. Among those present were:—

ARLEY HALL.—Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Waters, the Earl and Countess of Munster, Lady Violet Pakenham, the Hon. Eileen Brougham, Miss Betty Shaughnessy, Miss Egerton-Warburton, Lord Brougham, Mr. Roger Makins, Mr. David Colville, Mr. Stanton Starkey, Mr. A. L. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Harris.

DALEFIELDS, CHELFORD.—Mr. and Mrs. Brodie Hoare, Miss M. Brodie Hoare, Mr. R. W. Pakenham, Mr. E. Gundry, Mr. Kleslen, Miss Thornhill, Mr. and Mrs. M. Melvill, Miss M. Melvill, Mr. Michael Melvill, Mr. J. Lief, Miss Costabadie.

STOKE HALL.—Colonel and Mrs. Verdin, Mr. R. Verdin, Miss Verdin, Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. Hunter.

HOLT HOUSE, MOBBERLEY.—Mrs. Allen, the Rev. and Mrs. Ronald Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Otter-Barry, Miss S. Otter-Barry, Miss Fraser, Mr. Hugh M. Fraser, Mr. Patrick Murray.

NUNSMERE, SANDIWAY.—Miss Brocklebank, Mr. Stuart Wortley.

COLSHAW HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Dempster, Miss M. Dempster, Miss H. Dempster, Miss B. Lee-Smith, Miss H. Norbury, Colonel Jackson, Mr. R. Roe, Mr. Graham Smith, Mr. D. Mitchell.

BROOMFIELD, ALDERLEY EDGE.—Mr. E. J. S. Donner, Mr. H. F. Donner, Miss Donner, Miss Swetenham, Miss Betty Coaton, Mr. D. Cameron-Swan.

THE GABLES, ALSAGER.—Sir Francis and Lady Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. L. J. Worthington, Captain and Mrs. Startin.

ADDEN HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Moseley, Mr. D. P. G. Moseley, Miss Bentley, Miss Clegg, Miss Agnew, Miss Crewdson, Major and Mrs. Brewis, Mr. J. Addleshaw, Mr. F. Speegellery, Mr. J. Staveley.

EATON HALL, CONGLETON.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clover, Mr. George Clover, Mr. Mervyn Morgan, Miss Betty Clover, Miss Annette Clover.

BIRTLES OLD HALL.—Major and Mrs. W. G. K. Sparrow, Miss B. Lloyd, Wing Commander R. Saul, Miss B. Crewdson, Mr. Crewdson.

TILSTONE LODGE.—Major and Mrs. Dewhurst, Miss Dewhurst, Mr. A. Dewhurst, Miss Grant, Miss Puckle, Mr. John Yarman, Mr. Greenshields.

BIRTLES HALL.—Mrs. Frank Haworth, Mrs. Philip Armitage, Mr. C. W. Haworth, Mr. F. A. Haworth, Mr. Stephen Haworth, Miss Jean Haworth, Miss Betty Haworth, Miss Pamela Moseley, Mr. Patrick Barry, Mr. Harold Maspin, Miss Molly Orr, Miss Margot Cross.

ASTLE COTTAGE.—Sir John and Lady Dixon, Mr. John Dixon, Major and Mrs. Ireland Blackburne, Miss R. Tulloch, Mr. A. Tulloch.

RODE HALL.—Sir Philip and Lady Baker-Wilbraham, Miss Joyce Baker-Wilbraham, Miss Mary Baker-Wilbraham, Miss Elizabeth Baker-Wilbraham, Miss Tritton, Mr. J. E. Hunter, Mr. Stephen Fletcher, Major Douglas Jones, the Hon. Richard Coleridge, Colonel and Mrs. Johnson.

WINTERLEIGH.—Mrs. E. S. Legh, Mr. Ruthin, Miss Ruthin, Miss Hermione Peel, Mr. N. Lindley, Mr. F. Wilmot, Mr. R. Miller, Mr. G. Butlin.

RUDHEATH HOUSE.—Miss Fox, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sparrow, Miss Spencer, Mr. W. Fielding, Mr. J. Greenwood.

DELAMERE HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbraham.

HIGH LEGH HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall Legh, Miss Sandbach, Mr. R. H. Pierce, Miss Blundell.

DODRELL HALL.—Lady Stockton.

WITHINGTON HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Baskervyle Glegg, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Campbell, Miss Harrison, Miss Hanbury-Tracy, Miss Baskervyle Glegg, Mr. S. Groves, Mr. Tilney, Mr. Kevill-Davies.

PROVET COTTAGE.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. S. G. Goldschmidt, Captain G. T. Goldschmidt, Mr. John Goldschmidt, Miss Elizabeth Goldschmidt, Miss Barbara Goldschmidt, Captain R. Johnston, Mr. Guy Rogers, Miss Stobart, Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Simon.

NORTH STAFFS HUNT

The North Staffordshire Hunt ball took place at Maer Hall, lent by Miss Harrison, last night. Miss Aline Dobson and Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Wenger were joint secretaries of the ball committee, and among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

The Master, Miss R. Harrison, the secretary, Mr. W. C. Jones, the two former joint masters, Mr. J. Cadman and Captain Haggie, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Walwyn, Lady Hatherton, Mrs. Heywood, Miss A. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Pidduck, Miss D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison, Major-General Heath-Caldwell, Colonel and Mrs. E. E. Coghill, Captain F. R. Haggie, Mrs. E. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Wenger, Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Wenger, Sir Alfred and Lady Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Heywood, Major and Mrs. R. A. Moat, Mr. and Mrs. L. Meakin, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lewis Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Nesbit.

The Clifford Essex band played.

4TH BATTALION, THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT (T.A.)

The regimental ball of the 4th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.) was held at the County Assembly Rooms, Lincoln, last night. Among those present were:—

Colonel and Mrs. G. H. Martin, the Earl and Countess of Ancaster, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. A. Ellwood, Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Daly, Captain L. C. Crick, the Hon. John Monson, Mr. C. Blackie, Miss Pauline Blackie, the Hon. Dorothy Cokayne, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. J. Grinling, Major and Mrs. R. W. Newton, Mlle. Pilgrims, Major J. St. Vigor Fox, Major E. P. Lloyd, Captain Middleton, Mr. C. H. Dolphin, Miss A. Johnson, Major C. W. Pitcher, Captain Searle, R.A.F., and Mrs. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newsum, Captain and Mrs. Newsum, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Newberry, Commander and Mrs. Smart, Major and Mrs. Phillips, Miss Tatchell, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Larkin, Mr. Potter, R.A.F., and Mrs. Potter, Mr. F. E. Blackstone, Miss Maudsley, Captain Peel, Miss Stokes, Captain C. W. Lloyd, Mr. H. C. Wells, Mr. F. Le Mawby, Mr. R. Chatterton, Mr. J. M. Staniland, Mr. Maynard Page, Miss M. Newsum, Mr. K. G. Barrell, Captain F. Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. John Alford, Captain Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Wherry, Dr. and Mrs. Wells-Cole, Captain S. B. Harrison, Mr. Wildsmith, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griffith, Miss Anderson, Captain G. S. Jones, Major North-Coates, Mr. J. F. Loverack, Mr. Wingfield, R.A.F., and Mrs. Wingfield, Mr. F. C. Chalmers, R.A.F., and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. S. E. B. Pattinson, Major and Mrs. Westrop.

THE UNITED HUNTS

The United Hunts ball was held in the Town Hall, Banbury, last night. Among those who took parties were:—

Viscount and Viscountess Bearsted, Baron Profumo, the Hon. Mrs. Bowlby, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Lyon, Sir Thomas Watson, Colonel and Mrs. P. Lester Reid, Colonel and Mrs. Fisher, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Courage, Major and Mrs. Evans, Major and Mrs. Crossley, Major and Mrs. Liddell, Major and Mrs. Willoughby, Major and Mrs. Otto, Mrs. St. John Atkinson, Mrs. R. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Macauley, Mrs. Holbech, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Graham White, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brown, Miss Joan Loring, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. R. Courage, Mrs. Weatherby, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Penrose.

MRS. PRESCOTT-ROBERTS

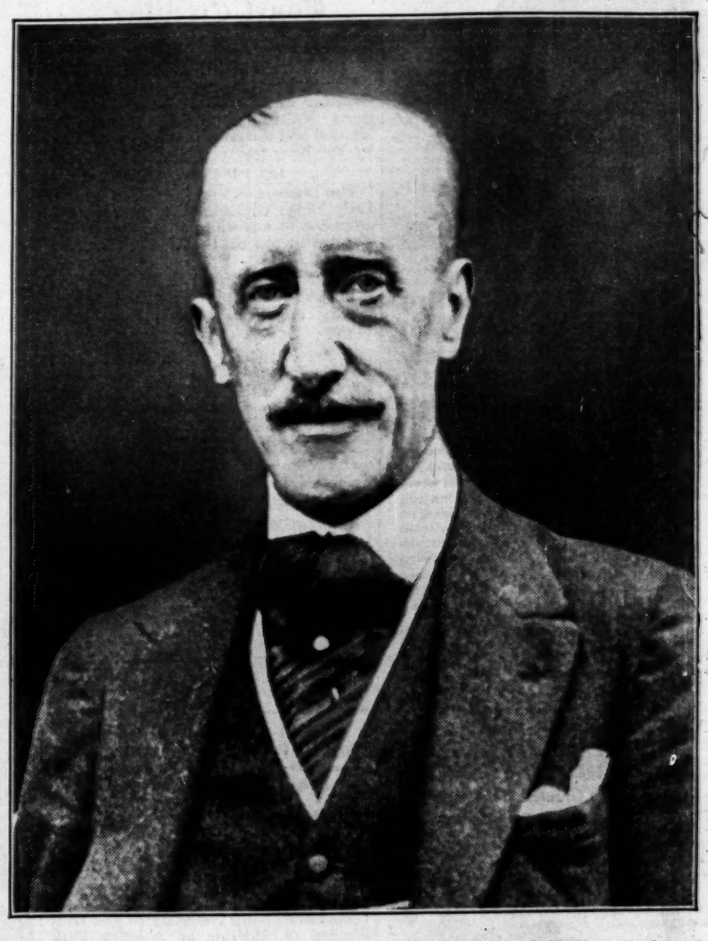
Colonel and Mrs. Prescott-Roberts gave a dance at the Officers' Club, Aldershot, on Tuesday for the coming of age of their nephew, Mr. Edward Stanfield Castle. There were over 250 guests. Lovegrove's band played. Among those present were:—

Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Ellerton, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Townsend, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. James, General and Mrs. Penn-Davies, Admiral Sir Dawson and Lady Sheppard, Major-General Evan Gibb, General Sir Bertram and Lady Boyce, Brigadier and

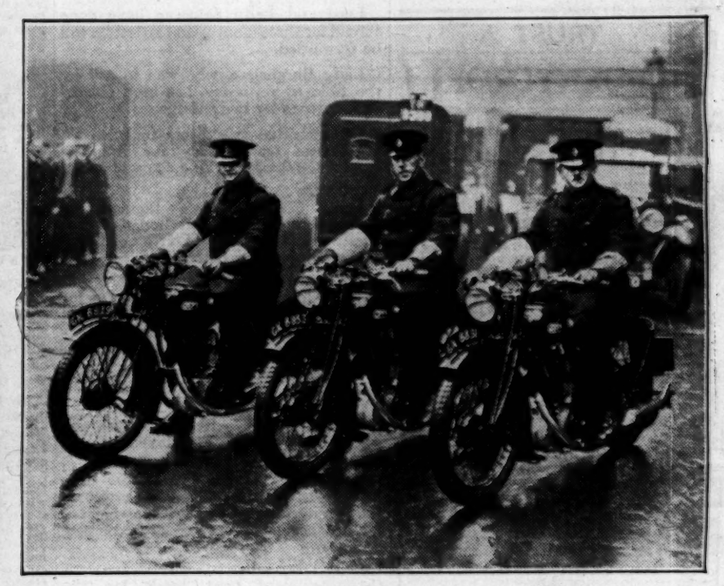
A MIDDLESEX PARK FOR THE PUBLIC

IN WHITEWEBBS PARK.—The Middlesex County Council, in conjunction with the Enfield Urban District Council, have agreed, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, to purchase the historic estate of Whitewebbs Park, Enfield. The area of the estate is over 250 acres and the purchase price is £23,000. It is proposed to preserve the park as an open space. Our photograph was taken yesterday in the park.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA



LORD IRWIN'S SUCCESSOR.—Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, who, it was announced last night, is to succeed Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India. He was Governor of Bombay 1913-1919 and of Madras 1919-1924.

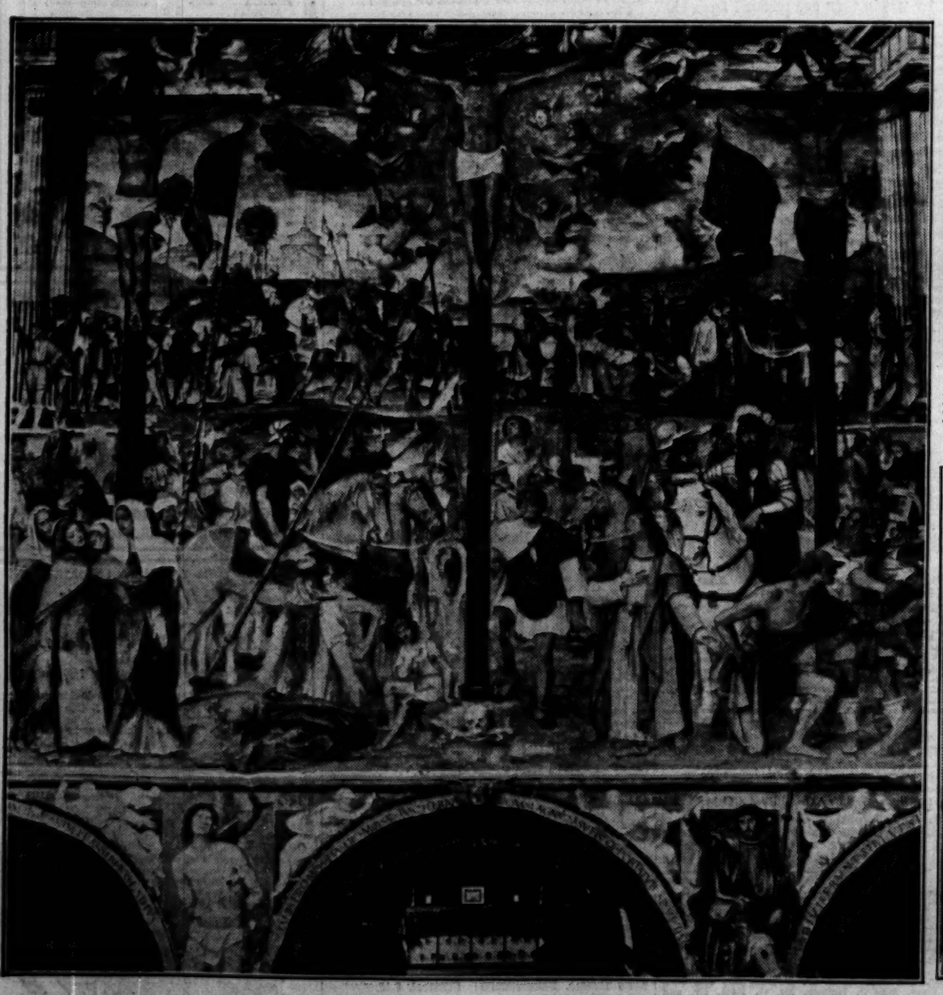


TRAFFIC CONTROL POLICE.—Members of the new Metropolitan Motor Patrols photographed yesterday. It will be noted that their uniform includes a white sleeve on the right forearm.

CAPTAIN GALAN, one of the leaders of the revolt of the Spanish garrison at Jaca. He was summarily Court-martialled and shot.

COUNTRY WEDDING.—The marriage took place at Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk, yesterday, of Mr. G. A. Neumann and the Hon. Jean Loch, second daughter of Major-General Lord Loch. The bride and bridegroom.

BANISHED FROM BRAZIL.—Dr. Julio Prestes, the former President-Elect of Brazil, who has been banished by the new Government from the country, leaving the Maritime Police-station at Rio de Janeiro to embark in the Highland Princess.



RESTORATION IN A SWISS CHURCH.—The central part of the restored Sixteenth-century wall painting of the Crucifixion by the Milan painter Bernardino Luini in the church of Santa Maria degli Angioli, at Lugano. The church was begun by the Capuchins in 1499 and was in a very bad state of repair before the present restorations.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.—Mr. J. W Dulanty, who has been appointed High Commissioner in London for the Irish Free State.

THE BEST CADET.—Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond presenting the sword for the best all-round cadet at Cranwell to Flight Cadet Under Officer Hogan yesterday.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10, Ordination by the Bishop of London (preacher, the Bishop of Guildford). Introit, "Comfort the soul" (Crotch). H.C. (Merbecke); the Dean, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Byrd in D minor), A., "Come, Jesu, come" (Bach); the Rev. J. L. Douglas, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—Dr. K. E. Kirk, 10.15, Benedicite and Benedictus (Bevin, in the Dorian Mode), A., "Rejoice in the Lord" (Redford); Canon W. H. Carnegie, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Farrant in G minor), A., "This is the record of John" (Orlando Gibbons); the Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—10, Ordination by the Bishop of Southwark (preacher, the Rev. B. F. Simpson), H.C. (Palestrina, *Aeterna Christi munera*), Motet, "Very Bread, good Shepherd, tend us" (Palestrina); the Rev. F. R. Barry, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Plainsong), A., "Let us lift up our heart" (S. S. Wesley).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Canon B. K. Cunningham, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (King in C), A., "O Thou, the central orb" (Wood), Kyrie (Boyce in G); 3 (no sermon), Nunc Dimittis (Davies in F), A., "The Christmas Oratorio," Parts I. and II. (Bach). (Carols in the Round Church after this service.)

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, Benedicite (Frost), A., "Rejoice in the Lord alway" (Purcell).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Chaplain-General to the Forces.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace.—11, A., "Rejoice in the Lord" (Purcell), the Chaplain; 3.30, E.

Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "Rejoice in the Lord alway" (Purcell), Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. H. C. Money; 6.30, the Rev. G. J. Moore.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske; 6.30, Canon O. Quick.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, the Rev. H. M. Relton; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. Boyd.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay; 6, the Rev. C. L. Gage-Brown.

All Souls', Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. Buxton; 3.15, Young People's Service; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls', South Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, the Vicar.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. W. P. Dott; 12.15, H.C.; 3.15 (Children), the Rev. W. P. Dott; 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Sard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, the Rev. Dr. P. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rector.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—H.C., 8, 10, and 12; 11, 3.15, and 6.30, the Rev. R. S. Swann-Mason.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11, the Rev. Dr. Farran; 6.30, Carol Service.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, the Rev. J. M. Ballard.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. W. A. Potter; 6.30, Carol Service.

Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. E. R. Moore; 6.30, the Rev. J. Hotine.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11, H.C., the Rev. K. F. Ashcroft; 6.30, the Rev. P. Waddington.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. J. H. Datson; 6.30, Canon Durell.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. W. M. Whitley.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 6.30, the Rev. W. Evans.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12; M.P., 11; E., 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. B. Coward; 6, E., A., "Rejoice in the Lord" (Purcell).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. N. B. Chard; H.C., 8.15 and noon.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. C. Sampson; 3, the Rev. G. M. Prichard; 6.30, the Rev. C. Cheshire.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. P. D. Robb; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. S. F. Davenport 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8 and 11, the Rector; E.P., 6.35; E., 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30, the Rev. W. H. Braine; 6.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. F. E. Biggart; Children, 3; E., 6, the Rev. F. E. Biggart.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "And the Glory of the Lord" (Handel); 6.30, A., "Come, my soul" (Martin), Musical Service.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P., H.C., the Rector; 6.30, the Rev. W. Kingston, Christmas Music and Carols.

St. Dunstan'-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—11, M.P., and 6.30, shortened E. and Carols, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Macdonald.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley; 6.30, the Rev. C. H. Hart.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, and 12.5; 11, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, A., "Rejoice in the Lord" (Purcell); 3.45, Carol Service; 6.30, the Rev. E. C. Opie.

St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, W.C.1.—11, the Rev. A. M. Fergusson; 6.30, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, H.C.; 6.30, E. and Carols.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. P. Gordon; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. P. Nichols.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles; 6.15, the Ven. C. E. Lambert; two Carols.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, Carol Service.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8, 12.15, and 7.30; 11 and 3.15 (children), the Rev. J. B. H. Evans; 6.30, the Rev. P. Gordon.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, and 10.45, the Rev. W. E. Lloyd; 6.30, the Rev. H. W. Benson.

St. Jude, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. Dr. Moor; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. C. Barnaclough.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "Let all mortal flesh" (Holst), the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square, S.W.10.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; M.P., 11, the Rev. D. H. G. Sargent; E.P. and Christmas Carols, 6.30, the Rev. N. A. L. Miller.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, the Dean of Windsor; 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. W. Cleaver; 3.15, Children.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15, H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 11.30, Young People (crypt); 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E.; 7.30, "The Christmas Story."

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11, M. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Cantata, Bach's Christmas Oratorio, Parts I. and II.

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 8, 12.5; 11, the Rev. H. Johnson; 3 (children), the Rev. E. C. Opie; 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15, Children; 11, the Bishop in Kobe; 6.30, Carols.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—The Rev. Dr. Morrison, 11, A., "King of Majesty" (Mozart); 7, Carols.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P. and H.C., the Rev. H. A. Raynes; 6.30, E., Carols.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell Rostron; 3, Children; 6, Carol service.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. G. R. Sampey; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Simmonds.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Elliott; 3, Christmas tree service.

St. Michael's, Cornhill.—11, H.C., the Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton; 6.30, A., "When Jesus was born" (Mendelssohn).

St. Mildred's, Bread-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, and H.C.; 3, Children, the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, the Rev. O. F. Clarke.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice; 12.20, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. C. Barham Gould.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11, Dr. Stuart-Holden; 7, Carol service, address by Dr. Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 3, Children's Christmas toy service; 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15, the Rev. A. Thompson, A., "Grant us Thy peace" (Mendelssohn); 3 (children), the Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30, the Rev. J. W. Griffiths.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock; 6.30, Maunder's "Bethlehem."

St. Peter with St. Thomas, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; M.P., 11.30, Children, 3.15, and E., 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Vicar; 6.30, the Rev. F. G. Smith.

St. Sepulchre's, Holborn-viaduct.—11, H.C., the Rev. G. H. Salter, Choir of College of St. Nicolas.

St. Stephen's, Bow.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. H. Lancaster; 6.30, A., "The Daughter of Jairus" (Stainer).

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, A., "The Wilderness" (Goss), the Rev. C. Clark.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street, S.W.—11, the Rev. Ian R. Gillan; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Archibald Fleming; 7.15, Handel's *Messiah* (Selections).

Scottish National Church, Crown-court, Russell-street, Covent-garden, W.C.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. Joseph Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30; M., "Per Arma" (Merbecke), "Vigilate" (Byrd); L.M., 12, the Rev. G. Nicholson; V., 3.15, Mag. (Palestrina); Comp., 7, T.L. (Schutz), N.D. (Palestrina), A.R. (Bernabeli), Canon M. Howlett.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. J. Greene; 6.30, V., the Bishop of Southwark.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. M. C. D'Arcy; 3.30, the Rev. F. Woodlock.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française de Bayswater, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le pasteur Lelièvre.

French Protestant Church of London, 8 and 9, Soho-square, W.1.—Services at 11 and 6.30.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road, W.1.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Golder Burns.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gamble.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place, N.W.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander at 11 and 6.30.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell; 6.30, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal, N.W.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate Hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. George's (Presbyterian) Church, Willesden-lane, N.W.—11, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. W. D. Maxwell.

Crouch Hill Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. Herbert Gray.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. McNeal.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11, 7, and 3.30 (Carol Service in aid of "Bart.'s"), the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, Dr. S. M. Berry.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—Dr. J. Short, 11 and 6.30 (Carol Service).

Paddington Congregational Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. I. G. Goldhawk.

The King's Weigh House (Congregational), Duke-street.—9, 10, and 11, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Orchard.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Ingham.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street (near High-street Station).—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—The Rev. W. Major Scott, 11 and 6.30.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park.—The Rev. J. A. Kaye, 11 and 6.30.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. B. T. Chilvers.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.—Services, 11.30 and 7.
First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station.
Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting Hill-gate.
Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

HIGHER TREASURY BILL RATE

SIR ALAN ANDERSON ON AUSTRALIA

There was a further sharp rise in the rate of discount at yesterday's sale of Treasury Bills. A rise in the discount rate at this period of the year is seasonal owing to the exceptional need for money for year-end payments; the advance, however, would be less marked but for the steady and persistent outflow of gold to France and the generally unfavourable state of the sterling exchange. Applications for the £45,000,000 of three months bills offered for sale by tender yesterday amounted to £59,115,000. The whole amount was allotted at an average rate of discount of £2 10s. 3.41d. per cent. per annum, against £2 7s. 1.82d. Tenders at £99 7s. 8d. for bills to be paid for on Monday will receive allotment in full, and those at £99 7s. 6d. for bills to be paid for on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Saturday about 12 per cent. Being Christmas week the next tenders for Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday, the amount to be issued being limited to £40,000,000. The market will have to find £5,000,000 of additional credit to take up the bills next week, the payments for new bills exceeding the repayments by that figure. In the following week, however, the market's cash resources will be increased by £5,000,000, for the maturities amount to £45,000,000.

The American Banking Failures

The epidemic of banking failures in the South and Middle West of the United States is the subject of interesting explanation in the Review of the National City Bank of New York. It is true that banking suspensions this year have been greater in number and in deposits than in any other year, but they have been smaller in proportion to the total number and deposits of banks in operation than in the previous crises of 1893 and 1907. From the subjoined table it will be seen that so-called banking failures have run into hundreds every year for some time past:—

Year	No. of Suspensions Member Banks	Non-members	Deposits in Millions Member Banks	Non-members
1921 ..	70	431	$43	$154
1922 ..	157	297	24	96
1923 ..	134	524	51	138
1924 ..	159	617	74	139
1925 ..	146	466	67	106
1926 ..	180	706	60	204
1927 ..	124	538	66	128
1928 ..	73	418	42	96
1929 ..	81	561	57	177
1930* ..	100	640	73	240
Total ..	1,094	5,288	$566	$1,488

*10 months.

The total number of failures in the ten years was 6,382. It is pointed out that more than 80 per cent. of the banks that have failed in this period were not members of the Federal Reserve system, and, therefore, not subject to its restrictions and examinations; nor were they able to use the rediscounting facilities of the system. In the period from 1921 to 1929 the majority of the banks which failed had a capital of $25,000 or less, and more then 60 per cent. were located in towns with less than 1,000 of population.

Causes of the Trouble

These small businesses can hardly be regarded as "banks." They came into existence largely to assist the "boom" in real estate and securities during and after the War. One disadvantage of the present system of unit banking, the National City Bank points out, is that it fails to provide adequate diversity of banking assets. Thus in times of stress the small banks find themselves so deeply involved in local difficulties that instead of being able to give assistance they are themselves a source of weakness. But there has been no general breakdown of credit during the present troubles such as occurred before the Federal Reserve system was introduced. The banking system as a whole is believed to be very strong, for member bank indebtedness to the reserve banks is negligible, the holdings of paper eligible for rediscount are very large, and the Federal Reserve lending capacity is practically untouched.

The Orient Line Meeting

Sir Alan Anderson, presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, described in simple and effective language the economic storm which had broken over Australia. He neither minimized the disturbances nor sought to magnify them. The interests of the Orient Line are so closely identified with the welfare of Australia that obviously an able management would wish to take their bearings with the utmost care and see as clearly as visibility would allow in order that a safe course may be steered. The success of Australia is, the chairman declared, the life-blood of the company, and while the difficulties of the Commonwealth have already been reflected in much decreased earnings and a sharp reduction in the dividend, he warned the shareholders that during the year ending June 30 next the company would probably lose money. He would not merely have been guessing—that, in such a serious matter, would be unsuitable—for nearly six months out of the 12 have already passed.

The Road to Progress

There are signs, Sir Alan said, that the patient, *i.e.*, the Commonwealth, "is beginning to recognize that he is ill—great progress in so short a time with a patient who normally treats ill-health and medical advice with robust contempt." The chairman indicated the causes and the cure, and observed that the one necessity for Australia is that her people should realize, and face, the facts. Again, "her people attack their problem knowing that they must bring down costs at once, but knowing also that after a good clean-up now they will banish unemployment and advance rapidly in trade and settlement." Sir Alan showed how, through the operation of the exchange, Australian producers gain at present by payment for their commodities in world currency worth more than the value of the Australian pounds in which local costs and wages are met; declared that pastoral and agricultural production promise this season to beat all records; and asserted that the road of progress for Australia is open—it is only the barrier of high costs which blocks the path. The address, doubtless, will be studied with care in Australia, for it bears evidence of being worded with care and represents the considered views of the spokesman for managers who are sincere well wishers of Australia. They have provided passenger accommodation and cargo space which are now far from being fully used and the company must suffer severely with Australia in her economic trials. The managers have, indeed, every reason earnestly to desire the resumption of the commercial progress in Australia on which, through expenditure on fine new ships, they have banked so heavily.

Carreras' Resumed Progress

Perhaps the most interesting statement made at the annual meeting yesterday of Carreras, Limited, was that contained in a reply to a question asked by a shareholder as to the course of the company's trading since the close of its financial year on October 31. The chairman (Sir Louis Baron) said that the company's business in the past six weeks had shown a continuous upward tendency; that the company had now reached the point when it could report a gratifying increase over the corresponding period of last year; and that for this period of the year it had established a record over any previous year. In the light of general business conditions this is a remarkable achievement. The chairman referred to the exceptional fierceness of competition in the tobacco trade during the past year—the increased cost of advertising and selling was largely responsible for the set-back in the company's profits—but he declared that among the most popular brands of cigarettes those of Carreras were holding their own. Alluding to India, where the company does a large trade, Sir Louis Baron said the boycott had resulted in a decline in sales, but he regarded this as temporary, and added that there were already indications that the company's trade in India was getting back to its normal basis. The company had been hampered in Australia both by a considerable increase in the tariff and by the severe restrictions placed upon the quantities of cigarettes to be imported into the country. To meet this changed condition the company has devised plans which involve the manufacture of its products in Australia.

Venezuela's Financial Position

The Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances Company, which operates a telephone system in that country, made a notable step forward last year, the net profit before charging for renewals and depreciation rising from £38,387 to £51,780. The company's revenue increased by 13.6 per cent., which is an indication of the growing prosperity of the country. At the meeting yesterday the chairman, Sir Alexander Roger, said that owing to the considerable expansion in business which had already taken place, and the further expansion that was in prospect, the directors had been studying the constitution of the company, the capital and loan account, and local organization. Very shortly it is hoped to put plans before the shareholders which will enable the company to undertake more advantageously the further development of its national telephone business in Venezuela. Since the discovery of petroleum in the Maracaibo Lake basin Venezuela's economic position has been greatly improved. The country has become second only to the United States as an oil-producer. Its finances are satisfactory and the surplus of revenue over expenditure each year continues. Sir Alexander Roger added that the Government had announced its intention to liquidate its external debt on January 1 next, which will reduce the public debt to considerably less than £1,250,000. As Sir Alexander truly observed, there are very few, if any, countries which enjoy a more healthy financial position than Venezuela to-day.

A Rubber Debenture Scheme

In consequence of the criticisms which had been made of the directors' proposal to make the Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock of the Bintan Rubber Estate a Non-Cumulative Income Debenture for the next three years, the resolutions were not put to the meeting of the Debenture-holders held yesterday. The chairman explained that since the notice had been sent out the board had conferred with the largest holders of the Debentures, and that a committee, consisting of Mr. Guy Benson, Mr. L. A. Stride, and Mr. T. E. Williams, had been appointed to confer with the board in the formulation of new proposals which will be acceptable to the Debenture-holders. The fresh proposals are to be submitted to a meeting early in the New Year. Debenture-holders are properly jealous of their rights, and they are entitled to object to any project for tampering with them unless it can be shown to their satisfaction that the variation is of advantage to the Debenture-holders themselves.

Tea Company's Smaller Crop

The interim report of the Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, one of the leading Northern Indian tea producers, provides details of the company's production for the season which has recently closed. This helps to explain the heavy reduction shown in the final estimates of the total Northern Indian crop for the 1930 season, for the company's outturn amounted to only 8,456,080lb., a decline of 1,661,752lb., or about 16½ per cent., compared with 1929. It is also substantially less than the 1928 crop, which was 9,814,613lb. In spite of the weakness in the market for tea in the summer months the company's sales for 1930 and the prices realized for its tea have been well maintained, sales having amounted to 3,377,413lb., realizing an average price of 16.93d. per lb., against 3,452,825lb., at an average price of 16.88d. per lb. for 1929. But in view of the falling off in production revenue for the year will presumably be smaller and it is not surprising that the board have reduced the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent.

Low Temperature Carbonisation

Operations of Low Temperature Carbonisation, Limited during the year to October 31, were adversely affected by the depression in the coalmining industry which checked the extension of the use of the company's process in other works. At the same time the trading of its own works was unfavourably affected by the further fall in the price of by-products due mainly, the directors state, to changed conditions in the American creosote market. To meet this situation a new method of treatment has been introduced which is expected to increase the return obtained from by-products. The company's own plants have been working at full time, and the board claim that the quality of "coalite" has been further improved. The accounts show a gross trading revenue of £76,549, while the previous accounts, which covered 15 months, disclosed a revenue of £115,069. Trading profit for the past year was £18,207, and the company's holding in the subsidiary, Doncaster Coalite, brought in a further £12,268. Outgoings however, absorbed the bulk of this revenue, and after providing for interest on the Eight per Cent. Prior Lien Debenture stock and allowing for depreciation of plant, there is a debit balance of £9,317 which raises the amount at debit of profit and loss to £13,811. Of the total assets of £1,194,730, the greater part consists of patents, trade marks, goodwill, &c., at cost (including £112,817 for underwriting commission), £870,780. The cash holding is £21,790.

STOCK EXCHANGE

RALLY AND PARTIAL REACTION

BRAZILIAN BONDS LOWER

The Stock Exchange yesterday made an attempt to follow up the recovery that set in on Thursday. About mid-day prices in most markets turned upwards, but owing to the limited volume of business and to the rather less satisfactory advices received in the afternoon from New York a partial reaction took place before the close. This applied more particularly to Industrial shares and South American Railway stocks, but in these markets, as well as in others, the movements on the day mostly favoured holders. The weakness of Brazilian bonds was the principal development in the Foreign market. Little change took place in Chinese bonds, although the market learned with satisfaction of the Government's intention to meet the remaining coupon in arrear on the Crisp Loan, and to make a further payment on account of the overdue amortization of the Anglo-French loan.

The GILT-EDGED market was quiet, and, in the absence of business, prices showed a slightly easier tendency. The Four per Cent. Funding Loan closed ¼ lower at 93¼, and declines of ¼ were marked in Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols and the Three-and-a-Half and Five per Cent. Conversion Loans. The Five per Cent. War Loan was steady at 102 15-16. Australian loans failed to maintain the recent recovery, prices falling from 1 to 2 per cent. Among the new scrips, Central Electricity Board weakened on the appearance of another electrical issue, and was offered at "par." The HOME RAILWAY market showed a rather steadier tone. No change occurred in the heavy lines. Southern Deferred improved to 22½, although the Preferred was easier at 65½.

In the FOREIGN market continued weakness was shown by Brazilian bonds, for which selling on American account was held to be responsible. The Six-and-a-Half per Cents of 1927 fell 2 points to 61, and falls of a point took place in a number of other bonds, including the San Paulo Coffee loans. German issues continued heavy; both the Seven per Cent. Dawes Loan and the Potash Loan fell to 100½. A general recovery took place in SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAYS, though prices closed below the best. B.A. Great Southern rose to 69, business being marked at 70, and closed a point higher on the day at 68. Central Argentine also recorded a net gain of a point, the closing price being 55, which compared with a highest of 56½. Buenos Ayres and Pacific touched 48, and closed at 47, also showing a gain of a point. B.A. Western were unchanged on the day at 48, the stock having been 49. A rally of 3 points to 60 was marked in Entre Rios, and both Leopoldina and San Paulo closed distinctly firmer.

The OIL market showed some recovery. Burmah was a good feature, rising 3-32 to 15-32, while Anglo-Persian rose 1-16 to 2 25-32. Gains of 1-32 were marked in Shell and V.O.C., but Royal Dutch were slightly easier on the day at 24½. Mexican Eagle rose at one time to 7s. 6d., the progress report being liked; the shares, however, closed only 4½d. higher on the day at 7s. 4½d. The price of RUBBER was slightly harder at 7-16d. per lb. There was little doing in the share market, and prices hardly moved all day.

INDUSTRIALS MOSTLY HIGHER

The INDUSTRIAL market during the early hours showed further recovery. The movement, however, did not proceed very far owing to absence of business, and in the afternoon prices showed a slightly easier tendency on the receipt of advices from New York. On balance the changes in the majority of leading shares were in favour of holders. Turner and Newall at 42s. and Courtaulds at 37s. 6d. each rose 1s. 6d. J. and P. Coats were raised 1s. to 54s., and small gains were marked in Imperial Chemical (18s. 9d.) and British Celanese (7s. 4½d.). Tate and Lyle made a further improvement, the shares rising to 36s. 6d. In the Motor group higher prices were quoted for Dennis (35s.), Leyland (52s.), and Rolls-Royce (39s. 3d.). A fall of 1s. 3d. to 20s. took place in Hopkinsons. Cables and Wireless Preference rallied to 70. Gains of 3-32 were marked in Columbia Graphophone (1 13-16) and Gramophone (1¼). Furness Withy closed 9d. lower at 31s. 6d. Tobacco shares were firm, Carreras improving after the meeting. Sudan Plantations hardened to 1 13-16.

In the SOUTH AFRICAN market the shares of finance companies remained dull; Central Mining fell to 11¼, and Johannesburg Consolidated to 27s. On the other hand the recent favourable dividend announcements continued to be reflected in the shares of the producing companies, a number of which showed small gains. RHODESIAN COPPER shares were heavy and Rio Tinto was easier at 28. In the TIN group small improvements took place in Tavoy (3s.) and Tronoh (11s. 6d.), but the general tone remained dull.

COMMODITY PRICES

Prices on yesterday's markets of some of the leading commodities with the figures of the preceding day and a year ago are given below:—

—	Dec. 19	Dec. 18	Year ago
Wheat, No. 2 N. Man., parcels, Liverpool, c.i.f. (480lb.)	24/-	24/4½	50/6
Sugar, Cuban, raw, c.i.f. (cwt.) ..	6/3	6/-	8/10½
Iron, No. 3 Cleveland (ton) ..	63/6	63/6	72/6
Copper, standard, cash (ton) ..	£46 0 0*	£44 17 6*	£68 7 6
Tin, standard, cash (ton) ..	£106 17 6*	£105 15 0*	£183 15 0
Cotton, American mid. spot (lb.) ..	5.32d.	5.41d.	9.41d.
Wool, tops, 64's average (lb.) ..	23d.	22d.	31d.
Jute, first marks, c.i.f. (ton) ..	£15 15 0	£16 0 0	£27 10 0
Rubber, smoked sheet, spot (lb.) ..	4⅜d.	4½d.	4⅞d.
Linseed oil, spot (ton)	£25 15 0	£26 0 0	£45 0 0

*Unofficial closing prices.

AMERICAN FARM CROPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture makes the following estimates from the reports of its correspondents and agents:—

WINTER WHEAT.—The area sown this fall is estimated at 42,042,000 acres, against 43,690,000 acres sown last year. The condition of the crop on December 1 was 86.3, against 86.0 on December 1, 1929, and 84.4 on December 1, 1928.

RYE.—The area sown this fall is estimated at 4,158,000 acres, as compared with 3,466,000 acres last year. The condition of the crop on December 1 was 82.6, against 87.2 last year and 84.4 two years ago.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past Week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc or Dec. from Jan. 1*
Anglo-Argen. Trams ..	£79,952	−8,887	−240,928
Burma Elec. Supply (Nov. 1) ..	Rs.61,401	+2,106	+21,482
Cape Elec. Trams (Nov. 1)	£31,781	—	—
Do. (net) ..	£2,603	—	—
Egyptian Mkts. .. (Dec. 11)	£1,990†	+362	−3,413
L.C.C.	£85,327	−3,300	−47,290 (April 1)
Mexican Rly. ..	$225,700‡	+225,700	−161,000 (July 1)

* Unless otherwise shown. † No traffic in 1929 owing to strike. ‡ Heavy rains a year ago.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LIMITED.—Traffic returns for November: Miles flown, 73,986 (against 82,933); miles flown since April 1, 943,683 (against 960,010); ton miles, 45,125 (against 62,587); ton miles since April 1, 722,240 (against 815,045); receipts for month, £44,508 (against £58,870); receipts since April 1, £445,389 (against £440,900).

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1⅞	2
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4¾	3½-5½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5½	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1⅝	1½
Brussels	2½	2⅜	1½

After inviting bids the Sugar Trust has accepted eight guilders for superior sugar and seven guilders for head sugar, states a Reuter telegram of yesterday's date from **Batavia.**

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS FIRM

FALL IN SWISS EXCHANGE

For a Friday the short loan market was firmer than usual yesterday, a fact partly due to the payment of a call of £5,400,000 on the last India Government loan. To-day a similar amount will be released by the maturity of India Government Bills for £6,000,000. The usual charge for fresh advances for the night was 1½ per cent., but both 1½ per cent. and 2 per cent. were sometimes paid; old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 1½ per cent. The Treasury Bills were allotted much in accordance with expectations, the average rate being slightly over 2½ per cent. Market rates again displayed a hardening tendency, 2½ per cent. being the general quotation at the close for three months fine bank bills. During the morning one of the clearing banks was reported to have bought some March bills at $2\frac{13}{32}$ per cent., while after the announcement of the Treasury Bill result the market sold a few at $2\frac{7}{16}$ per cent. Some inquiry was in evidence for shorter dated bills on French account. A large amount, £524,000, of bar gold was sold by the Bank of England; it was understood to represent two days' withdrawal on account of French purchasers. The chief movement among the foreign exchanges was a fall in the Swiss rate to the low level of 25.01½f., a point at which it is believed standard gold may be taken from the Bank for Switzerland.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1½—2	2—2½	2½	2½	2¾—2¾	2¾—2¾
Discount (Treasury Bills)		**(Fine Trade Bills)**			
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months	4 months	6 months
2⅞—2½	2½	3—2⅞	3¼—3⅛	3⅜—4

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved within a narrow range, and closed at $4.85^{11}/_{16}$, compared with $4.85^{45}/_{64}$ on Thursday. Forward dollars were in demand, the premium on one month being 5-32nd. and on three months ⅜c. The French exchange finished slightly lower at 123.60f., and the Brussels (34.76b.), Milan (92.76l.), and Amsterdam rates all showed small declines. A feature was the further movement in the Swiss exchange against sterling, the rate closing at 25.01½f., a fall of 1c. The Spanish exchange was quieter; the rate was finally 45.67½p., a rise of 22½c. At one time German marks were freely offered, the Berlin rate moving to 20.37½m. Later, however, there was a reaction, the closing quotation being 20.36½m., compared with 20.36¾m. The Vienna rate rose to 34.48¾sch. Eastern silver exchanges were unaltered., The Argentine peso failed to hold its recent recovery, the Buenos Aires rate falling back to 37d. At 4½d. the Rio exchange was slightly firmer.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Dec. 19	Dec. 18
New York	$ to £	4.8666	$4.85^{13}/_{16}$-$4.85^{11}/_{16}$	$4.85^{11}/_{16}$-$4.85^{9}/_{16}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	$4.86^{1}/_{16}$-$4.86^{1}/_{8}$	$4.86^{1}/_{16}$-$4.86^{1}/_{8}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-123.62	123.59-123.63
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.76-34.77	34.76-34.77
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.74-92.78	92.74-92.79
Switzerl'nd	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.01-25.02	25.02-25.03
Athens	Dr. to £	375	$374^{3}/_{4}$-$375^{1}/_{4}$	$374^{3}/_{4}$-$375^{1}/_{4}$
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	192¾-193	192¾-193
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.35-45.80	44.60-46.05
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	$108^{1}/_{2}$-$108^{3}/_{4}$	$108^{1}/_{2}$-$108^{3}/_{4}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05¾-06⅛	12.06-06⅛
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36-20.37¼	20.35¾-36⅛
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.48	34.46-34.50	34.45-34.50
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74-27.77	27.75-27.79
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2327	$163^{7}/_{8}$-$163^{11}/_{16}$	$163^{7}/_{8}$-$163^{3}/_{4}$
Warsaw	Zloty to $	43.58	43¼-43⅜	43¼-43⅜
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.28	25.18-25.28
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Constntple	Pst. to £	110	1.92½	1.92½
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274-274½	274-274½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜-48⅞	48⅜-48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.669	668-673	668-673
Narvi	F. Kr. to £	18.159	18.150-18.177	18.150-18.177
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.15^{7}/_{8}$-18	$18.15^{7}/_{8}$-$18^{1}/_{16}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09-18.10	$18.09^{1}/_{4}$-09¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.15^{7}/_{8}$-$18^{1}/_{16}$	$18.15^{7}/_{8}$-$18^{1}/_{16}$
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	$97^{1}/_{16}$-$97^{3}/_{16}$	$97^{1}/_{16}$-$97^{3}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{31}/_{32}$-$1/5^{15}/_{16}$	$1/5^{31}/_{32}$-$1/5^{15}/_{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{31}/_{32}$-$1/5^{15}/_{16}$	$1/5^{31}/_{32}$-$1/5^{15}/_{16}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{31}/_{32}$-$1/5^{15}/_{16}$	$1/5^{31}/_{32}$-$1/5^{15}/_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	$1/1^{1}/_{16}$-$1/1^{3}/_{16}$	$1/1^{1}/_{16}$-$1/1^{3}/_{16}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	$2/0^{1}/_{2}$-$2/0^{19}/_{32}$	$2/0^{1}/_{2}$-$2/0^{19}/_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	$1/4^{3}/_{4}$-$1/5^{3}/_{32}$	$1/5$-$1/5^{1}/_{32}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	$2/3^{11}/_{16}$-$2/3^{15}/_{16}$	$2/3^{15}/_{16}$-$2/4$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06-06⅛	12.06-06⅛
Manila	Per peso	24.888d	2/0⅛	2/0⅛
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	$43^{29}/_{32}$-$43^{31}/_{32}$	$41^{15}/_{16}$-$42^{1}/_{8}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d	$36^{15}/_{16}$-37¼	$37^{3}/_{16}$-$37^{5}/_{16}$
V'zuela†	$ to £	40	39.95	39.94
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	36-36½	36¼-36¾
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	16.25	16.15
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.75-10.93	10.75-10.95

† 90 days. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia* ..	109 16 8	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

BAR GOLD amounting to £324,461 was sold by the Bank of England yesterday, and, in addition, 14,000 SOVEREIGNS were withdrawn for export. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £895,305, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Dec. 18—		Dec. 18—	
Bar gold ..	76	Bar gold ..	847,920
		Sovereigns ..	9,000
Dec. 19 ..	Nil	Dec. 19—	
		Bar gold ..	524,461
		Sovereigns ..	14,000
Net efflux ..	895,305		
Total ..	£895,381	Total ..	£895,381

Net influx for 1930 to date, £1,748,517; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 1½d. per oz.

Silver was rather firmer, both India and China giving support, while offerings were on a very small scale. The price rose ¼d. to 14½d. per oz. for cash and $14^{11}/_{16}$d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from mid-day on December 15 to midday on December 18, amounted to £2,359,964, of which £1,626,739 came from Brazil, and £690,505 from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £4,031,778, of which £3,501,685 went to France and £392,087 to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £24,794 and exports amounted to £78,271.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE

—	Dec. 15	Dec. 7
Note Circulation	Lakhs of Rs. 16,189	Lakhs of Rs. 16,317
The reserve against it was held in the following form:—		
Silver coin and bullion in India..	12,126	12,224
Gold coin and bullion in India	3,175	3,226
Securities (Govt. of India) ..	888	867
Total	16,189	16,317

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

—	Dec. 17	Inc. or dec.
RESOURCES:—		
Total gold reserves	2,958,850	− 46,170
Reserves other than gold ..	132,240	− 4,220
Total bills discounted ..	331,320	+ 74,220
Bills bought in open market	251,590	+ 7,890
Total bills on hand	582,910	+ 82,120
Total U.S. Govt. securities ..	692,480	+ 75,430
Total bills and securities ..	1,282,860	164,890
Total resources	5,385,730	+ 323,490
LIABILITIES:—		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,596,170	+ 120,420
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,454,970	+ 7,450
Government deposits	2,920	− 13,780
Total deposits	2,483,550	− 6,300
Total liabilities	5,265 730	+ 323,490
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined ..	75.8%	− 3.4%

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BETTER TONE

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Much quieter conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange to-day, but the market had a better appearance, shorts becoming more cautious owing to indications of oversold technical conditions and the completion of liquidation. Sales were returned at 2,263,000 shares.

The tendency at the opening was barely steady, with realizing and some professional selling on the theory that the market was entitled to a reaction after the recent recovery in view of the fact that outside conditions are not in favour of a sustained rally. At the same time the further reduction in brokers' loans during the past week was taken to indicate that stocks had passed into stronger hands. Early offerings were well taken on the decline, the resumption of professional selling failing to unsettle the general market, support being derived from the appearance of investment accumulation in standard issues. "Bear" covering subsequently caused sharp rebounds in individual stocks, and while the general list rallied irregularly owing to occasional selling spells, good support came out whenever declines occurred.

Although trading was relatively quiet in the afternoon the market maintained a very steady tone. Slackened pressure to sell strengthened the belief that distress liquidation had been completed. Gradual but continuous gains were registered during the late trading as a result of quiet accumulation, centring largely in the railroad group, under the influence of rumours of an early favourable announcement regarding the consolidation of eastern roads. Another factor helping to impart a more cheerful aspect was the firmness of the bond market, this being interpreted as meaning that the banking situation was relieved. The close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 19	Dec. 18
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.8653	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight ..	£1	—	$4.85^{7}/_{16}$	$4.85^{1}/_{32}$
Cables ..	£1	$4.86^{5}/_{8}$	$4.85^{11}/_{16}$	$4.85^{13}/_{32}$
60 days' sight ..	£1	—	$4.83^{15}/_{32}$	$4.83^{7}/_{32}$
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	$4.85^{7}/_{16}$	$4.85^{7}/_{16}$
Paris	£1	—	4.84⅞	4.84⅞
Paris, short sight ..	100f.	3.91¼	5.25	5.93
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.25½	40.25
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.75	$26.74^{1}/_{2}$
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84	$26.84^{1}/_{2}$
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	$26.74^{1}/_{2}$	$26.74^{1}/_{2}$
Prague, cheques ..	100kr.	—	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	$23.84^{1}/_{2}$	$23.85^{1}/_{2}$
Brussels, cables ..	100bel.	13.90	13.97	13.97
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.42	$19.41^{3}/_{4}$
Madrid, cables ..	100pe.	19.30	10.66	10.71
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.03	$14.03^{3}/_{4}$	$14.08^{1}/_{4}$
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	$17.50^{1}/_{2}$	$17.50^{1}/_{2}$
Belgrade, cables ..	100din.	19.30	$1.77^{1}/_{4}$	$1.77^{1}/_{4}$
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	$1.29^{1}/_{2}$	$1.29^{3}/_{4}$	$1.29^{3}/_{4}$
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	33.06	33.21
Rio, cables	1 mil.	12.45	9.75	9.70

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Dec. 19	Dec. 18	—	Closing Prices Dec. 19	Dec. 18
Atchison ..	$180^{1}/_{2}$	177	Int. Amer.	7	8
Atl. Coast	107	99	Kansas City	38	36
B. & O.	$70^{1}/_{4}$	$65^{1}/_{4}$	Louisville	89	90
Do. Pref.	$71^{1}/_{2}$	71	Minn. St. P.	7	5
Brooklyn Man. T'sit	59	$58^{3}/_{4}$	Miss. Pac. — Do., Pref.	88	$82^{1}/_{2}$
Can. P. (New)	$39^{7}/_{8}$	$38^{5}/_{8}$	N. Mex. & P.		$^{1}/_{2}$
Cent. N.J.	200	$182^{1}/_{2}$	Do., 2 Pf.		$^{1}/_{4}$
Ches. & O.	$40^{5}/_{8}$	$38^{1}/_{2}$	N.Y. Cent.	119	$114^{1}/_{4}$
Ch. G.W.	6	$5^{3}/_{4}$	Norfolk	197	$190^{1}/_{2}$
Do., Pref.	$19^{1}/_{2}$	$16^{1}/_{2}$	N. Pacific	$49^{3}/_{4}$	47
Ch. N.W.	$34^{1}/_{2}$	34	Pennsylv'a	$58^{3}/_{4}$	$55^{5}/_{8}$
Ch. Mil. St. P.	$6^{1}/_{4}$	$5^{5}/_{8}$	Reading ..	$80^{1}/_{4}$	$78^{1}/_{4}$
Ch. Rock Is.	$53^{1}/_{2}$	50	S. L. & S.F.	$48^{1}/_{2}$	47
Ch. Gt. W.	13⅜	13⅛	S. L. Pacific	$23^{3}/_{4}$	$18^{1}/_{4}$
Del., Lack.	83	80	Southern	95	$92^{1}/_{2}$
Erie	$27^{1}/_{2}$	$26^{1}/_{2}$	Do., Pref.	57	53
Do., 1 Pf.	$34^{1}/_{4}$	32	Union ..	$82^{1}/_{

COMPANY MEETINGS

CARRERAS, LIMITED

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

TOBACCO INDUSTRY CONDITIONS

THE EXPORT MARKETS

POPULARITY OF CARRERAS PRODUCTIONS

SUCCESS OF NEW LINES

SIR LOUIS B. BARON'S SPEECH

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Carreras, Limited, was held yesterday at Arcadia Works, Hampstead-road, London, N.W.

SIR LOUIS B. BARON, Bt. (the chairman and managing director of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. George F. Copeland) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN (who was received with applause) said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before commencing my speech I should like to read you a letter which I have received from Mr. Edward Baron, who, as you will notice, is not present. It is addressed to me, and he says:—"As you know, I am terribly sorry not to be present at this year's annual meeting. It is the first one I have missed in 14 years, and only your request to carry out my mission in America, and the advisability of avoiding delay, prevents me from having the pleasure of supporting you. I have read your speech most carefully and I am in agreement with every word. In the prevailing conditions the shareholders should congratulate you, and I trust you will have a successful meeting. I hope there is no need to assure you of the staff's and my own loyalty and great efforts for Carreras success during 1931." (Cheers.)

PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

I presume it is your wish that as usual the report and accounts should be taken as read. (Agreed.) You will have noticed that the net profit for the year amounts to £968,204, and after writing off all expenses, including a contribution to the Staff Superannuation Fund and making full provision for depreciations, the amount available for disposal, including the net amount brought forward, is £2,027,369. This sum your directors propose to appropriate as set out in the report, leaving a balance of £1,057,160 to carry forward to next year.

The past year has, as you know, been a particularly difficult one in all industries, and we, in common with most of the large manufacturing and trading concerns, have felt the effects of the unfavourable conditions which, unfortunately, have prevailed in almost every part of the world.

Several of our best export markets have passed through specially troublous times in the period under review. In India the general boycott of British goods was an adverse factor and resulted in a decline in our sales, but this, I am pleased to say, is, I think, of a temporary nature, for I am glad to tell you that there are already indications that our trade in India is getting back to its normal basis and during the past month or more has shown a decided tendency to improve. (Hear, hear.)

THE AUSTRALIAN MARKET

In Australia our progress has also been hampered, but for a different reason. Most of you are doubtless aware of the economic conditions which prevail in the Commonwealth, and that, in the attempt to remedy its own financial position, the Australian Government has considerably increased its tariffs and also placed severe restrictions on the quantities of cigarettes to be imported into the country. At the time the new regulations came into force, now some months ago, your directors took steps which they thought were most likely to conserve the valuable trade which we have built up in Australia.

We realized that the action we took would involve trading on a very small margin of profit for a time, but we felt sure that it was wiser to do this than have our brands shut out of that market. We also immediately set ourselves to devise further plans to meet the new position which had arisen, and which involved the manufacture of our products in Australia. I am glad to tell you we have obtained control of an established manufacturing business in Melbourne—a business with a very high reputation and a good, solid trade. We are now pressing forward our plans to extend the factory accommodation there, so that Carreras brands will be manufactured and sold under conditions which will enable us to compete both economically and successfully in that market. (Hear, hear.)

You may have noticed that our director, Mr. Louden, is also absent to-day, the reason being that he left for Australia some time ago, to apply on our behalf his great technical knowledge and experience to ensure that everything connected with the new branch in Melbourne is established on the best possible basis.

In several other export markets we have thought it advisable to adjust our selling organization to the altered conditions, and to make such arrangements as will, we are firmly convinced, bring good results in our future overseas business. At this juncture, however, it would not be in the interests of the company to go into further details.

HOME TRADE COMPETITION

In regard to the home trade, the whole of the tobacco industry has never, in my opinion, experienced such fierce or more intensive competition than in the past year, a period which has also coincided with reduced spending power on the part of a proportion of the smoking public. Notwithstanding this, it is pleasant and satisfactory to record a most important point—namely, among the most popular brands ours are holding their own. The costs of advertising and selling our products have been considerably higher, but a gratifying feature is the fact that we have been able to stand up against heavy odds, to retain the good will of the public and the trade, and at the same time to employ our entire staff of contented workpeople at full wages throughout the whole year. (Hear, hear.)

We have introduced several new lines, and you will be interested to know that our Black Cat Red Band cigarette, which was put on the market in October, is proving very successful, while Piccadilly No. 1—a very high-class production—is making most satisfactory progress. Our latest introduction is the Craven Navy Cut cigarette—a brother to Craven "A," but without the cork tip—which we feel sure will make a special appeal to smokers who prefer a non-tipped cigarette.

I should like to stress emphatically one all-important point of which we never have lost and never will lose sight and which has made our business what it is—that is the purity and quality of all goods which are produced in the Carreras factories. (Hear, hear).

THE JOHN SINCLAIR BUSINESS

During the past year we have entered into very close business relationship with the old-established and well-known business of John Sinclair, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. This business, as many of you are doubtless aware, has a very high reputation throughout the country but particularly in the North of England and in Scotland. I am pleased to tell you that its products are making steady progress and in due time I am confident that the results achieved will bring considerable benefit to our shareholders. For a time, however, we shall probably devote our revenue from that source to the expansion of the business over a wider field.

One of the greatest advantages which have accrued in connexion with the John Sinclair business is that we have secured the services of Mr. John Alexander Sinclair as one of the directors of Carreras. (Hear, hear). He is a comparatively young man of the third generation of tobacco manufacturers; he is well known and well liked throughout the trade and his knowledge, experience and personal qualities will be a great asset in our business. (Hear, hear).

PUBLIC APPRECIATION

I have already referred to the intensive competition with which we have had to contend in the past year, and to have retained in spite of this the volume of our home business under the conditions which have prevailed indicates the strength of the public appreciation of our products. The times through which we are passing are decidedly abnormal and therefore in the nature of things cannot last beyond a certain period.

In formulating our policy we have borne these facts in mind and our aim has been not so much to gain an immediate benefit which might have disappeared with a change of conditions, but rather to steer a course which though it may be a slower process will leave us with the goodwill of our business unimpaired and our position and reputation in the industry greatly enhanced. You have a business which has been built up on a solid and very sound basis, and that basis we are determined to retain. (Hear, hear).

Your directors are alive to the changing circumstances of the industry and are continually taking such steps as they consider necessary to strengthen the position and protect the trade of your company.

As with all great and soundly constituted businesses, the developments which we have initiated both at home and abroad have for the time being involved increased expenditure which may not bring immediate benefit, but your directors are satisfied that in due course we shall reap the reward of this expenditure by the expansion of the business and the still further consolidation of the company's position.

BOARD'S DECISIONS

You will appreciate that in a year like the one which has just closed questions of a varying character have had to be considered, but it would not be in the best interests of the business for me to explain the reasons why we have adopted certain measures and refrained from others. I can tell you, however, that in so far as results can be judged up to the present the decisions we have taken are proving advantageous to the business. (Hear, hear.)

Once again I must bear testimony to the loyalty and cooperation of our workpeople and staff. We continue to maintain the best possible relations with all those who have any part in the operation of this business, and during the past year we can show a record of hard work and cheerful service which I am proud to think has always been one of the outstanding features of Carreras. (Hear, hear.)

The year under review, with its attendant difficulties, is now a matter of history and we look forward to the future full of hope and strong in the knowledge that with a return to more favourable general conditions Carreras are fully equipped to obtain their full share of the world's great tobacco trade.

CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

Your directors were never more confident of the successful outcome of our endeavours and are therefore convinced that the policy which we are pursuing in our various plans of development will, even in the face of prevailing and intensive competition, ultimately result in the continued and increased prosperity of the company. (Hear, hear.)

I now move: "That the directors' report and accounts as at October 31, 1930, now submitted to this meeting be and the same are hereby received and adopted; that a dividend of 4s. 9d. net per share on the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary and 7½d. net per share on the "B" Ordinary shares be and the same is hereby declared, making, with the interim dividend paid in June last, 50 per cent., less income-tax, for the year on all classes of Orinary shares; such dividends to be payable to all Ordinary, "A" Ordinary, and "B" Ordinary shareholders appearing on the register on the 3rd day of December, 1930, the date on which the share register was closed."

Mr. WILLIAM J. YAPP, who was received with applause,—I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN.—Are there any questions that any shareholder would like to ask?

Mr. S. J. CANNICOTT.—Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether you feel like telling us what the results have been, or what progress has been made, since the end of the year on October 31?

THE GOODWILL ITEM

Mr. H. J. STEPHENS.—Mr. Chairman, I have only one friendly suggestion to make, and that relates to your balance-sheet. You have in your balance-sheet an item for goodwill. Everybody knows that it is a mere bagatelle that you have there, and I am going to suggest that you should eliminate it entirely. You have a very strong financial position, and in your speech, Sir, I think you might have stressed your strong financial position. This company is, I think, really unique in its finances. It has a reserve of very nearly a million sterling, it has an amount of undivided, accumulated profit carried forward exceeding a million sterling, and it has investments in gilt-edged stocks of approximately half a million sterling. That position, in my judgment, is unique for an industrial company of this character.

I have attended this meeting, not always as a shareholder, annually for, I think, 20 years, and I have always been struck by the fact that you have the confidence of your shareholders; the meetings are always harmonious proceedings, and everything is carried with unanimity. Therefore you have the confidence of your shareholders, and we hesitate to make suggestions because we have such faith in your judgment, but I do suggest that in view of your strong financial position, it might be better still to eliminate this very small item for goodwill, and I am going to suggest that you take that into consideration in time for the next meeting.

COMPANY'S ORGANIZATION

I also want to congratulate you on the remarkable speed with which you get your accounts out. Your financial year does not end until October 31, and you have a very great trading concern here carrying on trade in all parts of the British Empire and outside, and yet here we are assembled before Christmas, passing our accounts. I think it is a tribute to your organization and to your administrative staff. (Hear, hear.)

Then, Sir, I am going to congratulate you upon your sales organization, because in a business of this character its success does depend very largely on the sales organization. You can manufacture the very best brands of tobacco, but unless your sales organization is effective, it is wasted effort. Your publicity is always unique of its kind; it is rather a distinctive type of publicity which appeals to the public, and that is another point on which I think you are to be congratulated.

I was very interested to hear what you had to say on the Indian boycott and on the Australian tariff, and there again I think you are to be congratulated. In fact, my speech is all congratulations, on the steps you have taken to meet these difficulties. That is all I have to say, Sir. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. J. MORRIS asked for enlightenment on the coupon issue.

CURRENT YEAR'S BUSINESS

The CHAIRMAN.—First of all I will deal with the question as to the position in regard to the current year's business. With regard to the current financial year I am pleased to say that we have made an encouraging start, our business has shown a continuous upward tendency, and as one week has succeeded another, there has been a stronger tone about things, and they have now reached the point when we can report a gratifying increase over the corresponding period of last year. (Hear, hear.) And, further, I can tell you that for this period of the year we have established a record over any previous year.

I must thank Mr. Stephens for his kind expression of confidence in our organization and in the directors. As to the question he raises about goodwill, that is an old question which was brought up many times. I can only say that we will give it consideration.

In regard to Mr. Morris's question about coupons, it is a matter on which I do not think it would be in the interests of this company to indulge in any discussion about the relative merits of coupon and no-coupon trading. But, this is what I will say—whatever action Carreras take is an open book.

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. J. A. SINCLAIR TO THE BOARD

Mr. HARRY W. DANBURY.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I have very much pleasure indeed in proposing that Mr. John A. Sinclair be re-elected a director of the company. As the chairman has said, we have in Mr. Sinclair not only not a mere figurehead but a man who has had a life-long experience of the trade who brings to this company a wide knowledge of tobacco manufacturing in all its branches, but he is also fully acquainted with the selling side of the tobacco industry, and I am sure that Mr. Sinclair's well-balanced mind, his shrewd judgment, and those personal qualities of which some of you undoubtedly are aware, and to which Sir Louis has referred, will be of great assistance in this greater company which he has now joined and in the future development of our united businesses. I trust you will re-elect him by a unanimous vote. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. E. WOODS, in seconding the resolution, said: As this is the first time Mr. Sinclair has faced this body of shareholders I feel I shall be expressing the opinion of everybody here in saying that we, as a body, congratulate Mr. Sinclair on becoming associated with this great company. We feel sure that whatever attributes he may possess will in the future be devoted to the fullest possible extent to the interests of the company.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MR. SINCLAIR'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. JOHN A. SINCLAIR (who was received with applause):—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have to thank you very sincerely indeed for re-electing me to the board of your company so heartily, and I also wish to thank Mr. Danbury and the gentleman who seconded this resolution for their very kind remarks. To be associated with a business with such high traditions of successful achievement combined with humane management, not to mention the philanthropy which will always be associated with the memory of the late Mr. Bernhard Baron, is an honour which I can tell you I very much appreciate. (Hear, hear.) I hope to earn your confidence, and I am not unmindful of the obligations and responsibilities which my appointment involves. (Hear, hear.) I was born and bred in the tobacco trade and have spent my business life entirely in the industry. As an outside observer from an outside position in the tobacco trade, I have seen the spectacular growth of this great business, and since it has been my privilege to have an inside acquaintance with it, I may say I am more than ever impressed with the sound lines on which this company has been built up, and also with its immense possibilities for the future.

Sir Louis Baron and my co-directors need no recommendation from me; yet I feel constrained to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration and respect for the genuine interest and enthusiasm and the concentrated attention which they bring to bear upon the details of the business in its every-day problems. This has been a very great help and inspiration to me in the short period in which I have been associated with them on the board. It is a very great pleasure to me to work with them, and their consideration for me as a newcomer has been everything that I could have desired. In these circumstances, ladies and gentlemen, I need not tell you that I am very happy indeed to find myself on such a whole-hearted and harmonious board of directors.

May I conclude by assuring you of my best efforts to cooperate in every way possible for the continued prosperity of this company. I have no outside interests of any kind, and no other ambition but to devote my energies entirely to furthering the interests of Carreras' business. (Cheers.)

Messrs. J. H. Champness, Corderoy and Co. were reappointed auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN.—That, gentlemen, concludes the business of the meeting, and I now wish to announce that the dividends will be posted this evening. (Cheers.)

SIR GEORGE MAY'S TRIBUTE

SIR GEORGE E. MAY, K.B.E.—Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen,—It is a very great pleasure to me to propose the next resolution, that a hearty vote of thanks be given to the chairman and directors for their conduct of the business during the past year. It is an especial pleasure for me to propose this resolution this year, which has not been quite so good as some years in the past. That sounds perhaps rather paradoxical, but it is very easy to explain because it gives me an opportunity of saying what I am sure all of you think. That is that you have not lost one iota of confidence in the chairman and board of directors. (Hear, hear.) The chairman has told you that the current year has opened up with promise, and I am sure we hope and believe that with their efforts it will be kept up.

Now when we consider the results of last year we see that the profits are down, but if you read between the lines of the chairman's speech—it does not say so in absolute words—there has not been much falling off in the home trade. Then again he tells you in his speech that expenses have been necessarily heavy in a period of great competition. Further, the expenses of advertising and sales organization have been great, and therefore I think we may take it that the falling off in trade experienced by the company has been by no means as great as the falling off in the profits of the company would indicate. In other words, the chairman and directors have devoted their policy to retaining their turnover, a policy which I am sure we all agree is a correct one. Now, gentlemen, I think from what the chairman has told you you will realize that the chairman, the deputy chairman, and all the directors are "digging their toes in." They are displaying the fighting qualities of the late Mr. Bernhard Baron, and I hope that they will be successful in imparting that spirit to the whole of their organization. (Cheers.)

MR. A. I. BELISHA'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. A. I. BELISHA.—I want to endorse every word Sir George May has said about the chairman and directors. I cannot help but think that no chairman of a company more deservedly merited the good will and thanks of his shareholders than our late chairman, Mr. Bernhard Baron. That being so I feel that our chairman of to-day has a right to expect not only our approval and our thanks for the way in which he and his colleagues have conducted the affairs of this company in a year of great depression, if not the greatest depression the world has known. During this year the chairman and directors have not had the opportunity which the late chairman had during his years when the path was smooth and everything tended to greater business. This year their path has been strewn with boulders. Nevertheless they have conquered and they have shown that they are alive to the duties and claims which this great business makes upon them.

The chairman has referred to the company's business in India and the business in Australia and in other oversea markets. Every one of these markets appears to have been grappled with in a businesslike spirit and they promise greater development in the future. I am quite sure that when we get back to normal times again this company will not only do well but even exceed the great prosperity which was experienced during the period when it was presided over by the late chairman, your worthy father. (Hear, hear.)

Before I sit down may I say how much we would like to congratulate our chairman on the great honour that has been conferred upon him since we last met by his Majesty the King. May I also offer a sincere word of congratulation to Mr. Sinclair on his being appointed to a seat on the Board? (Hear, hear.) With these few words I most heartily second the vote of thanks proposed by Sir George May.

The vote was accorded with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN.—Sir George May, Mr. Belisha, and shareholders,—I thank you most heartily on behalf of myself and my co-directors for your kind expression of thanks. I can assure you that in the coming year, as in the past, we will put forth our best endeavours and leave no stone unturned to carry on and make a success of this business. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 18.—EXCHANGE on London advanced 1/32d. to 4²⁹/₃₂d. The COFFEE market ruled steady, with No. 7 New York standard unchanged at 11$575. Receipts totalled 17,000 bags, which makes 1,634,000 bags so far this season, against 1,320,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 4,000 bags to the United States, nil to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows an increase at 241,000 bags, and compares with 326,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS receipts amounted to 20,000 bags, making for the season to date 5,438,000 bags, against 4,382,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 22,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 1,133,000 bags, against 1,135,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Dec. 19.—The market opened irregular at ½ decline to ¼ advance, but afterwards improved and closed firm ¼ to ½ higher on the day. Quotations, Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—March, 29¼ (previous closing, 29½); May, 28¾ (28); July, 27⅝ (27¼); Sept., 27¼ (27). Yesterday's sales amounted to 1,000 bags.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

CONSERVATIVE DIVIDEND POLICY

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING TRADE

RATIONALIZATION OF SERVICES

BETTER HOMEWARD LOADINGS

BIG FALL IN "MIGRANT" TRAFFIC

THE ECONOMIC "STORM" IN THE COMMONWEALTH

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS

SIR ALAN ANDERSON'S SPEECH

The THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the offices, 3 and 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

SIR ALAN G. ANDERSON presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. S. Anderson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditor,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been circulated; is it your pleasure to take them as read? (Agreed.) You will remember that last year we prepared ourselves for the bad weather ahead. Soon after our meeting the economic storm broke over Australia. It took a form that I certainly had not expected: the Australian banks suddenly told their clients who were contemplating a journey to Europe that it would be difficult for them to transfer their Australian balances into the world currency they required to use abroad.

For us who enjoy and sometimes grumble at a stable currency, it is difficult to realize the extraordinary disturbance which at once follows the withdrawal of this keystone of the arch of trade and intercourse.

EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE BREAKDOWN

The breakdown of the exchange stops Australia from buying British goods, so our cargo from London in the last six months is only half what it was a year ago. One needs cash to travel, so the ordinary travellers in first and third class are much reduced. As Australia cannot at present employ her own people she cannot welcome new settlers. So the ships provided for migrants are not required.

In short, the only part of the trade between the United Kingdom and Australia which has not been rudely amputated is the export of cargo from Australia. For his wool, wheat, butter, fruit, &c., which he sells abroad the Australian receives world currency, worth to-day 10 per cent. more than par in the Australian pounds with which he pays his local costs and wages. Along with much evil the discount on exchange has, then, this advantage: that it in some degree compensates the Australian exporter for the high Australian costs and enables him to export.

No doubt, also, this crisis of bad trade and unemployment, seriously as they damage business, unpleasant as they are to every one, say to Australia, in language which not even the deafest citizen can fail to hear: "Costs must come down without delay." The present distress proclaims this message so loudly that each of us, who at first applies the maxim to his neighbour, will before long begin to think about bringing down his own costs, and then the cure will have begun.

A FIRM STAND FOR ECONOMY

Already, indeed, the Labour Governments of Victoria and South Australia are taking a firm stand over economy; already the shearers have agreed to a 20 per cent. cut in wages. Already the index figure of food and groceries in Australia, on which wages are partly based, has fallen from 165 per cent. in October, 1929, to 137 per cent. in October, 1930. The adverse balance of trade has not yet been corrected, but in three months (July-September) it has been reduced from £17,716,000 last year to £3,279,000 this year. Recovery is a slow process, but this is a good beginning.

Pastoral and agricultural production promise this season to beat all records. The area under wheat is the largest sown, the weather has been favourable, and a record crop of 200,000,000 bushels is expected to yield approximately 4,000,000 tons for export. Last but not least, of the favourable signs, Mr. Latham, speaking for the Opposition in the House of Representatives at Canberra, offered recently to share with the Government the responsibility and odium of enacting such measures as the safety and credit of the Commonwealth State require, and we are now told that the Commonwealth have successfully negotiated the first financial obstacle that lay before them. The success of Australia is our life blood and, in this economic crisis, these few sentences about Australia would best explain to you the prospects of our enterprise.

CURRENT HALF-YEAR'S UNFAVOURABLE OUTLOOK

No one would choose these times of change for making prophecies, but the prophet's task is easier when half his forecast concerns the past, and I regret to tell you that in the year ending June next we shall probably lose money. For the last 20 years, with your knowledge and support, we have steadily year by year laid by reserves for just such an evil day as is now upon us, and, if you approve our proposal, we shall again add to our reserves to-day.

Turning to the figure for the year, you will, I hope, feel that we have much to be thankful for. The profit for the year is £237,644, not so good as in the previous year, but in the classic phrase of Australia "not too bad."

We ask you to approve an allocation of £25,000 of this to the pensions reserve and £50,000 to the general reserve account. This brings pensions reserve to £100,000 and the general reserve to £1,025,000, not far short of the par value of the Ordinary shares.

THE DIVIDEND

If you approve the allocations, we shall be left with a balance of £261,000 odd out of which to pay the dividends for the year on the Six per Cent. Preference shares and the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares, and we recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent., free of tax, on the Ordinary shares, leaving a balance of £101,000 to carry forward. This compares with the dividend of 12½ per cent. which we have paid in each of the last nine years. The reasons for prudence in conserving our resources are obvious and we feel sure you will support us in the dividend policy which we recommend.

Turning to other items of the account, our investment in fleet, premises, &c., has increased by £220,000 odd by further payments in respect of new tonnage and offices in Australia less depreciation and the sale of the Osterley. We have been paid part of the sale price of Ormuz and the figure for trade debtors is less by £87,000.

Investments in Government and other securities are down by £251,000, which has gone partly into the increased investment in fleet, &c., and partly in the increase of £117,000 in cash.

On the other side of the balance-sheet, underwriting account is up by £20,000, which reflects a year without any considerable loss, and to the other increases of pensions reserve and general reserve account I have already referred.

COMPANY'S SHIPS ATTRACTING TRAFFIC

I am glad to be able to report that our ships and ships' companies continue to earn praise and attract traffic. As you know, we depend upon passengers for the bulk of our earnings and carry about half the total third class traffic between England and Australia. In normal times the bulk of our clients in the third class are rather "tourists" than "migrants," but since the War there has been an active campaign to encourage migration under the Empire Settlement Act, and of these migrants we have carried our share. We are in full sympathy with the movement to encourage men and women of British stock to settle in Australia, and all shipowners are anxious to do their part in carrying them as cheaply as possible, but it is not always realized how the cost of migration and settlement is swelled by sudden spurts of demand.

The cost and difficulty of settling the migrants in their new home are enormously aggravated when too many "new chums" arrive together. Directly this may not concern the shipping company, indirectly it concerns us very much. Shipowners can carry migrants cheaply and at a profit only if the demand is fairly steady and continuous. It has been the unfortunate experience of shipowners again and again in the Australian trade that the demand for tonnage for migrants behaves like the temperature chart of a fever patient. It rises suddenly to a peak and falls as rapidly below normal. In the hot fit the shipowner is urged to buy, build, or fit ships for migrants, or perhaps even a Government may build a line of its own; in the cold fit fewer ships are needed than before the fever began. Once again this has happened.

Four years ago the "migrants" exceeded the ordinary third class passengers to Australia by more than 50 per cent.; this year the ordinary passengers exceed the "migrants" by more than 50 per cent., and next year the "migrant" traffic will practically have stopped.

NEED OF FURTHER RATIONALIZATION OF SERVICES

In the result, steamers fitted to carry third class passengers in the Australian trade will continue to offer far more berths than the traffic requires until Australia sets her industry in motion again—unless during this time of famine the lines can still further rationalize their services. The Government of Australia has approved the suggestion that by cooperation between shipowner and cargo-owners in the Australian Overseas Transport Association the cargo services should be rationalized to bring down the cost of carrying Australia's goods to market, and one of the first acts of Mr. Scullin's Government was to amend the law and to enable shippers and shipowners to agree together in mutual support and in pursuit of this economy. In the last three years ships dispatched from the East Coast of the United Kingdom to Australia have been reduced by 18 per cent., but, even so, practically every ship left with space.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOMEWARD SHIP LOADING

In this year of little cargo to Australia and heavy loss in exchange on refrigerated freights, shipowners are very ready to notice any relief from the burden of extravagant costs. We, and, I expect, all the lines serving Australia, notice a distinct improvement in the homeward loading of our ships due to the hard work and mutual sympathy of Mr. Tout, the chairman, and his colleagues representing cargo and ships on Australian Overseas Transport Association. Difficulties which defied the old plan of solving by suspicion or recrimination seem to become increasing soluble in the atmosphere of mutual help which animates the Australian Overseas Transport Association.

In the attempt to reduce the cost of transport by not sending empty ships for unwanted voyages the Orient Company have done their part. This year we blanked a sailing in each of the four worst months of the year and reduced the losses to our neighbours and ourselves without, I believe, causing inconvenience to anyone.

One of the handicaps of bad times is that as the load factor falls costs rise. Our voyages vary from below 10,000 victualling days to above 30,000 victualling days, and in the empty voyage it costs 25 per cent. more to feed the saloon passenger than on the full voyage.

A CHANGE IN THIRD-CLASS TRAFFIC

In third class we lost 43 per cent. of our migrant traffic. Our ordinary third-class traffic decreased outward and increased homeward by about the same percentage.

The sudden cessation of the migrant traffic accelerates a change which had already and noticeably begun. Just as people in all grades in society travel third class on land, so it is becoming more and more customary for professional and business people to travel third class at sea. This change in third-class travel came suddenly upon the Atlantic when the U.S.A. restricted immigration after the War, and now the Atlantic lines cater every year in accommodation described as "Cabin" or "Tourist" for more and more passengers who want modest comfort at a low fare.

In the Australian trade the Orient Line moved with the times five years ago by giving third-class passengers improved accommodation, and we have gone further in the past year by fitting cabins specially for third-class passengers at increased fares. We still describe our class which is not first as third, but the title has been a misnomer since we ceased to carry three classes in 1925.

PLEASURE CRUISING

The Orient Company's ships have engaged regularly in pleasure cruising for more than 40 years, and, while we claim no patent rights, it is interesting to notice that during the last cruising season five lines offered no fewer than 23,500 berths in cruising voyages from the United Kingdom to the Mediterranean and Scandinavia. We dispatched eight cruises to the Northern waters and six to the Mediterranean. Considering the competition and hard times, these ships showed satisfactory results, while the comments of passengers assure us that the line made many friends.

FOSTERING THE AUSTRALIAN TOURIST TRADE

During the past year we joined with others in launching the Australian National Travel Association, an organization to develop what should be an important export of Australia—her tourist trade. We shall do what we can to help Mr. Fenton, who has come to London in charge of A.N.T.A. He could not have come at a better time. Australia is the land of the future and of opportunity. The tourist who goes only to see the newest British nation may in the present fall of values see the opportunity for himself or his son and change painlessly from tourist to migrant.

While we do our best to supplement our earnings by cruises and trade between intermediate ports, the trade with Australia and New Zealand supplies 80 per cent. of our revenue. We need Australia to prosper and progress. Even if we build good ships and run them well, as I hope we do and shall do, we must not expect profits until Australia has made her recovery; but there is no need to be either too much surprised or depressed. In that land of youth, sunshine, and buoyant spirits even finance must at times become infected with exuberance. Already, as I have shown you, there are signs that the patient is beginning to recognize that he is ill: great progress in so short a time with a patient who normally treats ill-health and medical advice with robust contempt.

NECESSITY OF FACING TRADE FACTS

The one necessity for Australia is that her people should realize and face the facts. This seems easy till we try to cure ourselves by the same simple act of courage. The difficulties of Australia are like our troubles in England. In both countries costs which were not unreasonable with the price levels of two years ago refuse to shrink when the price levels suddenly fall. Our difficulties in this country are grave enough in all conscience, and are complicated by our world trade. Australia faces difficulties more acute but simpler. Her people attack their problem knowing that they must bring down costs at once, but knowing also that after a good clean-up now they will banish unemployment and advance rapidly in trade and settlement.

In the two great exports of wheat and wool they have set the pace for the world, and now science promises to bring down the cost of producing wheat, wool, and butter, so that even at to-day's prices Australia should do well. The road of progress is open. It is only the barrier of high costs which blocks their path.

PERSONNEL

Three of our notable seamen pass on this year. All of them started in sail and link us to the birth of the Orient Steam Navigation Company and the past with an average service of over 50 years.

Our dear old friend Captain Tuke died last month. After seven years in command he was marine superintendent for 22 years, till he retired 10 years ago. Everyone loved him. He attached me for life by giving me one of his buttons some 45 years ago, and when he dealt with persons too mature to be bribed with buttons he used other charms almost equally simple to make them his willing helpers.

Our senior commander, Captain Shelford, retires. For 30 years in command, he has kept his ship safe and happy. Though he never allowed the cares of office to appear to weigh with him, he knew everything that happened on his ship and kept such real discipline that the machine ran smoothly without apparent effort.

Captain Veale, commander for four years, secretary of the company for 20 years, general superintendent for 10 years, retires this month. During all his service ashore, Captain Veale has been the confidant and friend of successive managers. With an intimate knowledge of sea technique, he could look at professional subjects from the outside and has been our careful pilot in the broken water which in business so often separates sea from land. (Hear, hear.)

I make no excuse for speaking personally of these officers. They are my friends, but this is your business. The quality of our service is based on the character of our men: it is the quality of our service which ultimately secures our investment.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTAINS, OFFICERS, MEN, AND STAFF

You will, I am sure, wish to thank captains, officers and men, and the staff here and in Australia for a good year's work in difficult times, and to congratulate our general manager in Australia on his recovery from a recent operation.

While our general manager was convalescing Mr. A. I. Anderson spent some months in Australia at a critical and interesting time and was very happy to see the way in which your Australian staff solved its new problems. Mr. Dowdell has now returned to health and to Australia and reports having enjoyed his visit here as much as we always enjoy having him.

I will now move: "That the report of the managers for the year ended June 30, 1930, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account appended thereto be and the same are hereby approved and adopted; and that the transfers out of the profits of the year of £50,000 to general reserve account and £25,000 to pensions reserve account be and the same are hereby sanctioned; and that a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., free of income tax, on the Ordinary shares as recommended by the managers be and the same is hereby sanctioned."

The Hon. A. SHAW seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the CHAIRMAN announced that the dividend would be paid on Monday next.

On the motion of Mr. J. PEACOCK, seconded by Mr. P. H. DEVITT, the auditor, Sir Nicholas E. Waterhouse, K.B.E., was re-elected, and, on the motion of Mr. DEVITT, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and managers.

The proceedings then terminated.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, Limited, was held yesterday (December 19, 1930) at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL INGLIS (the chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Thomas Glover Park, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been duly circulated, I assume that you will take them as read, and shall at once proceed to give you the usual annual résumé of the company's position; explain to you the reasons for the disappointing results of the past year; and give you such forecast of the future as is possible.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PASTORAL INDUSTRY

When I had the privilege of addressing you a year ago I pointed out that success in the pastoral industry depended mainly on two factors outside efficient management—namely, adequate rainfall and satisfactory prices for wool. I then indicated that during the year 1928-29 weather conditions had been patchy, and while on some stations conditions had been fairly satisfactory on most of them the season had been too hard to enable them to earn the profits they were capable of. In particular I drew your attention to the fact that very dry conditions had prevailed, and were still prevailing, on our large property in the west of New South Wales.

The conclusion that I then asked you to accept was that as a result of the above two factors the year now under review could not be expected to give the return to which we are accustomed. I further pointed out that rain was still urgently required on most of our stations, while the prices of wool, though somewhat better than those prevailing in the autumn of 1929, were still considerably below the average prices of the preceding year.

PASTURES NOW SAFE FOR MONTHS AHEAD

The results of the year 1929-30 accurately reflect the effect of the factors I have named. During a considerable portion of the year droughty conditions prevailed, particularly in the west of New South Wales, and it was not until the year had practically come to an end that such rains had fallen as justified our manager giving us the assurance that the drought was definitely broken. We did, however, before the close of the year, receive that assurance. Our latest information from Australia is that on practically the whole of our properties seasonal conditions are entirely satisfactory and that the pastures are safe for months to come.

This, so far as it goes, is encouraging, as natural increase of our flocks, sales of surplus stock, and heavy wool clips of good quality are all dependent on seasonal rain. On the other hand, after times of severe drought such as we have recently experienced on many of our properties, there must be a considerable lag before natural recuperation can take place, and it is not so much to the current year as to the ensuing one that we have to look for the full effects of climatic improvement.

LOSSES OF SHEEP

I have referred to one big station, which extends to nearly 1,000 square miles, and is somewhat heavily timbered in parts. It was not until the shearing count in October that the actual losses of sheep since the previous count could be ascertained. As a general rule, I do not think that it is in the interests of the company to give the detailed results of individual stations. But as an exception I will explain to you that on this one property we lost some 42,000 sheep and did not succeed in rearing a single lamb, while to save the lives of the remainder of our stock we had to employ a large body of extra hands to cut edible scrub as a substitute for our vanished grass pastures. It is, therefore, not surprising that a very grievous loss should have been sustained. Indeed, that loss accounted for over 75 per cent. of the total loss in Australia during the year. Put in another way, but for the loss on this property the deficit on our profit and loss account—which shows a debit, before payment of Debenture interest, of £56,633—would have been more than wiped out.

So far I have confined my remarks mainly to one station. On the numerous other stations held by the company the results varied, in some a profit being shown, in others a loss, but the general result was only to a comparatively minor extent affected by these relative figures.

WOOL SITUATION

I now turn to the prices realized for our wool clip. As I have already indicated, at the time of our last meeting there had been some recovery from the low prices realized at the opening of the September sales; but unfortunately this improvement was not maintained and throughout 1930 prices ruled at a very low level. As an indication of the effect of this on our results it will be sufficient for me to say that our 1929-30 wool clip realized in round figures £10 per bale less than in the previous year, the total realized being little more than half of that for the previous year. Throughout this disappointing time the board have maintained the established policy of the company—namely, that of disposing of the clip at current prices where there is reasonable competition. A study of the results of the sales for the last 18 months indicates that this policy has been fully justified.

Now, gentlemen, I think I have explained to you exactly and accurately how it is that our pastoral operations in Australia resulted in a loss. One of the factors for that loss can now be eliminated, as the reports as to climatic conditions on our properties are excellent. The second factor has, however, not yet righted itself. Wool still remains at an unduly low price, and at the moment I do not see any immediate prospect of substantial improvement. On the other hand, one has got to take a long view of things, and I cannot believe that the time can be very far distant when such an important primary product as wool will come back to its proper place in the markets of the world and obtain a reasonable price.

I should here like to mention that we were successful in selling in Australia the whole of our wheat crop at practically the top market price.

The conclusion I therefore come to is that, though we have had a bad year (the first year of loss we have had since 1903), and are not yet in sight of that recovery which I believe to be inevitable, yet things are in a better condition than they were six months ago, and there is

SAMUEL ALLSOPP AND SONS

FURTHER EXPANSION OF TRADE

DIVIDEND INCREASED

"SOUND AND SATISFACTORY BALANCE-SHEET"

SIR WILLIAM PEAT'S ADDRESS

The FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Samuel Allsopp and Sons, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR WILLIAM BARCLAY PEAT, C.V.O. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. T. H. Collinson) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—Will you take the report and accounts as read? (Agreed.) I propose to make a few remarks upon the accounts. The profits for the year, after deduction of interest, sinking fund, repairs, depreciation, &c., amount to £145,323 11s. 3d., compared with £128,240 in the preceding year and £114,077 in 1928. We are proposing to carry to reserve £25,000, practically the same sum as we transferred to reserve last year, thereby increasing the published reserve to £260,000. We are paying 8½ per cent. dividend on the Ordinary shares, as against 8 per cent. last year and 7 per cent. in 1928, and we are carrying forward £59,769, which is an increase in the carry forward of £27,919.

LARGER TRADING PROFIT

Taking the credit side of our profit and loss account, the profit on trading amounts to £234,156, an increase of £23,548 over the previous year, while interest and dividends have increased £3,726. In addition to the reserve shown on the balance-sheet there are substantial reserves in all our allied brewery enterprises.

Our trade has somewhat improved, as compared with last year. Our ales have been of the usual first-class quality and the management of the brewery excellent. It is satisfactory to report that Allsopps have increased their barrelage each year during the last four years—that is to say, an increase upon an increase has occurred each year. (Hear, hear.) In this respect our experience is better than that of brewers in general. This is a cause of satisfaction to us, and, I think, to our customers, because they may deduce, from the facts that I have given, that Allsopps beer may be said to be in popular demand. I am informed that the whole of our undertaking has been well maintained and kept in repair. You will, no doubt, agree with me that the results are satisfactory.

TWO ACQUISITIONS

We have, as you know, for some years now, been acquiring brewery enterprises, with the object of securing an increased barrelage to be manufactured at our brewery at Burton, which is large enough to take care of the additional barrelage. During the year we have acquired practically the whole of the Ordinary capital of the Lichfield Brewery Company, and when arrangements are made for the closing of that brewery the beer for its customers will be made at Burton, thereby increasing our barrelage.

We have also acquired half the Ordinary capital in Archibald Arrol and Sons, Limited, and, since the date of our balance-sheet, have exercised our option to acquire the other half. We do not expect any increased barrelage in our Burton trade as a result of this acquisition, and it is necessary, I think, that I should give you some information as to our reason for obtaining control of that enterprise.

LAGER BEER BUSINESS

It will be in the recollection of some of our older shareholders that, previous to the present board taking office, we brewed lager beer at Burton, and large capital sums were expended upon it by the company. The lager business was at that time a losing one, and we therefore closed down that part of the Allsopp enterprise. We preserved the goodwill of the lager business, however, and authorized our friends, Arrols, to brew and supply Allsopps' bottling agents.

The result of this arrangement with Arrols was that the trade in Allsopps lager, sold through our agents, grew rapidly and has reached very considerable dimensions. It was, therefore, thought desirable to acquire half the capital with the option to acquire the other half, and thus control the production of our lager and secure the dividends—a more remunerative arrangement than that hitherto existing. The purchases to which I have referred involved considerable finance, which we secured by an issue of 466,408 Ordinary shares of Allsopps at a premium. The issue was successful, and it is confidently believed that these purchases will prove as profitable to the company as others made by us in recent years.

Rationalization, if I may use a common term, which has come to mean, among other things, the consolidation of businesses under one management, thereby saving a great deal of the buying and selling expenses, brewing expenses, and cost of management, also means greater efficiency in all departments. We must continue to be progressive and pursue this policy, which, I venture to think, has been successful in the past.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

On the assets side of the balance-sheet there are no substantial alterations except the increase of just over £375,000 in our interests in subsidiary companies, representing shares acquired during last year—chiefly Lichfield. Trade and other investments, loans and advances on mortgages are increased by £46,000, arising from the purchase of Arrols' shares; debtors are up by £20,000 and stocks of barley £16,000. These differences arise from our ordinary trade. Cash at bank has been increased by £49,000.

Liabilities have increased to the extent of the payment of £156,907 by the shareholders on account of the issue of 466,408 Ordinary shares of £1 each. Creditors, &c., have increased by £35,000, which again arises from our increased business, and is compensated by the increase, to which I have already referred, in debtors and stocks amounting to £36,000. The balance-sheet, in my opinion, is a sound and satisfactory document, and the profit and loss account shows an appreciable improvement in results.

IMPROVED PUBLICHOUSES

Our publichouses have been vastly improved, facilities are provided for eating as well as drinking, and the customers in our principal houses readily avail themselves of these facilities. No one is tempted, or allowed, to exceed the bounds of sobriety. In some of the houses there is limited sleeping accommodation for visitors, of which opportunity is not taken as much as we would like, for this facility becomes increasingly useful to the general public. In the past year we have done much in the way of reconstructing and modernizing our houses.

The brewing trade as a whole has not escaped a reduced consumption, as the total barrelage of all brewers has shown that a declining trade in that commodity has resulted from the conditions to which I shall later refer. Fortunately, Allsopps have not, as yet, suffered. We have maintained our barrelage, for which we have to thank the officers of the company, notably the managing directors, from whom we have received without stint the services which they are so competent to give. (Hear, hear.)

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

The Licensing Commission has not yet come to an end, nor has it reported to the Government as to the progress of its deliberations. I can therefore only express an opinion upon the evidence submitted to the Commission. That evidence has shown clearly that England is now probably the most sober country in the world; that the sale of spirits is steadily going down; that the management of licensed properties is good; and that there were practically no cases against the licence-holders. The state of matters as shown by the evidence is one upon which the country can congratulate itself, and, in my opinion, probably the old English maxim of letting well alone is the best that we can expect from the Commission.

The teetotal and prohibition section of the community have found it difficult to carry on their agitation and have received no encouragement from the man in the street. The community remains what can truthfully be described as essentially sober.

I am sorry to say industrial conditions all over the world have shown a marked deterioration in the past year. Unemployment here and elsewhere is more serious now than it has ever been, and there is evidence of labour unrest in some countries, including our own. This is not surprising, considering that poverty lurks in many places, and frequently shows itself freely, and it is not unnatural that those who suffer are apt to think it is not their fault that they suffer and that some other mode of government and policy might produce different results.

Do not think that I am pessimistic as to the future of our country. We are passing through very trying times in trade and industry. Perhaps it may be said, with some qualification, that there is not a staple industry in the country which is prosperous. Difficulties sometimes stir men up to greater efforts, and there is some merit in taking stock of the position, and looking around to see how difficulties can be met and surmounted. Our country has a long record of successful enterprise, and does not lack princes of industry—men of affairs, with courage and ability to deal with difficulties and bring the ship into smooth waters.

THE LATE MR. HESLOP

In the past year we unfortunately lost, by death, our head brewer, Mr. Heslop, and he has been replaced by Mr. Younie, who, under the advice and direction of Mr. Calder, has proved a most efficient substitute for the late Mr. Heslop. (Hear, hear.) We also appreciate the services of Mr. Smith and Mr. Dove, our managers; also Mr. Collinson and Mr. Bateman, our secretary and chief accountant respectively. In regard to Mr. Smith, it gives me great pleasure to state that the board have decided to appoint him a local director. I cannot speak too highly of the regard in which Mr. Smith is held by our customers, with many of whom he has been a friend for 30 or 40 years, and it is a source of satisfaction to the board to recognize his valuable services in this way. (Hear, hear.)

In regard to the election of directors, I have to announce that Lord Remnant, a nominee of the Ordinary shareholders, is the director to retire by rotation, and as no other person has been nominated for election by the Ordinary shareholders Lord Remnant is deemed to have been re-elected.

I now have to move:—"That the report and accounts to September 30, now submitted to the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted, and that the dividend to the Ordinary shareholders therein proposed be approved and adopted."

MR. CALDER'S REMARKS

Mr. JOHN H. CALDER (one of the joint managing directors).—Ladies and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been put before you by your chairman. I do not think I have much to say, but I thought it would interest you if I did say a little about the Lichfield brewery which we bought in the year under review, and which I hope will be as successful as the three large breweries which we purchased previously and which, I am glad to say, have all turned out successfully. Mr. Quilter and I went into the affairs of the Lichfield brewery with very great care before it was recommended to the board, and I am glad to say that so far as I can judge it will prove to be a wise purchase. The houses are practically all within a short distance of Burton, which, I think you will admit, is desirable.

LONGEVITY OF BREWERY WORKERS

It may interest you to know that the National Health Society made some inquiries regarding the longevity of brewery workers. The only figures which we had were those relating to the Benevolent Fund which, through your generosity, is provided for the sake of the aged members of the company. Those figures were very striking and worthy, I think, of being stated here. The average years of service of those who were in the fund and passed away was 45 years and the average age at death was 72 years. (Cheers.) I do not think you could have a more signal tribute to the fact that beer is a wholesome beverage.

I should also like to refer to the great loss we have sustained by the death of Mr. Charles Heslop. When I first went to Burton some 17 years ago Mr. Heslop did all he could to assist me, together with Mr. Pollard, who, I am glad to know, is still to the fore in the brewery world. I cannot say too much for what Mr. Heslop has done for our company. The fact that for over 20 years our beers have been practically perfect speaks for itself, and that has done more, perhaps, than any other thing to improve the position of the company.

With regard to his successor, Mr. Younie, he was trained under Mr. Heslop, and I am glad to think that, after nearly a year has elapsed, things have gone on smoothly, and I have no doubt they will continue to go on smoothly because a good article is the backbone of our business. (Hear, hear.)

TRIBUTE TO MR. CHARLES SMITH

I also wish to say what a great pleasure it is to me to know of the honour which has been given to my old friend Mr. Charles Smith. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Smith is practically the veteran of the company, and I, who am in touch with him from day to day, cannot speak too highly of his work and his loyalty to the company, and also the efforts which he makes to assist in making easy the path of the managing director. Mr. Smith has received a well-merited honour, and I only hope that he will live for many years to enjoy it. (Cheers.)

After some congratulatory remarks from shareholders and after the CHAIRMAN had replied to some questions, the resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. J. MARLER, seconded by Mr. J. W. COOPER, the auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., were reappointed.

Mr. COOPER proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, which was seconded by Mr. T. BINSTED and unanimously accorded, a brief acknowledgment by the CHAIRMAN concluding the proceedings.

COW & GATE LIMITED

MR. A. J. SUENSON-TAYLOR'S REVIEW

The TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING was held at Guildford yesterday.

Mr. A. J. SUENSON-TAYLOR (the chairman), who presided, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—As the accounts have been in your hands for some days I presume you will, as usual, take them as read, but there are a few features upon which you will like to have a little explanation, and upon which I propose, with your permission, to comment.

THE ACCOUNTS

The profit and loss account is straightforward, and the relation of net profit to gross profit is approximately the same as last year, which is as it should be.

Turning to the balance-sheet, you will observe that of the assets previously shown the investments in other than subsidiary companies whose shares were not quoted on the Stock Exchange have disappeared. During the year an opportunity occurred of realizing these assets on favourable terms. The proceeds of the realization, over and above the figure at which they were standing in the company's accounts, have been carried direct to general reserve, which now stands at £40,681 15s. 6d.

Your directors have also deemed it prudent to increase the taxation reserve by a special appropriation of £5,000. This reserve is additional to the liability provided for in the ordinary course among sundry creditors under assessments which will fall to be met during the company's present financial year.

The position of the company has, therefore, been considerably strengthened, and the carry forward increased from last year's figure of £4,844 12s. 3d. to £6,858 5s. 5d.

AGRICULTURE AND THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

I am now going to refer, briefly, to some aspects of the agricultural problem which are of much wider significance from a national point of view than their reactions upon our particular business.

Of recent years there has been a marked decrease in the acreage of arable land compared with the acreage of land under grass, in part due to the practical impossibility under present conditions of growing cereals for sale profitably at prevailing world prices. In a single generation this decrease totals no less than 4,300,000 acres, and the proportion of arable land has fallen from 56 per cent. to 41 per cent. Coupled with this, dairy farmers have, by the improvement of their stock, careful management, and the application of new methods, been able to increase their production of milk gallonage per cow. Had the way been prepared in advance for this development it might not have been so serious from the national standpoint, but, although great progress in the quality of dairy products has been made, no material progress has been made in making room for increased supplies of home dairy produce. It is not my intention to go into the vexed question of the utilization of arable land, but when we come to the dairy side of agriculture I am going to say boldly that, given good sense and the application of organizing ability on the part of all concerned, there is no reason why an ever-increasing home production should not be handled and marketed to the advantage of all concerned in the industry and to the great benefit of the consuming public in this country. In the course of our business we are concerned with most kinds of dairy products and we are able, for this reason, to view the problem from the widest angle, and, in our opinion, if an allocation out of public funds is to be made to assist this branch of agriculture the most useful means of employing it would be upon research, technical advice, and publicity.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPANSION AT HOME AND ABROAD

The liquid milk market in most countries is, by reason of the perishable nature of the product, virtually a sheltered market. Manufactured dairy products, on the other hand, are subject to world competition. In view of the very heavy annual importation into this country of dairy products, the greatest opportunities for expansion lie in:—

(1) Replacing by home produce some part of what is at present imported.

(2) Developing new markets for manufactured dairy products abroad.

Success in both these directions depends upon the cost of raw material in this country. As matters stand, many producers cannot find an outlet for their supplies in the sheltered market and must enter the competitive market. The problem of the price of raw material can only be solved with fairness to producers as a whole if a plan is evolved under which results in both the sheltered and competitive markets are equitably shared under a national scheme, due consideration being given to local conditions. The present haphazard methods of fixing prices enable some favourably placed producers to obtain the highest possible return in the sheltered market, while others obtain the lower prices of the unsheltered market, and still others are at times unable to find a market at all.

Those who are concerned with the marketing of manufactured products have no guarantee of stable economic prices, and during the past two years many old-established creameries, including farmers' cooperative societies, have been forced out of business altogether, thus leaving room for an increase rather than a diminution of the quantities of imported products—a disaster which is reacting upon the farmers at the present time.

Your directors have for many years consistently pointed out this danger. Unfortunately it is usually only through bitter experience that lessons can be learned.

I consider it my duty to emphasize these matters again to-day and to add an appeal to all concerned in the well-being of the dairy side of the agricultural industry—the producers, the National Farmers' Union, the distributors, and the manufacturers—to get together and pool their knowledge and experience in the formulation of a comprehensive scheme in the interests of the industry as a whole.

The nation would benefit doubly by such an arrangement, both as consumers and as a great producing and manufacturing nation.

So far as new markets abroad are concerned, expansion can only be gradual, as opening up new markets is costly and difficult. In many countries abroad the standard of life is still low, but while there is want in any part of the world of such primary necessities of life as our products constitute, we must continue to devise opportunities for expansion rather than fear the bugbear of overproduction. In its development abroad this company is rendering a real service to agriculture at home.

HANDICAP OF TAXATION

I need hardly point out to you the very heavy burden we have to shoulder in the matter of taxation, or to emphasize that the greatest assistance that the Government of this country could render industry would be to endeavour by all possible means to lighten rather than increase the burden. Taxation, particularly of sums transferred to reserve, retards prosperity, restricts employment, and constitutes the greatest handicap against expansion with which any industrial undertaking has to cope.

I think I have said sufficient on general matters to show you that your directors have had no easy task in conducting the business of the company. I always feel that we owe a greater sense of gratitude than we are in the habit of showing to those who create and develop a business, for only so is employment provided without a subsidy, only so are the burdens of the nation carried, and only so in the long run can the standard of life of our people be raised.

INCREASED SALES

Our trade results, I am pleased to be able to say, again show a steady increase in the sale of all products both at home and abroad, India, in spite of troubles there which we hope will now abate, proving no exception.

Every company must either go forward or fall back into obscurity. Your directors are determined to go forward in a spirit of optimism in spite of difficulties.

NEW FACTORIES

This year we are busy preparing for further expansion. Our new factory at Carmarthen will be working full time by the spring of next year to meet the continually increasing demand for our products, and the establishment of a new depôt is contemplated in the London area.

Our important block of buildings in the centre of Guildford, "Central House," part of which is occupied by the area headquarters of the Automobile Association, is being further extended and constitutes an investment of considerable and increasing value.

NEW PRODUCTS

I want also to draw your attention to the products which we have more recently placed on the market. These include a most excellent rusk manufactured by the well-known biscuit manufacturers, Carr and Co., Limited, of Carlisle, in consultation with our expert staff, and containing a proportion of our milk food as an ingredient. There are two other products to which I must pay more than a passing reference.

The first is "Cow and Gate Chocolate Milk," a combination of milk and chocolate and other nourishing ingredients which is rapidly becoming most popular at home and abroad and is invaluable for use in schools and homes for growing children and adults who require an everyday tonic beverage.

The other is "Peptalac," which was introduced at the recent Medical Exhibition and has met with an excellent reception from the medical and nursing professions. This is a pre-digested milk food intended primarily for invalids, convalescents, and others who suffer from weak digestion. It is also useful for healthy children as a bed-time drink when raw milk might disturb their night's rest. It may be flavoured if desired, according to taste.

Both these products are made in a minute in the same manner as Cow and Gate Milk Food, simply by the addition of hot water.

A suggestion has been made by one or two shareholders that these products are not sufficiently widely advertised. Your directors believe in advertising and their policy is to increase their advertising hand in hand with increases in the sales of these products, but the higher the cost of production—that is, the better the product—and the better the value offered to the public, the smaller is the margin for such expenses as advertising.

Every product must ultimately stand on its merits and even over-advertising will not maintain its existence in the long run unless the best value is given. Our policy is to give the best value; but, consistent with this, you may rest assured we shall advertise as widely as possible.

In conclusion, may I repeat what I said last year, that your directors, knowing that they are not omniscient, will at all times welcome and carefully consider any suggestions put forward by shareholders or others which might help the development of the business in any part of the world?

I am sure before you leave you will wish to join with us in an expression of appreciation to all members of the staff of the company—from the managers to the clerks—who have loyally contributed by faithful service to the year's results.

The report and accounts were formally adopted, and the retiring directors and auditors re-elected.

BAKU CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS

CLAIMS AGAINST THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT

MR. E. W. TOMPSON'S STATEMENT

The ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of Baku Consolidated Oilfields, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

Mr. E. W. TOMPSON (chairman of the company) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, alluded to the great loss which the company had sustained by the death of the late chairman, Major Sir Richard Barnett, who had been chairman of the company from the time of its formation. The chairman then referred to the balance-sheet, and pointed out that the net expenditure in London and Russia had been reduced from £8,703 to £3,048. It was hoped that the expenditure next year would be fully covered by additional revenue receipts. The investments showed a satisfactory increase of £71,064, and it was a policy of the board to reduce, when favourable circumstances arose, the item of "Other Investments," and place the proceeds in gilt-edged securities.

THE CONFERENCES WITH THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

The Chairman proceeded:—I would like to say a few words as to the position of the company and put before you the policy which the board has decided upon during the ensuing year. You are aware that when the present Labour Government came into power they resumed diplomatic relations with the Soviets upon certain conditions, one of which was that in due course negotiations were to take place with a view to arriving at a settlement of the claims of British nationals whose properties had been confiscated without compensation. A considerable time has elapsed, and it is only within the last few weeks that Committees have been set up by the Foreign Office for dealing with these claims. Conferences are now being held with the delegates of the Soviet Government. It is not advisable for me when matters are *sub judice* to express any opinion as to what the outcome of the negotiations will be, and, in the words of the politician, we must wait and see; but I would like to express the dissatisfaction which is being generally felt among the people—like ourselves—who have had their property confiscated by the Soviet Government at the very great delay which is taking place in the work of the Anglo-Soviet Conference in London. The conference held its first meeting two months ago, and from announcements made in the Press it appears that the Sub-Committees, whose work will form the basis of settlement, have not yet had one meeting. We are urging the British Government through every agency in our power to pursue the settlement of our claims with more vigour.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY AND REPUDIATED DEBTS

Further, the Soviet Government itself must know that until the question of the confiscated property and repudiated debts is settled they cannot get the long-term credits which are of vital necessity to them. I rather think that in this case time is on our side, for if any change of Government does take place in the near future the present policy of procrastination will have very short shrift if a Unionist Government should come into power. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding the many disappointments that this company has met in the past, I am not without some hope that brighter days may yet be in store for us.

Mr. A. G. PARKER (deputy chairman of the company) seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. R. R. TWEED, in reply to a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, stated that the Baku Consolidated Oilfields, Limited, had been treated with gross injustice by the Russian Government. The company had a claim of many millions of pounds. The point they had to make was that unless the Soviet Government made compensation they were not going to get the credits that they desired. He hoped the British Government would display more vigour in supporting the claims of British individuals and companies against the Russian Government. (Hear, hear.)

ARGENTINE GRAIN SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 18.—In the wheat, oats, and linseed districts the weather has been mostly unfavourable for harvesting, but in the maize areas conditions have been propitious for the newly sown crops. Wheat closes with an easy tone, the ex dock quotation at $6.40 showing a decline of 20c. on the week, while maize, also easy, is 5c. lower at $3.90. Oats are quiet and 25c. down at $3.05, and linseed has declined $1, closing easy at $11.

Shipments of wheat during the week, consisting of 4,500 qrs. to London, 94,500 for orders, 13,500 to the Continent, and 97,000 to non-European ports, totalled 179,500 qrs., compared with 55,000 in the previous week and 243,500 during the corresponding week in 1929. Maize clearances comprised 69,000 qrs. to London, 32,000 to Liverpool, 4,500 to United Kingdom ports other than London or Liverpool, 276,000 for orders, 180,000 to the Continent, and 9,000 to extra-European countries, the total, 579,500 qrs., comparing with 584,000 a week ago and 478,000 last year. Of a total of 56,000 qrs. of oats cleared, 21,000 qrs. were to the United Kingdom and for orders and the remainder to the Continent. Last week's total was 63,000, and that a year ago 28,000 qrs. Linseed shipments amounted to 19,100 tons, against 11,000 a week ago and 16,700 last year. Details show that 2,000 tons were to London, 12,500 to rest United Kingdom and for orders, and 4,600 to the Continent.

Stocks of wheat at 150,000, oats at 70,000, and linseed at 70,000 are all 10,000 tons heavier than a week ago. Maize stocks are unaltered at 500,000 tons.

VENEZUELA TELEPHONE AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES COMPANY

CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNDERTAKING

"A TRULY NATIONAL AND EFFICIENT SYSTEM"

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER'S SPEECH

The FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Venezuela Telephone and Electrical Appliances Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR ALEXANDER ROGER (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. F. Hollyer) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—As you will have seen from the directors' report, the company has suffered a great loss through the lamentable death of Mr. Cecil Langham Reed, one of its directors, and, on behalf of his colleagues, I wish to place on record our appreciation of the good work accomplished by Mr. Reed during the short time he served on the board of your company. (Hear, hear.)

As the report and accounts have been in your hands for some days I presume you will take them as read.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

The assets in the balance-sheet under cost of property account show that the substantial sum of £93,964 has been expended on capital additions. This represents expansion at a high rate, being over 14 per cent. addition on the capital account. Stores and materials at £55,959 may perhaps at first glance appear to be rather large, but, as explained before, Venezuela being some distance away from the sources of supply it is necessary to have material available to avoid delay in connecting subscribers.

Sundry debtors at £28,094 is approximately £10,000 larger, but, as usual, the principal item of this sum is made up of subscribers' unpaid balances for June and part of May. The proportion of bad debts arising, I am glad to say, is generally negligible. A new item appears of subsidiary companies at £99,448. To the extent of over £84,000 this represents the purchase of the Maracaibo Telephone Company, to which I will refer later, and the bulk of the remainder represents telephone equipment in transit for Maracaibo.

Reserve for renewals and depreciation account at £123,388, to which a further £10,000 will be added, making £133,388, is equivalent to 18 per cent. of the cost of property account.

A valuation of the company's plant and properties has been made by a leading firm of qualified telephone property valuers, and it shows that the physical assets are of greater worth than the figures in the balance-sheet.

It had been thought that when the conversion of the Caracas exchange to automatic operation had been completed, which it now is, some additional writing down of obsolete plant might be necessary. The valuation shows, however, that the existing reserves are real and on the generous side.

RESULT OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

As regards revenue, the item of subscriptions, at £149,271, represents a gratifying increase of 13.6 per cent. You will notice also the profit of £3,700 resulting from operating the Maracaibo Company for the 10-months period ended June 30, 1930. Operating and other local expenses, at £78,501, have increased by less than 5 per cent., which is a matter of congratulation to our staff. London expenses are higher on account of continued development. Interest on loans is heavier, due to temporary borrowings being on a larger scale.

The result of the year's operations is a net profit of £51,780, as compared with the £38,387 profit figure of last year.

After deducting the final dividend of 4 per cent. on the Preference shares, the amount of the dividends recommended now—that is, the dividends of 8 per cent. on the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary shares—and transferring £10,000 to the reserve for renewals and depreciation, we carry forward £47,294 on profit and loss account, compared with £31,128 brought in. This, I think, you will regard with satisfaction.

ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY

As already stated, we have purchased, in August, 1929, the telephone undertaking of Maracaibo. Maracaibo has a population of approximately 80,000 persons, being the second largest town in the Republic. We think the purchase will prove advantageous both from the public point of view and our own, but, as is not unusual with small telephone properties, it was necessary for the whole system to be technically overhauled. This has been done, and we are putting the Maracaibo undertaking on a sound basis for future expansion. At present there is an industrial slump due to the restricted output of the petroleum companies in Maracaibo and district, but we believe that to be temporary. The Maracaibo Company has now been merged with the Nacional Company.

The Caracas exchange has been wholly converted to automatic working, and additional automatic equipment is already on order. The exchange at Maracay has also been converted from manual to automatic, and work is well advanced on similar conversions at Puerto Cabello and Valencia. Automatics will be installed in the near future at La Guayra, Sabana Grande, and Dos Caminos. At June 30 last the company's subscribers numbered 10,505, an increase during the year of 1,040, or approximately 11 per cent.

The balance-sheet shows that the sums owing by way of loans to the company's associated interests amounted to £165,836 at June 30 last. Since that date the bulk of the outstanding 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. Debentures have been redeemed and public notice has been given of the company's intention to pay off the remainder. Cash has been deposited with the trustees to satisfy the debentures covered by the notice, and the trustees have executed documents releasing the debenture mortgages.

FURTHER EXPANSION IN PROSPECT

As also mentioned in the directors' report, the shareholders gave their consent at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on September 10 last, to transfer the company's property to a local company in exchange for shares. These arrangements have proceeded satisfactorily, and the operating is now being conducted under the auspices of the Nacional Company, to whom the local staff has been transferred.

In consequence of these important transactions and expansion which have been carried out during the past 18 months the directors are giving detailed consideration to the constitution of the company, the capital and loan account, which latter at the present time is in the neighbourhood of £400,000, and the local organization. It is hoped that very shortly plans will be put before you which we think will be of interest to you, and will put the company in a position to undertake further development of its national telephone business in Venezuela with advantage both to the public which it serves and to the company.

—We were very glad to be able to take part in the commemoration of the centenary of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of the five great countries—Venezuela, Colombia, Equador, Peru, and Bolivia—and we appreciate the remarks made by the Venezuelan Minister at the Latin American Society's dinner which was held last night, when he stated that the first European Power to recognize their countries as Sovereign States was Great Britain, who continued to be the same friend she had always proved to be.

Representing as we do a conspicuous example of British enterprise in the Republic of Venezuela, we also welcome heartily his remarks to the effect that Britain contributed from the first, and contributes to-day, with her capital and enterprise to the economic development of Venezuela. We can echo his wish with all sincerity that this old and mutual friendship will gain nothing but strength in the future.

DEVELOPMENT OF VENEZUELA

It may not perhaps be generally realized that Venezuela has developed into one of the most prosperous, relatively, of the South American Republics. Since the discovery of petroleum in the Maracaibo Lake basin, for example, the country has become second only to the United States among the oil producing countries, and it is conceivable that there are still large areas rich in petroleum yet to be discovered. The finances of the country are satisfactory, and the surplus of revenue over expenditure each year continues. The Government has recently announced that it intends to liquidate its External Debt on January 1 next, which will reduce the Public Debt to considerably less than a million and a quarter pounds, and this is being annually amortized. Very few, if any, countries of the world can produce such a healthy financial statement of affairs as this.

The telephone service of the company has been brought up to date by the introduction of the most modern automatic plant, and development in every possible direction has been made. The company may fairly claim to have given the public of Venezuela a truly national and efficient system with every capacity for expansion, all of which is a matter of prime importance to the business and social community of the Republic.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

Relations with the various authorities continue to be on the most friendly footing, and we record our gratitude for the assistance the Government have been ever ready to give to us. We are grateful, too, to the company's manager, Mr. Vegas, and to all the *personnel* of the excellent technical and commercial organization which has been built up around him. Mr. Wallis, the company's late manager, continues to do most valuable work and maintains that personal contact with the board which is so helpful to the company's welfare. The company has a most hardworking and loyal staff in Venezuela, and the directors have the utmost confidence in the whole administration there. I am sure you will wish to associate yourselves with this expression of appreciation.

I now move:—"That the report and accounts be received and adopted, and that the dividends recommended therein be paid."

Mr. CLAUDE BISHOP seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A resolution increasing the aggregate remuneration of the directors for a temporary period was carried unanimously. In connexion with this the CHAIRMAN explained that it did not mean an increase in the remuneration of the individual directors, but the resolution was necessary in order to provide for the fees of a sixth director for a short period. Since November 26 last the number of directors constituting the board had been reduced again to five.

Mr. H. S. Bennett was re-elected a director of the company, and the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., having been re-appointed the proceedings terminated with a unanimous vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, management and staff for the extremely satisfactory conduct and progress of the company's affairs.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

—	Dec. 19	Dec. 18
3% Perpetual Rentes	85.45	86.00
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.05	101.05
4% Rentes, 1917	102.10	102.40
4% Rentes, 1918	101.40	101.65
5% Rentes, 1920	154.70	154.97
6% Rentes, 1920	100.90	101.15
6% Rentes, 1927	104.62	104.75
5% Credit National, 1919	622	620
5% Credit National, 1920	545	547.50
6% Credit National, 1921	543	544
6% Credit National, 1922 (1st)	530	520
6% Credit National, 1923 (1st)	557	555
6% Credit National, 1924	560	560
4% Egyptian Unified	349	346.10
3½% Italian Rentes	93.00	91.90
3% Brazilian, 1914	318	—
4½% Russian, 1906	4.30	4.30
5% Russian, 1909	2.80	2.70
4% Turkish Unified	38.00	38.50
Banque de France	19.915	20.240
Banque de Paris	2.250	2.305
Banque Parisienne	1.312	1.346
Comptoir National d'Escompte	1.675	1.680
Credit Foncier Egyptien	3.420	3.410
Credit Lyonnais	2.590	2.630
Banque d'Orient	249	251
Banque Ottomane	685	698
Suez Canal Shares	16.750	16.880
Chargeurs Reunis	442	445
Messageries Maritimes	195	195
Transatlantique	533	541
Raffinerie Say	1.785	1.805
Sucreries d'Egypte	665	689
Wagons Lits	333	349
Thomson Houston	597	611
Lautaro Nitrate	238	208
Ford of France	201	209
Rio Tinto	3.465	3.480
Tharsis	386	389
De Beers, Deferred	591	591
De Beers, Preferred	1.215	1.202
Jagersfontein Estate	131	133
Central Mining	1.375	1.427
Chartered	162	164
Brakpan	344	341
Crown Mines	448	466
East Rand	49	49
Geduld	441	445
General Mining	70	71
Consolidated Goldfields	129	130
Johannesburg Consolidated	164	167
Randfontein Estate	77	77
Rand Mines	320	319
Tanganyika	187	191
Transvaal Consolidated	109	108
Union Corporation	254	262
Mozambique	53	53
West Rand Mines	43	43
Caoutchoucs	82	80
Eastern International	51	54
Guala Kalumpong	85	87
Kuala Lumpur	122	123
Malacca	124	124
Mexican Eagle	44	40
Royal Dutch	29,710	30,000
Shell Transport	455	450
Oceana Consolidated	5.25	5.25
Exchange on New York	25.44⅜	25.44½
On London, official average	123.60½	123.60½
Cheques, closing market rate	123.60	123.60
Call Money	2%	2%
Private Discount Rate	2%	2%
60 days Commercial Bills	2⅝%	2⅝%

—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 19.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103¼ (previous, 103¼); 5% Dutch, 1924 (102¼); 2½% Dutch, unquoted (67); 3% Dutch, 82 (82¼); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 35⅞ (unquoted); Peruvian, 3% (5⅜); Peruvian 4% Cumulative Pref., 22½ (23⅛); Erie, 27 (28¼); New York Ontario unquoted (6⅜); United States Steel, 140⅝ (141¾); Southern Pacific, 96⅜ (94); Union Pacific, 177½ (178); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 292 (295½); Anaconda, 54⅛ (58⅜); Deli Batavia Rubber, 51⅛ (50½); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 226 (231); Senembah Mij, unquoted (266¼); Amsterdam Rubber, 104⅜ (103); Margarine Unie, 180 (181½); Philips Lamps, 187 (203); exchange on Berlin, 59.22½ (59.25); London, 12.06⅛ (12.06¼); New York, 2.48⅜ (2.48⅝); Paris, 9.76 (9.76).

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 58.75 (previous, 59.50); Dynamit Nobel, 58.75 (59.50); Kali Industrie Kassel, 113.50 (117.75); Salzdetfurth, 208.75 (211.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 146.75 (147.25); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 129 (128).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.40 (5.40); Mexican Consols, 12.75 (13.50); Reichsbank, 228.50 (227); Berliner Handels Ges., 119 (120); Commerz and Privat Bank, 109.25 (110.25); Darmstadter and National Bank, 145.25 (146.50); Deutsche Bank and Disconto Ges., 107 (108); Dresdner Bank, 108 (109); Gebenkirchen Bergwerke, 82.50 (83.50); Harpener, 75 (75.50); Allgemeine Elekt. Ges., 94 (96.50); Farbenindustrie, 124.60 (126); Farbenindustrie 6% Debentures, 86 (87); Hamburg Amerika, 62.75 (63.30); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 64.75 (65.10); A.K.U., 50.50 (49); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 58 (48); Svenska Tandsticks, 267.50 (271); Polyphon, 144 (146); Siemens and Halske, 145.60 (147.50); Schuckert, 110.25 (111.25); Ford Motors, 165 (167.50). Exchange on London, 20.37¼ (20.36¼); on Paris, 16.48½ (16.47¼); on Amsterdam, 168.91 (

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Jan. 6	Jan. 20	Feb. 3
Pay-day ..	Jan. 8	Jan. 22	Feb. 5

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
55⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	57⅛	57⅜	-⅛
88 1/16	81⅝	Do., 4% ..	91⅝	91⅞	-¼
103¼	99 1/16	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅞	103	..
101⅞	99½	Do., 4% ..	100⅝	101	..
91¾	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	93⅝	93⅞	-¼
95½	90	Victory, 4% ..	96¼	96½	..
96⅝	90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	96¼	96½	..
80¼	72 1/16	Conversion, 3½% ..	80⅜	80⅞	-⅛
100	93	Do., 4½% ..	101	101¼	..
..	..	Do., 5% ..	105½	105¾	-⅛
103⅛	97¾	Do.,4½%,'20-35	103⅛	102⅝	..
100	96½	Do.,4½%,'20-32	100⅝	100⅞	-⅛
98 1/32	94⅞	Do.,4½%,'32-34	101¼	101½	..
97½	93⅞	Do., 4%, '31-33	100⅝	100⅝	-⅛
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2¾%	61½	62½	..
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	67	68	..
65 15/16	60	Local Loans, 3%	67¼	67½	..
84¾	80	T'vaal 3%,'23-53	84	87	+1
266	239	Bank of England	265	267	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	85	87	..
71¾	60	India, 3½% ..	61½	62½	-¼
61¾	50½	Do., 3% ..	52½	53½	-¼
51½	44	Do., 2½% ..	44⅞	45½	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5½% ..	100⅝	100⅞	..
92¾	80¼	Do.,4½%,'50-55	86	87	..
109	103 7/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	108⅛	109½	..
66⅝	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	67½	68½	..
76¼	70	Do., 2½% ..	78½	79½	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	104½	105½	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn.,5%	105½	106½	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B"	69½	70½	..
67	58⅜	Do., "A" ..	68½	69½	..
85½	81	Met. Cons., 3%	90½	91½	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	76	77	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	65	66	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B"	86	87	..
100¾	93	Do., 4¾% ..	100¾	101¾	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103¼	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	91	96	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	77	82	-2
91¼	85¼	Can., 4% ..	94¼	94¾	..
85¾	76⅝	Do.,4% '30-50	85¼	85¾	..
95¼	91 1/16	Cape, 4% ..	96-36	97	..
82⅝	78¼	Do.,3½% '29-49	85¼	85¾	..
81½	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	85¼	85¾	..
113¼	108½	G.Col. 5% '45-70	110¾	111¼	..
104¼	99	Kenya 5½% '45-75	103	104	..
85½	81⅛	N'fld,3½% '34-44	88¼	89¼	..
76⅞	72½	Do., 5% '29-49	79¾	80¼	..
88	83⅛	N.S.W., 5% '33	73	78	..
77	69¼	Do.,3½% '30-50	53	58	..
94¾	90½	Do., 4% 1933	83	88	..
82¾	80¼	Do., 5% '45-65	73	78	-1
102	92	Do.,5½% '47-57	73	78	-1
104	98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '46	101¼	101¾	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	97½	98	-¼
89¾	82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	88¼	88¾	..
88⅜	84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	88	88½	..
90⅜	85⅜	Do., 3% '45	80¾	81¼	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	104½	105	..
100	89	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	73	78	-1
84	75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	61	66	..
104¼	98⅞	S. Af., 5% '45-75	102	102½	..
99	81½	Do., 4% '43-63	91½	92	-½
99⅛	89	S.Aust.,5% '45-75	74	79	-2
102¾	97⅛	S.Rd.,5% '34-49	103½	104	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 3½% '40	70	75	..
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	74	79	-2
79¼	70	Do.,3½% '29-49	56	61	..
99⅝	91	W. Aus.,5% '45-75	76	81	-2
90½	86	Do.,5½% '20-35	75	80	..
81⅝	72	Do., 4% '42-62	58	63	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices Dec. 15		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
86½		Arg., 4% Rescission ..	86	88	..
79		Do., 4% 1900 ..	77	79	..
91½		Do., Port Cap., 5%	91	93	..
102		Austrian, 6% ..	101½	102½	..
109¾		Belgian, 7% ..	109¼	110¼	..
75		Berlin (City of), 6% ..	72	74	..
40		Brazil, 4%, 1889 ..	36	38	-1
45		Do., 4% Rescission ..	45	47	-1
50		Do., 5% 1913 ..	47	49	..
67½		Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	65	67	..
67		Do., 6½% 1927 ..	60	62	-2
54½		Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	52	54	-1
75½		Bulgaria, 7% ..	70	76	-2½
84		Chile, 6% 1926 ..	77	81	..
84		Do., 6% 1911 ..	80	82	..
103		Do., 7½% 1922 ..	102	104	..
99½		Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	99	100	..
88		Do., 4½% 1898 ..	87½	88½	..
51½		Do., 5% 1912 ..	52¼	53¼	+¼
69½		Do., 5% 1913 ..	68½	69½	..
33		Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	30	35	..
32		Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	32	35	..
110		Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109	111	..
71		Egyptian, Unified ..	70	72	..
20⅝		French, 5%	20⅜	20⅞	..
20⅝		Do., 4%	20⅜	20⅞	..
105		Midl. 6%	104½	105½	..
104⅜		Nord, 6%	104½	105½	..
105		Orleans, 6%	104½	105½	..
106½		P.L.M., 6%	106	107	..
115		Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110½	111½	..
111		Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	110½	111½	..
100¾		German, 7%	100	101	-¼
70		Do., 5½% 1930 ..	68	70	..
63		Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61	64	..
80½		Do., 5% 1914 ..	79	81	..
100½		Do., 7% Refugee ..	100	101	..
91		Do., 6% Stabilization	100	101	..
102½		Hungarian, 7½% ..	102	103	..
18¼		Italian, 3½%	17½	18½	..
98		Do., Cdt.Consort."B"	97	99	..
75		Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	74¼	75¼	..
90¾		Do., 5% 1907 ..	89¾	90¾	..
101¼		Do., 6% 1924 ..	101¼	102¼	..
94½		Tokio (City of), 5½%	94	95	..
14½		Mexican, 5%	12	14	..
45		Peru, 6% 1928	40	45	-1½
80½		Polish, 7%	79	82	..
44		Portugal, 3% .. 1st Sr.	43	44	..
41		Roumanian, 4% Cons.	40½	41½	..
2		Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	1	2	..
2		Do., 5% 1906 ..	1	2	..
72		San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	66	68	-1
79		Do., 7% 1930 ..	72	74	-1
104		Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	103½	104½	..
8		Turkish, 4% Unified ..	7½	8½	..
58		Uruguay, 3½%	57	59	..
4		Peruvian Corporation	3¼	4¼	..
26		Do., Pref.	23	25¾	..
101½		German Potash, 7% ..	100	101	-1

BRITISH RAILWAYS

67⅞		Great Western ..	67¼	68¼	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	84½	85½	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100	101½	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	94¼	95¼	..
32⅜		L. Mid. and Scottish..	32½	33¼	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	79½	80½	..
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	77¼	78¼	..
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	61¼	62¼	..
6		L. and N. Eastn., Def.	5¾	6¼	..
16¼		Do., Pref.	16	16¾	..
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	56½	57½	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	73¼	74¼	..
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	54½	55½	..
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	39½	40½	..
69		Metropolitan	68	69	..
76½		Met. Dist.	76¼	77¼	..
22⅛		Southern, Defd. ..	22	22¾	..
66¼		Do., Pref.	65¼	66¼	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	62¼	63¼	..
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	100½	101½	..
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	91	92	..
24/6		Underground, £1 ..	24/1½	24/7½	..
104½		Do., Income	103⅛	105	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

43½		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	42	44	..
—		Argentine, Gt. West..	54½	56½	-3
—		Argentine N. Eastn..	22	24	..
67		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	67	69	+1
50		B.A. and Pacific ..	46	48	+1
51½		B.A. Western	47	49	..
40½		Canadian Pacific ($25)	39¾	40¼	+¼
54½		Central Argentine ..	54	56	+1
50		Central Uruguay ..	47	50	-½
11		Cordoba Central ..	9	11	..
20		Do., 2nd Pref. ..	18	20	..
28½		Costa Rica	27	29	..
64		Entre Rios	59	61	+3
—		Int. Cent. America ..	9½	12½	..
22½		Leopoldina	20½	22½	+1½
6		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	4	6	..
2¾		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	2¾	2¾	+⅛
145		San Paulo	132	137	+2½
6		United of Havana ..	5	7	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	65⅜	..	Lloyds, A ..	63/9	-3d
Alexanders	70 0	..	Martins ..	7½	..
Anglo-S. Am.	5 15/16	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12¼	-⅛
Bk. of Aust.	8¾	+⅛	Midland, £1	79/6	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	7⅛*	+⅛	Do., £12		
Bk. of Mtl.	57	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	9 3/16	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	28	..	Nat. of N.Z.	5⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z.	21½	..	Nat. Dist. B.	10	..
Barclays, A	81¼	..	Nat. Egypt	27¼	..
Do., B	57⅜	..	Nat. India	41¼	-¼
Do., D.C.O.	25⅜	..	Nat. Prov. £4	14	..
B. Overseas	5¼*	+⅛	Ryl. of Can.	56¾	-¼
Can. Com.	46	..	Ryl. of Scot.	356	-1
Char. India	17⅝	..	Stand. S.A.	14⅞	..
Distr. S. & A.	65.0	+1/0	Un. of Aust.	7⅝	..
Eng. S. & A.	4¼	-⅛	Un. Discount	10 1/16	+1/16
Hambros ..	81½	..	Westminster	69½	..
Hongkong ..	106	..	Do., £1 ..	52/6	+3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20½	..	Pearl, Ltd. ..	13	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅞	..	Phœnix, Ltd.	13 11/16	..
Britannic ..	16	..	Prudential ..	23⅝	..
Com. Un. ..	23	+¼	Do., "B" ..	39/6	+⅛
Eagle Star ..	12¼	..	Royal	7 15/16	..
Empr'rs'Liab.	66.0	+6d	R. Exchange	6¼	..
Gen. Accdt.	15	..	Scottish "A"	15¾	..
Guardian ..	10¼	..	Sea	72/6	..
Ldn. and L.	27⅝	+⅛	Sun Insur..		
Ldn. Assur.	9½	..	£1 (5s. pd.)	7 7/0	..
N. Brit. & M.	35¾	..	Sun Life ..	53*	..
Nthn. Assur.	16	..	Y'shire (50/-)	6⅜	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0 4½	..	Engl. Cotton	11 9/32	+1/32
Bleachers ..	15/3	+3d	FineSpinners	19/3	+3d
Borax, Def.	10.0	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/0	..
Brad. Dyers	20/3	+3d	Imp. Chem.	18/9	+4½d
Brit.Celanese	7 4½	+7½d	Do., Defd.	5/3	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	5/9	+4½d	Jute Ind., Pf.	1/9	..
B. Cot. Dyers	3/6	..	Linen Thread	17 32	..
Brit. Enka	3/9	..	Lister	11/9	..
Calico Print.	7/9	..	Patons & B.	20/6	+3d
Can. Celanese	2¼	-⅛	Reyrolds ..	15/9	..
C'n'se Amer.	2¼	..	Salt, Union	1 9/16	..
Coats	54/0	+1/0	Salts (S'ft're)	2/0	..
Cook, Son	7/0	..	Snia Viscosa	6 10/32	..
Courtaulds ..	37/6	+1/6	Wardle & Dav	1 21/32	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	20/9	+3d	Hydro. Elec.	24	-1⅜
Atlas	20/3	..	Johnson&Ph.	37/0	..
BarcelonaTn.	22	..	Metro. Elec.	42/0	..
B'mouth&Pl.	60/0	..	Mex.El.Cons.	42½	..
Bras. Tract.	22⅛	+⅛	Do., 1st Pf.	67½	..
Brit. Insuld.	67/0	+6d	Mid.Counties	28/3	..
Brush Elec.	105	..	N'w'cle Elec.	23/6	..
Callenders ..	64.6	..	Perak River	6/0	..
City of Lond.	35/6	..	Siemens ..	21/9	..
CountyLond.	47/9	..	Telegr. Const.	17	..
English Elec.	11/0	..	Vic. Falls ..	2 15/16	..
Gen. Elec. ..	43/6	+1/0	Whitehall.Pf.	25/0	..
Henley's Tel.	5 15/16	-1/16	Yorkshire ..	34/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	4/6	+6d	ImperialTob.	4⅝	+1/32
Am.Dent.Df.	3/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can.	53/0	..
Apollinaris ..	6/0	..	Inf. Nickel	14⅞	-¼
Assd. Cement	24/6	+1½d	Krenger & T.	22⅛	..
Bovril .. Def.	36/10½	..	Lautaro, Pf.	1¾	-1/16
Brit. Alum.	30 7/32	-4½d	Do.,Def.w'rr.	2	+1/4
Brit.Am. Tb.	5/32	..	Lever 7% Pf.	22 7/32	+6d
Brit.& S.Pac.	12/0	..	Liverpool Nit.	6.0	..
Brit. Match	24/1½	-1½d	London Brick	39 4½	-1½d
Brit.Oil Cake	27/6	+3d	Manbré&G.Df.	15/9*	..
Brit.PortCm.	2⅛	..	Marconi Mar.	1 29/32	+1/32
Brit. Ropes ..	2/0	..	Do., Can. ..	1/2	..
Cab.&W. "B"	12	..	Mather & P.	1 15/16	..
Do.,7½%,'A'	22	..	Nairn, M.&G.	1 15/16	..
Do.,5½%,Pf.	70	+⅛	P. & O., Def.	37/3*	-3d
Carreras "A"	5⅛	+1/16	Phillips (G.)	19/6	..
Col. Graph.	1 1/32	+1/32	Pinchin J'son	36 7/32	-1½d
Crittall	18/9*	+3d	Prim. H'dgs.	22/0	+1/0
Cr.& Bl. 1 Pf	11 4½	-6d	Royal Mail	12½	..
Cunard St'm	16/0	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	6.3	..
Dunlop Rbr.	11 4½	+4½d	Stf. Mt. Gas	106	..
E.Ready(G.B.	18.0	..	Spillers ..	22/9	-3d
Finla'., Jas.	25/*	..	Sword.Mtch.B	1 5½	-⅛
Furness, W.	31/6	-9d	Tate & Lyle	36 6*	+1/3
Gas Lt. & C.	19/9	..	TarapacaNit.	4.0	..
Gaumont Br.	11/6	..	Turner & N.	42.0	+1/6
Globe Tel. ..	12¾*	..	Utd. Dairies	51 4½	-2d
Gramophone	1⅞	+3/32	Utd. Molasses	16.3	+3d
Harris'n& C.	3/6	..	Unilever ..	13*	..
Imp. Con.Gas	343	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	4 11/16	..
Imp. Smelt.	11/3	+3d	WallPaperD.	29/0	+6d

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	3/7½	..	Howard & B.	6 10½	..
Armstrong ..	0/5	..	Lambert ..	29/6	..
Babcock&W.	49.0	+6d	Pease & Pins.	1/6	..
Baldwins ..	2.0	..	Platt Bros. ..	4/6	..
Bengal ..	4/9	..	Powell Duff.	6.0	-3d
B.S.A. ..	8.0	+1½d	Richds. West	2.3	..
Bolsover ..	14/6	..	Ruston & H.	3 1/2	-1½d
Brown(John)	2/9	..	S. Speakman	9/6	..
Cammell Ld.	1/0	..	Staveley ..	20/6	..
Consett ..	6.0	..	Stew.&L.Def.	22 4½	+1½d
Cory (Wm.)	57/3	..	S. Durham ..	17/0	..
DormanLong	3 10½	+1½d	Swan Hunter	20/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	0/6	..	Tata Deb. ..	99	..
Guest, Keen	25.0	..	Thomas R. ..	1 4½	-1½d
Hadfields ..	5 10½	..	Vickers ..	7/0	..
Harld.&W.P.	4 10½	..	Weardale Df.	17/6	..
Hopkinsons	20.0	-1.3	Yk.Am.A.& D	6/9	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/0)	28.0	+1/0	Napier, D. ..	8/3	..
Dennis Bros.	25/0	+1/0	National Bus	12 0‡	..
Fairey Av'tn.	13/6	+3d	Rolls-Royce	39/3	+6d
Ford	57.0	..	Rover (8/0)	6/3	..
Guy Motors	9/0	+3d	Singer	17/9	..
Humber ..	15/6	-3d	T.T.D., Pref.	5/0	..
Imp. Airways	17/6	..	Thornycroft	28/9	..
Leyland ..	52.0	+9d	Til. & Brit.	42/6	..
Lucas, J. ..	68/6	..	T.S. Motors	4/9	..
Morris,7½%Pf.	22/9	..	Tilling, T. ..	4¾	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	22/9	+3d	Hoare	61 3	-3d
BarclayPerk.	24/0*	..	Ind. Coope	62/0*	+6d
Bass, Ratcl.	61/0	-6d	Meux's ..	35.0	..
Benskins ..	35.3*	-3d	Mitch's & B.	52.0*	..
C.ofLon.,Def.	11/6	..	S. African ..	55/9	..
Courage ..	61/0	+6d	Taylor-Wlkr.	32/3	..
Distillers ..	57/9	+1/0	Walker,P.&C.	17/3	..
Guinness ..	107/3	+3d	Watney, Df.	55/6	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B...	18/0*	..	Lewis, Pfd.	46 3	..
Army & N....	37/6	..	Lipton	4/0	..
Barker	55.0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4 31/32	+1/32
Boots PureD.	51 1/16*	..	Maple	25/6	..
Carlton	21/0	-1/0	Map. & Webb	8/3	-3d
Debenhams ..	5/0	+3d	Maypole,Def.	4/3	..
Predk. Hotels	6/3	+3d	Savoy Hotel	22/3	..
Gordon Hths.	10/3	..	Selfridge,Pfd.	22/6	-3d
Harrods	52/6	+3d	Smart Bros.	9/9	..
Harrds(B.A.)	12/9	+4½d	Sp'ts & P.10/-	17/0	-3d
Home&C. 4/0	14.0	..	Waring & G.	5 4½	..
Internatl.Tea	19 3*	+1½d	Whiteley ..	46/3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg.Ld. Inv.	29/0	..	Dalgety ..	7/0	..
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	15/0	..	Forestal ..	11/0	..
Aust. Est. M.	43	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	17/6	..
Aust.Merc.f.p.	3	..	Hudson's B.	1 11/32	..
City Ld.Real	17/3	..	N.Z.L. & M.	70*	..
Cordova ..	1/3	..	Sudan Plants	1 15/16	+1/32

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	8/6	..	L. Asiatic ..	2 7½	..
An.-Dutch ..	24/6	..	Lumut ..	26/3	..
An.-Java ..	10½d	..	Malacca ..	13/16	+1/32
An.-Malay ..	15/32	..	Malayalam..	1 6/6	..
Bah Lias ..	27/32	..	Mendaris ..	9/16	..
Bajoe Kidoel	17/6	..	Merlimau ..	1 4½	-1½d
Batu Tiga ..	13 1½	..	Pataling ..	1 1/16	..
Bertam Cons.	2 4½	..	Perak	2/0	..
BukitMert'm	1/6	..	RembauJelei	16/3	..
Castlefield ..	3/3	..	Rubber Tst.	23/6	..
Cons. Malay	2 10½	..	Sarawak ..	0/9	..
Duff Devt. ..	3/32	..	Selangor Un.	1/0	..
E. Asiatic ..	1 4½	..	Semnah ..	17/6	..
Grand Cent.	12/6	..	Silalang ..	23/32	..
Gula Kalump	9/16	..	Straits Rbr.	13 1½	..
Highlands ..	20 7½	+1½d	Sum. Para ..	1 7½	..
Java Invest.	21/3*	-4½d	Tandjong ..	1 11/16	..
Java United	7/8	..	Tanjong Mal.	3/4	..
Jugra&Carey	9/9	..	Telogoredjo	9/16	..
Kapar Para	1 3/16	..	U. Sendang..	2/6	+1½d
Kuala Lump.	20/0	..	U.Sua Bet'ng	40 7½	+7½d
Labu	1 5/8	..	U. Sumatra	1/0	..
Lanadron ..	5/8	..	U. Temiang	1 1½	..
Linggi	1 1/16	..	Vallambrosa	8/9	..

TEA

Amal. Est.	1 6¼	..	Eastn. Prod.	3 5/32	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1¼	..	Empire ..	1 9/16	..
Assam Co. ..	27/6	..	Galaha ..	2¼	..
Assam Front.	18/0	+3d	Imperial Tea	28/0	..
Bogaw'tawa	3 15/16	..	Jhanzie ..	2 7/32	..
Brahmap'tra	32	..	Jokai	2 1/32	-1/16
Brit. Indian	42/6	..	Jorehaut ..	2 1/16	..
Budla Beta	26/32	..	Lanka Plant.	1 7/8	..
Carolina ..	2 5/8	..	Lebong ..	3¾	..
Ceylon Plant.	4 7/16	..	Lungla ..	10/0	..
Chargola ..	7/6	..	Makum ..	32/0*	..
Chubwa ..	3	..	Nedeem ..	1¾	-6d
Cons. T. & L.	1 4	..	NewDimbula	6 1/16	..
Darjeeling ..	2¾*	+1/32	NuwaraEliya	6 3/32	-1/32
Dar). Cons.	3 1/2	..	Pabbojan ..	5	..
Deundi ..	12/0	-6d	Scot. T. & L.	2 13/16	..
Dooars	2 1/16	..	Singlo	42/6	..
DoomDooma	3 1/32*	..	Travancore ..	2	-1/16
Eastn.Assam	3 1/8*	..	Upper Assam	1¾	..

OIL

Lobitos ..	1 11/32	..			
Mex.Eagle ..	7 11/32	+4½d			
Do., 7% Pf.	8 1/32	..			
Phœnix,Hyah	6 10½	+1½d			
R. Dutch ..	24⅜	-⅛			
Shell	32 1/32	+1/32			
Spies (2/0)..	0/3	..			
Steaua Rom.	5/3*	..			
Trinidad C.	1/6	..			
Trinidad Oil	1 5/16	..			
U.-Brit. Trin.	4/7½	..			
Ural Caspian	0/6	..			
V.O.C., Ord.	1 9/16	+1/32			

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	14/6	..	Modder. B..	13/0	+3d
Ang.-Amer. ..	17/32	-1/32	Modder. Deep	1 1/32	..
An.-French ..	5/8	..	Modder. East	1/4	..
Brakpan	2¾	+1/32	Mozambique	5/0	..
C.Mining. Br.	1 11/4	-¼	Natal N. Con.	21/32	..
City Deep ..	4/3	..	New Jagers.	1 1/16	..
Cons. Diads.	4/3	-4½d	New Modder.	3 5/16	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1 1/32*	..	New State A.	2 1/32	+1/32
Cons. M.R.	17/3	+3d	Nourse	10/6	+3d
Cons. M. Sel.	3/8	..	Randfn. E.	12 4½	..
Crown	3 25/32	..	Rand Mines	2 9/16	..
Daggafontein	1 7/32	..	Rand Select.	5/9	..
De Beers, D.	9 4½	..	Rob. Deep B.	9 4½	..
Durban Deep	11/3	..	S.A. Town ..	6/3	+3d
East Geduld	2 1/16	..	S.W. Africa	15/6*	..
East Rand..	8/0	-1½d	Springs ..	3 5/32	+1/32
Geduld ..	3 19/32	+1/32	Sub Nigel ..	2 1/16	..
Gen. Mining	1 9/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1 9/16	..	Union Corp.	2⅛	..
J'b'g'C'nsInv.	27/0	-6d	V. Ryn Deep	1 13/32	..
Knights ..	9/3	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 5/8	..
Langlaagte..	25/6	+6d	W. Rd. Cons.	7 1½	+1½d
Meyer & C...	1 5/16	..	West Springs	11/6	+3d

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	6/1½	-1½d	Rhod.Cong.B	6¼	..
Cam & Motor	5/8	..	Rhod. K't'ga	7/8	..
Chartered ..	26/6	-4½d	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	3/4	..
Gfds. Rhod.	5/0	..	Roan Antel.	2 32/32	..
Loangwa ..	1 7½	+1½d	Selukwe ..	2 10½	..
Lonely Reef	7/8	..	Shamva ..	0/9	..
N'Changa ..	1 17/32	-1/32	Tang'ka Con.	1 9/32	..
Rhod. Ang.A	3/4	..	Wankie Coll.	1 5/32	..
Rhod. B. H.	1 4½	..	Zambesia Ex.	1	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	4/0

Gelsenkirk. 8/8 -3⅛ -3¼ -7⅛ -8¼ -7⅛ -8¼ -7⅛
Geo. Mining and Fin. Corp., 11/10½
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 3/11¼ 4/10½ -/11¼
Govt. Areas (Modderfontein), 31/9 -/10½ 1/- -/- -/- -/6 -/6
Grootvlei (Witbank), 2/3¼ -/3¼
Jo'burg Consol. Invest., 27/6 6/3 -/6 7/6 -/6 -/3 -/11⅛ 6/6 7/3 -/3 6/6 -/10½ -/9 -/9 -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Knight's, 8/6⅜
Lace Prop., 11/4½
Langlaagte, 24/6⅛ -/10½ 5/11⅛ 5/- 4/6⅛ 5/0⅛ 5/-
Lonsdale Concessions, 1/7½ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/9 -/3¼ -/6¼
Luipt Areas, 3/0¼ -/0¼ 3/-
Messina Devt., 8/11¼
Meyer and Charlton, 15/-⅛
Modderfontein "B," 13/11½ -/3
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 23/4½†† 2/6
N'Changa, 30/7½ 1/3 1/- 30/11¼
New Kleinfontein, 3/4½ 3/6⅛ -/3¼
New Modderfontein, 66/3††
New State Areas, 41/3 40/-
Peoples-rust Platinums, -/7½ -/9 -/9
Premier (Transvaal), Prop., 55/-
Rand Mines, 51/3 -/4½ -/10½ -/10½
Rand Seln., 5/7½ -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/8 -/6 -/7½ -/3
Randfontein Ests., 12/3 -/3
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 1/3 -/3¼
Rhodesian Anglo-Amer., 11/4½ -/3
Rhodesian Congo Border, 6¼ 6½ 6¼ 6¼
Rhodesian Katanga, 14/9 -/8¼
Robinson Deep, "A," 9/6¼ -/6 -/6 -/6 -/6¼
Rose Deep, 5/5¼
Schoeman, 2/9
Sherwood Starr, 13/11½ -/4½
Simmer and Jack, 2/3½
Springs, 61/10½ -/10½ -/6¼ -/10½ -/6 -/7½
Stilfontein, 57/3 6/10½ -/6¼ -/10½ -/10½
Tanganyika Goldfields, -/3
Vereeniging Ests., 6⅜ Debs., 97¼ 1½ 5 6 1½ 7½ 7 1½
Village Deep, 5/-⅛
Waukie, 21 4½ 2-††
West Rand, 7/-
West Springs, 10/6†† -9†† -/8½†† 11/6 -/3 -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/4½
Witbank'ro's Cons., 7/1½
Witpoort, 4 1/-††
Witwatersrand Deep, 3/3½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Ariston, 1 3/4 -2¼ -4½ -6 -7½
Ashanti, 10 of Nigeria, 3/9 -7½ -7½
Jos Tin Areas, 5/3 -/3
Taquah and Abosso, 2/9 -/9 -/11¼ -/10½ -/11¼

NITRATE

Lautaro, Nos. 240001- to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000. Bearer, 35/- 3/9 -/9 4/4½ 3/9 5/- 4/4½ 5/-
Tarapaca and Tocopilla, 4/-

OIL

Anglo-Malkop, -/0¼
Anglo-Persian, 55/11¼ -/3¼ -/6 -/3¼
Do., 8% Pref., 28/4½ -/4½ 8/- -/11½ 8/- 7/0¼ -/11½ -/0¼ 8/-
Do., 5% Deb., 102¼
Attock, 19/6 -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/9
Burmah, 67/2¼ -/9 -/6 -/7½ -/9 9/0¼ 7/6 9/6 -/8¼ -/8¼ 8/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 102¼ 1½
Canadian Eagle, 6/10½ -/11¼ 7/11½ 7/- 6/11¼ -/10½ 7/0¼ 6/10½ 5/- 6/11¼
Lobitos, 27/-
Mexican Eagle, 7/11½ 7/- -/3 -/11½ -/3 -/5¼ -/4½ 7/- -/3 -/3¼ -/3½ -/6 7/- -/4½ -/3¼ -/5¼ -/4½ -/6 -/11½
Phœnix and Transpt., 41 shs., 6/10½ -/9 -/10½
Royal Dutch, 24¼
Scottish Oils, 7% Pref., 16/3Δ
"Shell" (Regd.), 73/11½ 2/6 3/11½ -/5¼ 2/9¼ 68/9½ 74/0¼ 3/9 -/5¼ -/4¼ 3/11½ 4/0¼ 3/9 -/5¼ 2/9 3/6
Do. (Bearer), 74/4½ -/0¼ 3/11½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/3 -3¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/3 -3¼ -3¼
Spies, -/3 -/2

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Apex, 11/6 -/6 -7½
Bril. Burmah, 25/- -/6 -/6
Brit. Controlled, 1/4½ -/6 -/3 -3¼ -/3
Brit. Mexican, 5½% Bds., 100††
Hamilton's, -/0
Petroleum Options, -2 -/2
Petrol. Storage and Finance, Defd., 3/3 -/11½ -/3 -/11½
Steaua Romana, 5/11½
Trinidad Leaseholds, 26/10½ 5/11¼ -/11¼ -/3¼ -/4½ -/6 -/3¼ 1/3 -/6¼ 30/3¼ 1/3 -/3 1/-

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 8/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/6
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 6% Deb., 98
Anglo-Java, -/11½ -/10½ -/11
Do., 7% Deb., 5/- 7 8 60 58 7 8½
Bajoe Kidoel, 17/9
Bertam Cons., 2/6
Dunlop Plantns., 6% Pref., 19/6
Jugra Land and Survey, 9/10½ -/6
Langkon N. Borneo, -/0½
London Asiatic, 2/8¼†† -/9
Menaris, 2/-
Merilman Pegoh, 1/3½
Perak Plantns., 2/- 2/-
Semnah, 16/3
Ud. Serdang, 2/3 -/3
Ud. Serdang, 2/3¼†† -/4†† -/6 -/5½ -/3¼ -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Java, 8% Pref., 1/0½
Bahru Selangor, 2/7½
Bangawan, 1/10 pd., -/4½
Bantam, 1/2††
Bradwall, 15/- 15/- -/3
Brit. Est. of Java, -/8
Cmt. Perak, -/10½
Eastern Sumatra, 13 -/3¼
Golden Hope, 11/6¾
K.M.S., 13/6
Lumut, 2/6
Pernanga, 4/9 -/9
Strathmore, 8/6
Sungei Bahru, 5/7½ 6/-
Sungei Siput, -/3½††
Valambrosa, 8/8½

SHIPPING

Argentine, 23/6 -/6†† -/9 -/9
Do., Pref. (6% Pfd.), 21/6 -/6 -/9 -/6
Brit. India, 5% Pref., 85½ 1½
Cunard, 16/- 15/10½ 16/- 15/10½ -/9 16/-
Do., 5% Pref., 97½
Do., 5% Deb., 93½ 1½
French, 6% Bds., 102½
Furness, Withy, 5% Pref., 99¼ ¾
Do. and O., Defd., 37/6 -/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 102 11½ 2
Do., 5% Deb., 101†† 100
R.M.S.P., 10
Do., 4½% Deb., 66
White Star, 6¼% Pref., 6/4½ -/11½ -/11½ -/3 -/3 -/3 -/4½

TEA AND COFFEE

Ceylon, 86/3† 7/6 90/- 90/-
Consold. Tea and Lands, 14 £13/13/6 13¾
Dumont, 9/6 -/9 -/9 -/6
Empire of India, 5% Pref., 77½
Galle & Ceylon, 4/6†† 5/- 5/-
Jetings Valley, 33/11½
Jokai (Assam), 50/- 49/9 50/-
Nuwara Eliya, 45/11/01††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lunuva, 40/- 40/-

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 185 5 4¼
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 21½ ½ 2¾ 2 1¾ 2 1¾ 2¼ 1¾ 1½ 2 1½ 2¼ 1¾† 2½ Do., "B," 11½ ½ 12† ¼ 11½ 12 12 ½ ¼ 11½ 12½
Do., 5½% Pref., 89¾†† 9 70 69¾ ¾ 70 70 ½ 69½ ¾
International, 25 4¼†† ½ 5 4 ½ ¼
Marconi Intl. Marine, 37/9¼
Oriental, 4/7-
Do., 7% Pref., 23/6 -/4½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Radio Corp. of America, 8¼ 14 14 ¼ ¼ ¼
Venezuela, 8% Pfd. Pref., 22/9†
Western Union, 131

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 29/6†† 8/11½
Do., 5% Deb., 52½ 3††
Brazilian Trac., 22½ 9⅛ 11½ 9⅛ 11¼ ¾ 11⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ½ ¼ 7½ 11¼ ¾ 11½ ¼ ⅜ 3¼ 3¼
Brit. Columbia, 4½% Deb., 86
Do., 5% (tax free) Deb., 104½
Brit. Elect. Trac., Defd., 12/6†
Brutal, 7% Pref., 97/6†
Para Elect., 5% Deb., 66††
Rio de Janeiro, 30-yr. 5% Bds., 1935, 98½ 100¼
Shanghai Elect. Construct., 36/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Brazilian, New (Feb., 1930, iss.), 82⅜ ⅛
Do., Fract. Certs., 8⅞ ⅛ ⅛ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼
Sunderland, 9 4½

WATER WORKS

Monte Video, 114 13½ 14 13½
South Essex, 7⅞, 129

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Herne Bay, New (7%), 125‡

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Thursday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Sheffield (3½% 1968) ½ to 77-79.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—FALL.—New South Wales (5% 1935-55) 2 to 70-75. Queensland (3½% 1945) 2 to 61-66. Victoria (5½% 1930-40) 2 to 82-87.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—RISE.—Auckland (6½% 1942) 1 to 109-111.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Danzig (7% Mort. Ln., 1925) 2 to 91-94. FALL.—Cologne (6% 1926) 3 to 73-77. Rio de Janeiro (4½% Cons. Stg. Ln., 1912) 5 to 58-63. ditto (5% Gld. Bds.) 2½ to 55-65. Santos (7% 1927) 1 to 65-69.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Paraguay (3% 1886) 1 to 49-51. ditto (5% Ext. Ln., 1915) 1 to 50-52. ditto (3% Bds., 1886-96) 1 to 49-51. FALL.—Brazilian (4½% Bds., 1889) 1 to 45-49. ditto (5% 1903) 1 to 67-70. ditto (4% Bds., 1911) 1 to 39-42. Bulgarian (5% 1902) 1 to 24-28. ditto (4½% 1907) 1 to 21-24. ditto (4½% 1909) 1 to 14-17. Colombian (6% Bds., 1913) 1 to 85-87. Hungarian (7½% Ln.) 1 to 97-99. Portuguese (3% 3rd Ser.) ½ to 45-47. Rio de Janeiro (5½% Conv. Ln. Bds.) 2 to 64-69. Rumania (4% Ext., 1922) 1 to 66-69. ditto (7% Bds. Monop. Inst.) 1 to 73-76. San Paulo (8% Bds., 1921) 2 to 76-81. ditto (Bank) (6% Bds., "A") 5 to 55-65. ditto (6%, "B") 5 to 55-65. Uruguay (5% Ext., 1919) 2 to 72-77.

HOME RAILS.—FALL.—Stk. Conversion and Inv. Tst. 14½ to 0-10.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—Erie (2nd Prefd.) 4 to 31-36.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—B.A.G.S. (4%-Deb. Stk.) ½ to 75-77. Leopoldina (5½% Pref.) ½ to 51-54. FALL.—B.A. Great Southern (5% 2nd Pref., N.C.) 2 to 86-91. ditto (6% Pref.) 3 to 77-80. Cordoba Cent. (2nd Deb. Stk.) ½ to 39-41.

BANKS.—RISE.—Midland (50s. shares) 1/16 to 9⅞-9⅝. Nat. Provincial (70s. pd.) 1/8 to 11⅞-12⅛.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Deuchar (R.) (4½% "A" Deb. Stk.) 1 to 63-66. Thompson (6% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 87-90. Pope and Overton's (Deb. Stk.) 1 to 73-76. FALL.—M'chester (5½% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 97-99.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Lever Bros. (8% "A," Pref.) 6d. to 22/0-22/6. Lewis's Investment Trust 1/32 to 2⅞-2⅞. Nat. Elec. Constructn. 1/32 to 1¼-1⅛. Sellincourt and Sons (7% Pref.) 1/32 to 1¼-1⅛. Vocalion Gramophone 1/32 to 7/16-1/2. FALL.—British Oxygen 1/16 to 1¼-1¼. Cooper, McDougall and Robertson ⅛ to 1¼-2. ditto (7% Pref.) 1/- to 21/0-23/0. Criterion Restaurants 6d. to 5/6-7/6. Crosse and Blackwell 1½d. to 1/6-2/0. General Theatres (6½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 83-87. Hovis 1/32 to 2⅞-2⅞. Murray (D. and W.) (7% Pref.) 1/32 to 1¼-1⅛. Piccardo Tobacco 1/16 to 7¼-8¼. Provincial Cinema Theatres (7½% Ptg. Prefd.) 3d. to 16/0-17/0. S.K.F. (Swedish Ball Bearing) ⅛ to 9¼-10. Selfridge (6% Pref.) 1/32 to 1⅛-1⅜. Sofina (Fractnl. Certs. to Bearer) ⅛ to 1¼-2⅛.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Metrop. L. and P. (5% 1st Bds.) 1 to 77-81. ditto (5% 2nd Bds. 50-yr.) 2 to 66-70. FALL.—Voraribergr Iiserwe (6% 1929 Bds.) 4 to 75⅛-78⅛.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND AND PROPERTY.—FALL.—British Shareholders' Trust 1/16 to 1⅛-1¼. Chartered Co. (Warrts. to Bearer) 41⅜d. to 26/11⅜-26/7½.

INSURANCE.—FALL.—Associated Reinsurers 1/32 to 1⅛-1⅛.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Anglo-Celtic (Pref.) 1 to 86-92. British Combined Investors (Pref.) 2 to 87-90. Debenture Corporation (5% Pref.) 1 to 90-92. East of Scotland (5% Pref.) 4 to 87-92. Indian (4½% Deb.) 2 to 83-88. London Maritime (5% Pref.) 3 to 73-80. Third Guardian (6% Pref.) 1 to 90-93. United States and South American (5% Pref.) 2 to 95-98. FALL.—Alliance Investment (Defd.) 5⅛ to 190-200. Premier 4 to 150-160. Second Guardian 1 to 124-129. Second London Scottish 3 to 105-110. Second Mercantile 1 to 143-150. Standard 5 to 155-160. Sterling 2 to 240-245. Traction 3 to 310-320. Trans-Oceanic 3 to 85-90. Trust

(Continued at foot of next column)

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

LINSEED OIL WEAK

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 19.—The Exchange will be closed from 1 o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 24, until the following Monday morning.

WHEAT.—Trading in cargoes was inactive, and with lower North and South American advices quotations were occasionally lower. Pacific white, Jan., was offered at 27s., while for Australian, on passage, shipping/shipped, Nov.-Dec. and Dec.-Jan., 30s. 6d. was asked. Rosafe, 64lb. (new), Jan.-Feb., and Barusc, 63½lb., were obtainable at 23s. Parcels were 3d. to 6d. per qr. easier with a fair business reported in Manitoba, on passage. Other descriptions were neglected. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per manned steamers, arrived and on the way, sold at 24s.; Jan. at 24s. 3d., and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Nutureton, arrived, and per Carlton, on passage, at 23s. For No. 1 hard Manitoba (Vancouver), Jan., 24s. 7½d. to 24s. 1½d. was accepted; 23s. 10½d. for No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Carlton, on passage, and 23s. for No. 3, Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), Jan., to Avonmouth.

The wheat futures market closed weak at 5d. to 6d. under yesterday's levels. Business was done in Manitoba grade, March, at 22s. 2d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 Call	3.15 Call	closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	22 1	22 0½	21 11	21 9	22 2½
March ..	22 5	22 4	22 2	22 1	22 7
May ..	22 8	22 7	22 5	22 4	22 10
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec. ..	21 1	21 0	20 11	20 10	21 3
Feb. ..	21 4	21 3	21 2	21 1	21 6

MAIZE.—Cargoes were in quiet request at 1½d. per qr. under yesterday's levels. For La Plata, 6,200 tons, per Saltersgrate, expected Jan. 10, loading, 16s. 6d. was paid late yesterday. For this quality on the way 16s. 7½d. was asked, a similar price for shipping-shipped, Dec. and Jan., and 16s. 10½d. for Feb. Parcels were in moderate request at rather lower prices. La Plata, per Peel County, afloat, sold at 15s. 9d.; Jan.-Feb. at 16s. and 15s. 10½d.; and Feb.-March at 16s. 4½d. and 16s. To Bristol Channel, Jan., changed hands at 16s. 3d. to 16s.; and afloat to Liverpool at 16s.

BARLEY continued quiet. Danubian, Dec., was offered at 14s.; Jan. at 14s. 4½d. and Feb. at 14s. 7½d., while for Russian, afloat, 13s. 6d. was asked.

OATS were easier for La Plata; this description, Jan., sold to London and Liverpool at 9s. 6d.

At MARK LANE trading was slow. Imported wheat was offered at lower prices, but other changes were unimportant. For English wheat 25s. to 27s. 6d. was asked per 504lb. Foreign wheat was 3d. to 9d. easier. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Atlantic), ex-ship, 27s. 6d.; (Vancouver), 27s.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 26s. 6d.; (Atlantic), 27s.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 25s. 6d.; (Vancouver), 25s.; No. 3, 25s.; Rosafe, 63½lb., 24s.; Australian, 28s.; choice white Karachi, 26s. 6d., and Russian 23s. to 25s. 9d. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at recent prices. London straight-run, 25s. to 26s., and country straight-run, 23s. 6d. to 25s. per 280lb. Maize was quietly steady. La Plata, landed, 18s. 6d.; ex-ship, 17s. 3d. and No. 2 white flat African, landed, 18s. 6d. per 480lb. Barley was nominally unchanged. English malting, 25s. to 48s.; English feed, 18s. to 23s.; Californian (old), landed, 30s. to 35s., and (new) ex-ship, 30s. to 41s.; Persian, landed, 14s. 9d.; Russian and Danubian, 15s. 9d. and ex-ship, 14s. 3d. per 400 lb. Oats continued quiet. English, 15s. to 18s., and Scotch 19s. per 3 cwt. La Plata, landed, 13s. 3d.; ex-ship, 11s. 3d.; Chilean white, 20s. to 20s. 6d., landed; ex-ship, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; Chilean tawny, landed, 18s. 9d.; mixed feed, 11s.; North Russian, 15s., and South Russian, ex-ship, 14s. per 320lb. Wheat feed steadily held. Middlings, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; fine middlings, 6s. 6d., and bran 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per 112lb. Oatmeal quiet. Fine Midlothian, 18s.; Scotch, 12s. 3d. to 12s. 9d.; American, 13s. 6d. to 14s., and rolled oats, 14s. to 14s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered at 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline, but failed to attract buyers. Sellers of No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Dec., 24s. 6d.; No. 2, 24s.; No. 3, 23s. 6d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Vancouver, afloat, 24s. 9d.; No. 2, 23s. 9d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 21s. 9d.; 64lb., Jan.-Feb., 22s. 9d.; Barusc, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 23s. 6d.; choice white Karachi, Jan.-Feb., 24s. 6d.; Australian, due, 27s. 3d.; Dec., 26s. 9d.; Jan.-Feb., 26s.; and white Western Pacific, Jan., 26s. 6d. Spot parcels were quiet and easier at decline of 1d. to 2d. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. to ¾d. lower, following easy closing North American markets, and further gave way under heavy liquidation, selling by Argentine shippers, continued free offers from Canada, a poor milling demand and easy overseas advices. The market closed weak at a net decline of 1⅞d. to 2⅛d. Sales were 350 loads. Tenders against current month one load, making a total of 571,021 original centals since the beginning of the month; rejected during the same period 4,804 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	—	4 5¼	4 5¼	4 6	4 4⅛	4 6
March	4 7⅜	4 7⅝	4 6⅛	4 8	4 6¼	4 8⅛
May ..	4 9	4 9	4 7¼	4 9	4 7¼	4 9⅜
July ..	4 10½	4 10½	4 8¼	4 10	4 8¼	4 11

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of River Plate were in quiet demand at 6d. per qr. decline, with Jan.-Feb. sold at 16s.; sellers of afloat, at 16s. 3d.; Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., 16s.; Feb.-March, 16s. 3d.; and March-April, 16s. 9d. Maize, on the spot, ruled slow with prices favouring buyers.

BARLEY was dull.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were steadier: River Plate, f.a.q., Jan.-Feb., 10s., sellers. Oats, on the spot, were inactive and unchanged.

FLOUR remained quiet and unchanged. PEAS and BEANS were quiet. OATMEAL neglected. WHEATFEED met quite a good demand at easier prices for local grades.

CHELMSFORD, Dec. 19.—Wheat, 29s., delivered into mill. Barley, 35s. to 45s. Very little grain was on offer.

DERBY, Dec. 19.—The market was quiet. Wheat, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 4d.; oats, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; barley, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; beans, 6s., all per cwt., free on rail.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.—Conditions on the spot market remained dull, with no sign of confidence on the part of buyers. A very limited business was done in American, although quotations were reduced 9 points. Middling 5.32d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also quoted 9 points lower. Pernam fair, 5.47d.; g.f., smooth, 5.77d.; g.f., Tanguis, 6.02d. Egyptian declined 5 to 25 points. F.g.f. Sakellaridis, 7.85d.; f.g.f., Upper, 6.01d. African eased 9 points. Middling West, 5.37d.; g.f. East, 6.37d. East Indian, 5 points lower. Fine M.G. Broach, 4.10d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.75d.

American futures opened 7 to 10 points lower following the overnight reaction in America, which brought about a reversal of local and foreign liquidation. The market remained poorly supported throughout the morning and at midday values showed a decline of 8 to 10 points. The fall was increased during the afternoon owing to lower New York advices with American selling orders and very little coming on the part of the trade. The close was quiet at a loss of 13 to 16 points. Jan., 5.11; March, 5.20; May, 5.32; July, 5.43. New York noon prices:—Jan., 9.59; March, 9.88; May, 10.14; July, 10.38.

Egyptian Futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 9 to 11 points lower on easier Alexandria advices, and with local and Continental liquidation and a lack of support closed quiet at a fall of 19 to 20 points. Dec. and Jan., 7.27; Feb. and March, 7.41; April and May, 7.60; June to Aug., 7.79; Sept., 7.94; Oct., 8.13; Nov. and Dec., 8.14. Upper contracts closed quietly steady, but generally 10 points lower on the day. Dec., 8.78; Jan., 8.79; Feb., 8.92; March, 5.94; April, 6.01; May, 6.08; June, 6.17; July and Aug., 6.22; Sept., 6.34; Oct., 6.39; Nov. and Dec., 6.47.

Empire futures finished easy at a decline of 14 to 18 points. Dec., 4.94; Jan., 4.96; Feb., 4.95; March, 5.10; April, 5.05; May, 5.19; June, 5.22; July, 5.30; Aug., 5.22; Sept., 5.23; Oct., 5.45; Nov., 5.48; Dec., 5.59.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales To far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this day	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	350	8,260	—	280	1,962	26,958
Brazilian, &c.	650	1,350	—	—	350	7,878
Peruvian, &c.	500	3,750	100	100	1,319	1,359
African,&c.	800	1,000	—	—	—	826
E. Indies, &c.	700	2,220	—	420	—	8,381
	—	420	—	—	9,649	10,119
Total bales This week	3,000	17,000	100	800	13,280	55,521
Last week	4,000	19,000	100	400	22,679	81,884
Amer. Futures	To-day		Prev. day			

Delivery	High'st	L'west	Closing	High'st	L'west	Closing
December ..	5.17	5.17	5.13	—	—	5.26
January ..	5.18	5.10	5.11	5.31	5.23	5.26
February ..	—	—	5.15	—	—	5.30
March ..	5.28	5.19	5.20	5.40	5.33	5.36
April ..	—	—	5.26	—	—	5.41
May ..	5.39	5.31	5.32	5.50	5.45	5.47
June ..	—	—	5.37	—	—	5.52
July ..	5.50	5.42	5.43	5.60	5.56	5.58
August ..	5.53	5.53	5.47	—	—	5.62
September ..	—	—	5.51	—	—	5.65
October ..	5.62	5.54	5.55	5.74	5.68	5.70
November ..	—	—	5.59	—	—	5.74
December ..	5.71	5.71	5.63	5.78	5.75	5.78

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Prev. close
Ashmouni, December	10.23	10.47	10.52
" February ..	10.50	10.62	10.75
Sakellaridis, January ..	—	14.17	14.40
" March ..	14.63	14.75	14.85
" May ..	—	15.25	15.48

Receipts to-day 6,299 bales, against 4,098 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 19.—The further fall in raw cotton was the feature of the day, and this caused buyers to act cautiously. Trading was of strictly limited extent, whether in the big Eastern markets or the smaller outlets. The low rate of exchange again interfered with business for China, the price of the tael being down to 1s. 4⅞d. Auction news showed that the quantities disposed of were rather larger, but although improved prices were

of London and Scotland 3 to 80-85. United States and South American 2 to 240-245. United States Debenture 2 to 235-245.

IRON, COAL AND STEEL.—RISE.—Cammell, Laird (9% Deb.) 2 to 34-39. Dorman, Long (8% Pref.) 3d. to 5/6-6/6.

MINES.—FALL.—Anaconda ½ to 5-8.

OIL.—RISE.—Canadian Eagle (Pfg. Pref.) 3d. to 9/9-10/9. Mexican Eagle (8% Pref.) 6d. to 8/0-9/0. "Shell" Transport (Bearer) 1/32 to 2⅞-2⅞. FALL.—Anglo-Persian (8% 1st Pref.) 3d. to 27/9-28/9. Burmah Oil (8% Pref.) 6d. to 26/6-27/6.

RUBBER.—RISE.—Anglo-Dutch Plantations (6% 1st Deb.) 2 to 95-100. FALL.—Langkon North Borneo 1½d. to 1d.-4d.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—African Steam Ship (6% Deb.) 5 to 67-77. White Star (6½% Pref.) 6d. to 5/0-7/6.

TEA AND COFFEE.—RISE.—Assam Frontier 1/32 to 2⅞-2⅞. FALL.—Jetings Valley 1/16 to 1⅛-1¼.

TRAMWAYS, &c.—RISE.—British Columbia Electric Railway (4½% Deb.) 1 to 85-88. Southern Electric Tramways, Buenos Aires (6½% 1st Debs.) 2 to 96-100. FALL.—Rio de Janeiro (5% 50-yr. Mt. Bds.) 2 to 82-85. Sao Paulo (5% Deb.) 1 to 80-85. Shanghai Electric Construction 1/2 to 1¼-2.

WATER WORKS.—FALL.—Monte Video 1 to 112-117.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 19.—SUGAR.—British refined in fair demand at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 19s. 9d.; T. L.-granulated, 19s. 6d. Home-grown granulated, Dec.-Jan., quoted 18s. 10½d., ex Ely, Ipswich, and Cantley (3d. less ex London); Kelham, 18s. 10½d.; Bardney and Brigg, 19s. 6d.; Anglo-Scottish, 19s. 3d. to 19s. 4½d., ex factory; T. L. ex refinery, quoted 19s.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 18s. 6d. to 22s. 3d.; white Java, Jan.-March, quoted 7s. 9½d.; B.R.B. Jan., 7s. 6½d., c. and f., India, Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 6s. 9d.; Jan.-March, 7s., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Mauritius, 99 per cent., afloat, quoted 19s. 3d., c.i.f. Raw sugar was quiet. Preferentials, 96 per cent., Dec.-Jan., quoted 10s., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., Jan., quoted 6s. 3d.; Peruvian, 96 per cent., afloat, 6s. 1½d., sellers, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures opened with a steady tone, but trading was quiet. Prices declined later under lower advices from America, but even so business was difficult to effect. Sales included Feb. delivery at 6s. 0½d. to 5s. 10¾d.; March from 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 0½d. to 6s. 0¾d.; May at 6s. 3½d.; Aug. at 6s. 6½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	6 3	5 0	6 1½	5 0	6 3	4 9
NEW CONTRACT, BASIS, 96 PER CENT., C.I.F.						
Jan. ..	6 0½	5 11¼	6 0	5 10½	6 0	5 9
March	6 1¼	6 1½	6 1¼	6 1	6 0¾	6 0½
May ..	6 4	6 3½	6 3½	6 3¼	6 3	6 2¾
Aug. ..	6 7	6 6½	6 6¼	6 6	6 6	6 5¾
Dec. ..						
1931	6 11	6 10½	6 10¼	6 10	6 10	6 9½

White sugar futures were dull. Dec. delivery sold at 7s. 4½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	7 8¼	7 5¼	7 6	7 4½	7 6	7 3¾
March ..	7 8	7 5	7 6	7 4	7 6	7 3¾
May ..	8 3	7 9¼	8 3	7 8¼	8 3	7 7½

COFFEE.—At the closing sale of the year 3,419 packages were offered and met a fair demand at steady rates. Kenya, bold grey and greenish, sold from 72s. to 95s. 6d.; medium from 65s. to 74s. 6d.; small at 64s. 6d.; Colombian, bold greenish, from 85s. 6d. to 93s.; Costa Rica, bold colour, from 115s. to 130s. 6d.; medium at 76s. 6d.; peas at 107s.; Kilimanjaro, bold greenish, at 70s.; medium at 55s. The next sale will be held on Monday, Jan. 5, 1931. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra firmer. Fair fermented, Dec.-Feb. and Jan.-March, quoted 29s. per cwt., sellers, f.o.b., London contract; Dec.-Feb., to Continent, sold at 27s. 3d., closing 27s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f. Futures were inactive. The 4.45 p.m. "call" was discontinued from to-day, and from Monday next an additional "call" at 12.30 p.m. will be held daily. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	33 0	28 9	33 0	29 0
Jan. ..	30 0	28 9	31 0	29 3
March ..	30 0	28 6	30 0	29 0
May ..	29 0	28 6	30 0	29 0
July ..	29 0	28 7½	29 3	28 9

TEA.—The market is now closed for the Christmas holiday.

RICE quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. per cwt.; new crop, Jan.-Feb., in single lots, equivalent to U.K., 8s. 3d.; to Continent, to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 8s. 3d.; S.Q., Jan.-Feb., Cuba (main ports), 8s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper met a quiet trade at steady rates. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 7d.; Lampong, 6½d.; white Muntok, 11d. per lb. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Dec.-Jan., quoted 6d.; value; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., sold at 5¾d.; Jan.-March, at 5¾d.; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec., at 9½d. to 9¼d.; Jan.-March, at 9¼d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 1½d.; Dec.-Jan., 1s. 1¼d., value; Madagascar, spot, quoted 1s. 1½d.; Dec.-Jan., 9½d., sellers. Cassia quiet. Pimento quiet. Ginger unchanged. H

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NEATH CANAL NAVIGATION.

Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company of Proprietors of the Neath Canal Navigation will be held in compliance with the Standing Orders of Parliament at the Canal Office, Abbey-road, Neath, on Thursday, the eighth day of January next, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors for their approval at such Meeting a Bill now before Parliament intituled "A Bill to confer further powers on the Company of Proprietors of the Neath Canal Navigation; to alter the constitution of the Company; to provide for the discontinuance of a portion of the Company's Canal as a navigation; and for other purposes."

Dated this 19th day of December, 1930.

GEO. T. SIMS, Clerk.

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.

To the HOLDERS of the FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed and Mortgage dated 1st November, 1912, between Algoma Central Terminals Limited, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, as Trustees, and The Lake Superior Corporation, securing the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 16th day of January, 1931, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing with or without amendment the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions within the meaning of the said Trust Deed and Mortgage to the intent that the said Resolutions, if passed, shall be binding upon all Holders of the said Bonds whether present or not present at the said meeting, namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Meeting hereby sanctions and approves the Scheme of Arrangement dated 25th November, 1930, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Algoma Central Terminals Limited, and the holders of the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds issued by each of such Companies and The Lake Superior Corporation, a print whereof has been submitted to the Meeting and signed by the Chairman for identification, and subject to the said Scheme becoming operative as therein provided, this Meeting declares the same to be binding on the holders of the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited, and this Meeting sanctions the modification and compromise of the rights of the Bondholders against the Company and against its property proposed to be effected by the said Scheme, whether arising under the said Trust Deed and Mortgage or otherwise.

2. That subject to and upon the said Scheme becoming operative:—

(A) Each holder of a Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-year Gold Bond of Algoma Central Terminals Limited shall be bound to surrender such Bond and all unmatured coupons for interest attached thereto as provided in the said Scheme and to accept in exchange therefor and in full satisfaction thereof the cash and new Bonds or Debenture Stock of Algoma Central Terminals Limited as provided in the said Scheme such new Bonds or Debenture Stock not being guaranteed by The Lake Superior Corporation and the existing First Mortgage Five per cent. First Mortgage Fifty-year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited shall have been surrendered in accordance with the said Scheme;

(B) The Trustees of the said Trust Deed and Mortgage, dated 1st November, 1912, and of all deeds supplemental thereto be and they are hereby authorized and directed subject to payment of their remuneration and proper costs, charges and expenses (irrespective of whether or not the said First Mortgage Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-year Gold Bonds and coupons of Algoma Central Terminals Limited shall have been surrendered in accordance with the said Scheme) to surrender and cancel all mortgages and charges securing such Bonds to the intent that the New Bonds and Debenture Stock of Algoma Central Terminals Limited shall be secured in manner provided by the said Scheme and this Meeting accordingly sanctions the release (subject to the terms of the said Scheme) of the said Company and of the whole of the premises mortgaged by the said Trust Deeds from all principal moneys and interest owing upon the said existing Bonds.

(C) This Meeting authorizes the Trustees of the said Trust Deeds to execute, sign and do all such deeds, releases, documents, acts and things as the Bondholders' Committee referred to in the said Scheme may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of carrying out and giving effect to the said Scheme and declares that any deeds releases or documents executed or signed in a form approved by and any acts or things done with the approval of the said Bondholders' Committee shall be conclusively deemed to be in order and that the said Trustee shall be protected in executing, signing and doing the same or any of them.

This Notice is given pursuant to the provisions contained in the said Trust Deed and Mortgage whereby the Bondholders are given power by Extraordinary Resolution passed at a duly convened meeting to exercise the powers referred to in the said Trust Deed and Mortgage.

For ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited,

R. HOME SMITH, President.

Dated 20th December, 1930.

TERMS of SCHEME.

Copies of the Scheme of Arrangement referred to in the foregoing Resolutions and of a Circular and Explanatory Memorandum issued by the Bondholders' Committee may be obtained at any of the addresses below mentioned.

SUMMARY OF SCHEME SO FAR AS IT PARTICULARLY RELATES TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS.

If the Scheme becomes operative the holders of the existing £1,025,000 Terminal Bonds will receive in full satisfaction of their existing Bonds and all arrears of interest, £287,252 in cash and £615,340 in New Five per Cent. First Mortgage Securities of the Terminal Company, the interest on which will be a first charge on the earnings of the Terminal Company and will be payable half-yearly with full rights of enforcement of the security in the event of default.

This will give £28 in cash and £60 in the New First Mortgage Securities of the Terminal Company in respect of each £100 of Terminal Bonds now held.

The necessary cash to make the above payments is to be provided in part by a sale of the Bonds and shares of the Algoma Eastern Terminals Limited now owned by the Terminal Company, in part by a sale by the Terminal Company to the Railway Company of certain properties at Michipicoten, and as to the remainder out of the cash resources of the Terminal Company, while the rent payable by the Railway Company under the Lease of the Terminal properties will be reduced by 40 per cent. and all arrears thereof cancelled.

The Scheme is conditional *inter alia* upon the same being approved at meetings of the Railway and Terminal Bondholders and at a meeting of the Directors of The Lake Superior Corporation and upon its being confirmed by an Act of Parliament of Canada and upon 75 per cent. (or such smaller percentage as may be approved by the Committee and The Lake Superior Corporation) in nominal value of the existing Bonds of the Railway and Terminal Companies being deposited with the Committee for exchange under the Scheme.

DIRECTIONS AS TO VOTING AT THE MEETING.

Holders of Registered Bonds may vote in person or by proxy without producing their Bonds.

Holders of Bearer Bonds may vote on production of their Bonds or on production of a Voting Certificate for the issuance of which provision has been made by Regulations made by the Company and approved by the Trustees. Copies of such Regulations and forms of Proxy, Receipt for deposit and Voting Certificate may be obtained by the Bondholders from any of the following:—

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City.

Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS LIMITED, Room 1416, Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada.

TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON and PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.

To the HOLDERS of the FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed and Mortgage dated 1st November, 1912, between Algoma Central Terminals Limited, United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustees and The Lake Superior Corporation, securing the Five per Cent. First Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of Algoma Central Terminals Limited, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 16th day of January, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving the Royal Trust Company, a Company having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such Meeting to act as Trustee under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, and all deeds supplemental thereto in succession to the present Trustee, from whom notice of resignation has been received.

Holders of registered Bonds may vote at the Meeting personally or by proxy without the production of their Bonds; Bonds may be registered at the Office of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Holders of Bonds to bearer cannot vote by proxy and must produce at the Meeting either their Bonds or a Certificate issued by a Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary showing that at the date mentioned in such Certificate, not being more than one month before the date of the Meeting, the person mentioned in such Certificate had on deposit with such Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary the Bonds numbered and described in such Certificate.

Forms of such Certificate and forms of proxy to be used by registered Bondholders may be obtained from:—

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY, The Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada or

TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON AND PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.

For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,

R. HOME SMITH, President

Dated 13th December, 1930.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)

To the HOLDERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated August 14th, 1914, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee, securing the First Mortgage Five per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 16th day of January, 1931, at 11.15 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing with or without amendment the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions within the meaning of the said Trust Deed and Mortgage to the intent that the said Resolutions, if passed, shall be binding upon all Holders of the said Bonds whether present or not present at the said meeting, namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Meeting hereby sanctions and approves the Scheme of Arrangement dated 25th November, 1930, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Algoma Central Terminals Limited and the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage Bonds issued by each of such Companies and The Lake Superior Corporation, a print whereof has been submitted to the Meeting and signed by the Chairman for identification, and subject to the said Scheme becoming operative as therein provided this Meeting declares the same to be binding on the holders of the First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and this Meeting sanctions the modifications, abrogation, and compromise of the rights of the Bondholders against the Company and its property proposed to be effected by the said Scheme, whether arising under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust or under the Bonds or otherwise.

2. That subject to and upon the said Scheme becoming operative:—

(A) Each holder of a First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bond of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall be bound to surrender such Bond and relative coupons for interest attached thereto as provided in the said Scheme and to accept in exchange therefor and in full satisfaction thereof the new Bonds or Debenture Stock of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and of The Algoma Consolidated Corporation Limited and the Trust Certificates for Common Stock of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and of Algoma Consolidated Corporation Limited as provided in the said Scheme such new Bonds or Debenture Stock not being guaranteed by The Lake Superior Corporation and the existing First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall, after the said Scheme has become operative, not confer upon the holders thereof any right whatever other than a right to receive the said new Bonds or Debenture Stocks and Trust Certificates.

(B) The Trustees of the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated August 14th, 1914, and of all deeds supplemental thereto be and they are hereby authorized and directed subject to payment of their remuneration and proper costs, charges and expenses (irrespective of whether or not the said First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds and coupons of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall have been surrendered in accordance with the said Scheme) to surrender and cancel all mortgages and charges securing such Bonds to the intent that the New Bonds and Debenture Stock of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall be secured in manner provided by the said Scheme and this Meeting accordingly sanctions the release (subject to the terms of the said Scheme) of the said Company and of the whole of the premises mortgaged by the said Trust Deeds from all principal moneys and interest owing upon the said existing Bonds.

(C) This Meeting authorizes the Trustees of the said Trust Deeds to execute, sign and do all such deeds, releases, documents, acts and things as the Bondholders' Committee referred to in the said Scheme may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of carrying out and giving effect to the said Scheme and declares that any deeds releases or documents executed or signed in a form approved by and any acts or things done with the approval of the said Bondholders' Committee shall be conclusively deemed to be in order and that the said Trustee shall be protected in executing, signing and doing the same or any of them.

This Notice is given pursuant to the provisions contained in the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust whereby the Bondholders are given power by Extraordinary Resolution passed at a duly convened meeting to exercise the powers referred to in the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,

R. HOME SMITH, President.

Dated 20th December, 1930.

TERMS of SCHEME.

Copies of the Scheme of Arrangement referred to in the foregoing Resolutions and of a Circular and Explanatory Memorandum issued by the Bondholders' Committee may be obtained at any of the addresses below mentioned.

SUMMARY OF SCHEME SO FAR AS IT PARTICULARLY RELATES TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS.

If the Scheme becomes operative the holders of the existing $10,080,000 Railway Bonds will receive in full satisfaction of their existing Bonds and all arrears of interest:—

(a) $8,185,100 of 5 per cent. First Mortgage Income Securities of the Railway Company;

(b) $3,092,550 of 5 per cent. Income Securities of the Algoma Consolidated Corporation Limited (hereinafter called the Holding Company) below mentioned;

(c) Trust Certificates representing about 49 per cent. of the Common Stock of the reorganized Common Stock of the Railway Company;

(d) Trust Certificates representing one-third of the issued Common Stock of the Holding Company.

This will give $300 of new Railway Securities, $150 of Holding Company securities, Trust Certificates for 10 Common Shares of the Railway Company, and Trust Certificates for between 9 and 10 Common Shares of the Holding Company in respect of each £100 or $500 or Fcs. 2,575 of existing Bonds of the Railway Company.

The Holding Company to be formed in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme will have a capital consisting of $2,000,000 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock and 800,000 shares of no par value (of which 600,000 shares will be issued under the Scheme).

The Shareholders in The Lake Superior Corporation are to be given the right to exchange their shares in that Company for shares in the Holding Company on the basis of $5 of Cumulative Preferred Stock and one Common Share of no par value in the Holding Company for each share held in The Lake Superior Corporation.

The Holding Company will have the following assets:—

(i.) One-third of the share capital of The Algoma Steel Corporation Limited;

(ii.) Approximately 51 per cent. of the Lake Superior Corporation as are exchanged under the Scheme;

(iii.) $4,123,400 of 5 per cent. First Mortgage Income Securities of the Railway Company;

(iv.) Trust Certificates representing about 51 per cent. of the Common Stock of the Railway Company;

(v.) Sundry other assets as set out in the Scheme.

The Scheme provides that until the interest on the New Railway Securities has been earned for three consecutive years (in which event it becomes a fixed charge payable in any event), the Bondholders of the Railway Company will, through a new Committee which is to be constituted to represent the holders of the New Securities of the Railway Company, continue to control the Railway Company, and through that Company the Terminal Company.

The Bondholders of the Railway Company will during the same period also be entitled through the new Committee to direct representation on the Boards of The Lake Superior Corporation, the Holding Company, and the Steel Company and on the Executive Committees of those Companies.

The New Securities of the Railway and Terminal Companies will not be guaranteed by The Lake Superior Corporation.

The Scheme is conditional *inter alia* upon the same being approved at meetings of the Railway and Terminal Bondholders and at a meeting of the Directors of The Lake Superior Corporation, and upon its being confirmed by an Act of Parliament of Canada, and upon 75 per cent. (or such smaller percentage as may be approved by the Committee and The Lake Superior Corporation) in nominal value of the existing Bonds of the Railway and Terminal Companies being deposited with the Committee for exchange under the Scheme.

DIRECTIONS AS TO VOTING AT THE MEETING.

Holders of registered Bonds may vote on production of their Bonds or on production of a Voting Certificate for the issuance of which provision has been made by Regulations made by the Company and approved by the Trustees. Copies of such Regulations and forms of Proxy, Receipt for deposit and Voting Certificate may be obtained by the Bondholders from any of the following:—

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City.

Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited, Room 1416, Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada.

TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON and PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)

To the HOLDERS of the FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee and The Lake Superior Corporation securing the First Mortgage Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 9th day of January, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving the Royal Trust Company, a Company having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such Meeting to act as Trustee under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, and all deeds supplemental thereto in succession to the present Trustee, from whom notice of resignation has been received.

Holders of registered Bonds may vote at the Meeting personally or by proxy without the production of their Bonds; Bonds may be registered at the Office of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Holders of Bonds to bearer cannot vote by proxy and must produce at the Meeting either their Bonds or a Certificate issued by a Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary showing that at the date mentioned in such Certificate, not being more than one month before the date of the Meeting, the person mentioned in such Certificate had on deposit with such Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary the Bonds numbered and described in such Certificate.

Forms of such Certificate and forms of proxy to be used by registered Bondholders may be obtained from:—

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY, The Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada or

TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON AND PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.

For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,

R. HOME SMITH, President

Dated 13th December, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES (continued)

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)

To the HOLDERS of the SECOND MORTGAGE SIX per CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated August 14th, 1914, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee, securing the Second Mortgage Six per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be convened at Room 1416, 360, St. James-street West, in the City of Montreal, Canada, on Friday, the 9th day of January, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of passing a Resolution approving the Royal Trust Company, a Company having its Head Office in the City of Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such Meeting to act as Trustee under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated August 14th, 1914, and all Deeds supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto, in succession to the present Trustee, from whom notice of resignation has been received.

For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,

R. HOME SMITH, President.

Dated 13th December, 1930.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)

To the Holders of the FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per Cent. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustees and The Lake Superior Corporation, securing the First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, a MEETING of the Holders of the said Bonds is hereby called to be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, England, on Friday, the 16th day of January, 1931, at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing with or without amendment the following Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions within the meaning of the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust to the intent that the said Resolutions, if passed, shall be binding upon all Holders of the said Bonds, whether present or not present at the said meeting—namely:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Meeting hereby sanctions and approves the Scheme of Arrangement dated 25th November, 1930, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, Algoma Central Terminals Limited and the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage Bonds issued by each of such Companies and The Lake Superior Corporation, a print whereof has been submitted to the Meeting and signed by the Chairman for identification, and subject to the said Scheme becoming operative as therein provided this Meeting declares the same to be binding on the holders of the First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and this Meeting sanctions the modifications, abrogation, and compromise of the rights of the Bondholders against the Company and its property proposed to be effected by the said Scheme, whether arising under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust or under the Bonds or otherwise.

2. That subject to and upon the said Scheme becoming operative:—

(A) Each holder of a First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bond of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall be bound to surrender such Bond and relative coupons for interest attached thereto as provided in the said Scheme and to accept in exchange therefor and in full satisfaction thereof the new Bonds or Debenture Stock of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and of The Algoma Consolidated Corporation Limited and the Trust Certificates for Common Stock of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and of Algoma Consolidated Corporation Limited as provided in the said Scheme such new Bonds or Debenture Stock not being guaranteed by The Lake Superior Corporation and the existing First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall, after the said Scheme has become operative, not confer upon the holders thereof any right whatever other than a right to receive the said new Bonds or Debenture Stocks and Trust Certificates.

(B) The Trustees of the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, and of all deeds supplemental thereto be and they are hereby authorized and directed subject to payment of their remuneration and proper costs, charges and expenses (irrespective of whether or not the said First Mortgage Five per cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds and coupons of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall have been surrendered in accordance with the said Scheme) to surrender and cancel all mortgages and charges securing such Bonds to the intent that the New Bonds and Debenture Stock of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company shall be secured in manner provided by the said Scheme and this Meeting accordingly sanctions the release (subject to the terms of the said Scheme) of the said Company and of the whole of the premises mortgaged by the said Trust Deeds from all principal moneys and interest owing upon the said existing Bonds.

(C) This Meeting authorizes the Trustees of the said Trust Deeds to execute, sign and do all such deeds, releases, documents, acts and things as the Bondholders' Committee referred to in the said Scheme may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of carrying out and giving effect to the said Scheme and declares that any deeds releases or documents executed or signed in a form approved by and any acts or things done with the approval of the said Bondholders' Committee shall be conclusively deemed to be in order and that the said Trustee shall be protected in executing, signing and doing the same or any of them.

This Notice is given pursuant to the provisions contained in the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust whereby the Bondholders are given power by Extraordinary Resolution passed at a duly convened meeting to exercise the powers referred to in the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust.

For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,

R. HOME SMITH, President.

Dated 20th December, 1930.

TERMS of SCHEME.

Copies of the Scheme of Arrangement referred to in the foregoing Resolutions and of a Circular and Explanatory Memorandum issued by the Bondholders' Committee may be obtained at any of the addresses below mentioned.

SUMMARY OF SCHEME SO FAR AS IT PARTICULARLY RELATES TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS.

If the Scheme becomes operative the holders of the existing £1,025,000 Terminal Bonds will receive in full satisfaction of their existing Bonds and all arrears of interest, £287,252 in cash and £615,340 in New Five per Cent. First Mortgage Securities of the Terminal Company, the interest on which will be a first charge on the earnings of the Terminal Company and will be payable half-yearly with full rights of enforcement of the security in the event of default.

This will give £28 in cash and £60 in the New First Mortgage Securities of the Terminal Company in respect of each £100 of Terminal Bonds now held.

The necessary cash to make the above payments is to be provided in part by a sale of the Bonds and shares of the Algoma Eastern Terminals Limited now owned by the Terminal Company, in part by a sale by the Terminal Company to the Railway Company of certain properties at Michipicoten, and as to the remainder out of the cash resources of the Terminal Company, while the rent payable by the Railway Company under the Lease of the Terminal properties will be reduced by 40 per cent. and all arrears thereof cancelled.

The Scheme is conditional *inter alia* upon the same being approved at meetings of the Railway and Terminal Bondholders and at a meeting of the Directors of The Lake Superior Corporation and upon its being confirmed by an Act of Parliament of Canada, and upon 75 per cent. (or such smaller percentage as may be approved by the Committee and The Lake Superior Corporation) in nominal value of the existing Bonds of the Railway and Terminal Companies being deposited with the Committee for exchange under the Scheme.

DIRECTIONS AS TO VOTING AT THE MEETING.

Holders of registered Bonds may vote in person or by proxy without producing their Bonds.

Holders of Bearer Bonds may vote on production of their Bonds or on production of a Voting Certificate for the issuance of which provision has been made by Regulations made by the Company and approved by the Trustees. Copies of such Regulations and forms of Proxy, Receipt for deposit and Voting Certificate may be obtained by the Bondholders from any of the following:—

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City.

Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS Limited, Room 1416, Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada, or such other Trustee or Trustees as may be designated by the Bondholders at such Meeting to act as Trustee under the said Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated 1st July, 1910, and all deeds supplemental thereto in succession to the present Trustee, from whom notice of resignation has been received.

Holders of registered Bonds may vote at the Meeting personally or by proxy without the production of their Bonds; Bonds may be registered at the Office of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Holders of Bonds to bearer cannot vote by proxy and must produce at the Meeting either their Bonds or a Certificate issued by a Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary showing that at the date mentioned in such Certificate, not being more than one month before the date of the Meeting, the person mentioned in such Certificate had on deposit with such Trust Company, Bank, or other approved Depositary the Bonds numbered and described in such Certificate.

Forms of such Certificate and forms of proxy to be used by registered Bondholders may be obtained from:—

CHEMICAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, 165, Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

Secretary, BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, Dashwood House, 69, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, England.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY, The Royal Bank Building, Montreal, Canada or

TILLEY, JOHNSTON, THOMSON AND PARMENTER, 80, King-street West, Toronto, Canada.

For THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY,

R. HOME SMITH, President

Dated 13th December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

CENTRAL LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Directors have fixed the 31st December, 1930, as the date for STRIKING the BALANCES for Dividend on the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference Stock of the Company in respect of the half-year ending 31st December, 1930, and that the Dividend on such stock will be payable to the persons whose names are registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the date so fixed.

JNO. C. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

55, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

19th December, 1930.

CENTRAL LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors have fixed the 31st December, 1930, as the date for STRIKING the BALANCES for Interest on the Four per Cent. Debenture Stock of the Company in respect of the half-year ending 31st December, 1930, and that the Interest on such stock will be payable to the persons whose names are registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the date so fixed.

JNO. C. MITCHELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

55, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

19th December, 1930.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN and MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 6½ per Cent. Cumulative Second Preference Stock of this Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th instant, both days inclusive, preparatory to payment of half-year's dividend on 31st December.

A. MACDONALD, Secretary.

1, Coleman-street, London, E.C.2.

19th December, 1930.

THE LONDON ELECTRIC WIRE COMPANY AND SMITHS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTER of PREFERENCE SHARES will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd December, to Wednesday, the 31st December, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,

7, Playhouse-yard, Golden-lane, E.C.1. 20th December, 1930.

THE LONDON ASSOCIATED REINSURANCE CORPORATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the 7% Cumulative Participating Preference Shares of the above Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 1st day of January, until Wednesday, 14th day of January, 1931, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants payable 15th January, 1931.

By Order of the Board,

W. H. MEADE, Secretary.

1, King William-street, London, E.C.4.

19th December, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

WIGAN CORPORATION DEBENTURE STOCK, ISSUED PURSUANT TO the WIGAN IMPROVEMENT ACTS, 1874 and 1880.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the conditions contained in the Debenture Certificates, the following DEBENTURES were DRAWN by lot on Saturday, the 13th of December, 1930, by the Mayor of Wigan, and will, in pursuance of the said conditions, be paid off at par on the 30th June, 1931, at the Office in Wigan aforesaid on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1931, as from which date all interest will cease, viz.:—

NUMBERS of DEBENTURE STOCK CERTIFICATES.

	£	s.	d.
O 110	800	0	0
O 1069 (part)	2,380	0	0
O 216	1,000	0	0
O 260 (part)	695	0	0

By Order,

WILLIAM HENRY TYRER, Town Clerk.

Municipal Buildings, Library-street, Wigan.

19th December, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING and MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE to HOLDERS of SHARE WARRANTS to BEARER.

DIVIDEND NO. 36.

Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of 4% (Four per cent.) or 20d. per share, free of income-tax, recommended by the Board, making 9% (Nine per cent.), free of income-tax, for the year ended 30th June, 1930, was duly declared at the Eighteenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting, held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., on the 18th day of December, 1930, and is PAYABLE on the 19th December, 1930.

Coupons (No. 38) may now be presented for payment at either of the following places:—

London: The Head Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall-buildings, E.C.2;

Brussels: La Succursale de la Société Générale de Belgique (Ancienne Banque d'Outremer), 48, rue de Namur.

Listing forms may be obtained on application at either of the above addresses. Coupons must be left four clear days for examination.

Dividend Warrants in respect of the above Dividend will be posted to the Registered Shareholders on 19th December, 1930.

By order of the Board,

ALFRED W. BERRY, Secretary.

3, London Wall-buildings, London, E.C.2.

18th December, 1930.

THE CONSOLIDATED DIAMOND MINES of SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, Limited.

(Incorporated in the Union of South Africa.)

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF 7½ per CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.

In view of present conditions of the diamond market the Board feels it is desirable to conserve the cash resources of the Company, and has, therefore, decided to POSTPONE the DECLARATION of a DIVIDEND on the Preference Shares, although the profits earned are substantially in excess of the sum required for this purpose.

By Order of the Board,

For and on behalf of

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION of SOUTH AFRICA, Limited, London Secretaries.

W. GROVES.

London Transfer Office: 5, London Wall Buildings, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2, 18th December, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)

To the Holders of the

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Chemical Bank and Trust Company with and into which United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been merged and said United States Mortgage and Trust Company hereby resign as Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated the 1st day of July, 1910, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and The Lake Superior Corporation securing the First Mortgage Five per cent. 50-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company and as Trustee under all Deeds supplemental and Mortgages collateral thereto, such resignation to take effect on the 15th day of February, 1931.

Dated at New York, 28th November, 1930.

CHEMICAL BANK and TRUST COMPANY.

By HOWARD B. SMITH, Trust Officer.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE and TRUST COMPANY.

By G. C. HOFFMAN, Vice-President.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated with Limited Liability in Canada.)

To the Holders of the

SECOND MORTGAGE SIX per CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS of THE ALGOMA CENTRAL and HUDSON BAY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that Chemical Bank and Trust Company with and into which United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been merged and said United States Mortgage and Trust Company hereby resign as Trustee under the Mortgage and Deed of Trust dated the Fourteenth day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, between The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Trustee, securing the Second Mortgage Six per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Rail